

Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and Deferred Enforced Departure (DED)

Chapter 1 Specific Information for a country designated as TPS/DED

Chapter 2 General Information about TPS/DED

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Chapter 1 **Specific Information for a country designated as TPS/DED**

Note: For country specific information, please click on the appropriate link:

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El Salvador

OVERVIEW

El Salvador was designated for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) on March 9, 2001, for a period of 18 months, due to severe earthquakes that struck the area. As a result, living conditions were deemed unsafe for nationals of El Salvador in the United States to be required to return their homeland. TPS has been extended several times. The latest extension will last through March 9, 2018.

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What is the initial registration period for El Salvador?

El Salvador’s initial registration was from **March 9, 2001 through September 9, 2002**. The initial registration period has already passed for El Salvador; however, you may qualify for [late initial registration](#).

What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physically presence in the United States for El Salvador?

Nationals from El Salvador must have continuously resided in the U.S. since February 13, 2001 and been continuously physically present in the U.S. since March 9, 2001. There is an exception for certain brief, casual and innocent absences from the United States, but you will need to demonstrate that your departure meets the regulatory requirements for such departures in order to fall under the exception.

[Criteria for the “brief, casual and innocent absence” exception to the “continuous residence” and “continuous physical presence” requirements for TPS](#)

What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for El Salvador?

You Must:

Have Continuously Resided in United States since...	Have been Continuously Physically Present in the United States since...	Have Applied and been approved for TPS...	Apply to Re-Register...
February 13, 2001	March 9, 2001	During the initial registration period or as a late initial registrant, and have been approved during each subsequent re-registration period.	Between July 8, 2016 through September 6, 2016.

[How do I apply to re-register?](#)

[Can I re-register late?](#)

[More information about the various ASC Biometric Notices](#)

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Where do I apply for TPS for El Salvador?

Mail you applications for TPS (Form I-821) and Employment Authorization (Form I-765) to the following applicable address:

If...	Send by U.S. Postal Service to:	Or send by Non-U.S. Postal Delivery Service
<p>You are applying for re-registration and you live in the following states: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, Washington DC, West Virginia</p>	<p>USCIS Attn: TPS El Salvador P.O. Box 8635 Chicago, IL 60680</p>	<p>USCIS Attn: TPS El Salvador 131 S. Dearborn—3rd Floor Chicago, IL 60603</p>
<p>You are applying for re-registration and you live in the following states/territories: Alabama, Alaska, American Samoa, Arkansas, Colorado, Guan, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Northern Mariana Islands, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virgin Islands, Wisconsin, Wyoming</p>	<p>USCIS Attn: TPS El Salvador P.O. Box 660864 Dallas, TX 75266.</p>	<p>USCIS Attn: TPS El Salvador 2501 S. State Highway, 121 Business Suite 400 Lewisville, TX 75067.</p>
<p>You are applying for re-registration and you live in the following states: Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington</p>	<p>USCIS Attn: TPS El Salvador P.O. Box 21800 Phoenix, AZ 85036.</p>	<p>USCIS Attn: TPS El Salvador 1820 E. Skyharbor Circle S, Suite 100 Phoenix, AZ 85034.</p>
<p>You are applying for the first time as a late initial registrant (all states/territories).</p>	<p>USCIS Attn: TPS El Salvador P.O. Box 8635 Chicago, IL 60680</p>	<p>USCIS Attn: TPS El Salvador 131 S. Dearborn—3rd Floor Chicago, IL 60603</p>

Answer continues on next page

Applicants applying for an extension of Temporary Protected Status under the current re-registration should submit the Form I-821 and Form I-765 in the same envelope. Applicants that submit the applications in separate envelopes may experience a significant processing delay or rejection.

Grant of TPS by an Immigration Judge or by the Board of Immigration Appeals:

If you were granted TPS by an Immigration Judge (IJ) or the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), and you wish to request an EAD or are re-registering for the first time following a grant of TPS by the IJ or BIA, please mail your application to the appropriate address based on the state/territory where you live. Upon receiving a Receipt Notice from USCIS, please send an e-mail to TPSijgrant.vsc@uscis.dhs.gov with the receipt number and state that you submitted a re-registration and/or request for an EAD based on an IJ/BIA grant of TPS. You can find detailed information on what further information you need to e-mail and the e-mail addresses on the USCIS TPS Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

Note: The email address provided above is solely for applicants to notify USCIS of their grant of TPS by the BIA or IJ. It is not for individual case status inquiries.

E-Filing:

If you are re-registering for TPS during the re-registration period and you do not need to submit any supporting documentation or evidence, you are eligible to file your applications electronically. For more information on e-filing, please visit the USCIS website at <http://www.uscis.gov/e-filing>.

For further information about TPS, please visit our Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

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Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization for El Salvador?

DHS automatically extended the validity of current Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) issued under the TPS designation for El Salvador for six months, through March 9, 2017. This automatic extension allows sufficient time for TPS beneficiaries to apply for and receive their new EADs without any lapse in employment authorization. The new EADs will have an expiration date of March 9, 2018.

To continue working legally, you may show the following documentation to your employer and government agencies:

- Your TPS-related EAD with a September 9, 2016, expiration date,
- A copy of the [Federal Register notice](#).

Your employer may rely on the Federal Register notice as evidence of the continuing validity of your EAD. Go to the "[Documentation Employers May Accept and Temporary Protected Status Beneficiaries May Present as Evidence of Employment Eligibility](#)" page for more information. To access this link and more information about TPS, please visit our webpage at www.uscis.gov/tps and select your country of interest from the list.

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Do I qualify for late initial registration for El Salvador?

Are you a national of El Salvador, or a person without nationality who last habitually resided in El Salvador?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you continuously resided in the U.S. since February 13, 2001?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you been continuously physically present in the United States since March 9, 2001?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for El Salvador (March 9, 2001 through September 9, 2002); were you in a valid nonimmigrant status or granted voluntary departure or other relief from removal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for El Salvador (March 9, 2001 through September 9, 2002), did you have an application pending for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which was pending or subject to further review or appeal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for El Salvador (March 9, 2001 through September 9, 2002), were you a parolee or did you have a pending request for re-parole?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for El Salvador (March 9, 2001 through September 9, 2002), were you the spouse of an individual currently eligible for TPS and are you still the spouse of this individual?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for El Salvador (March 9, 2001 through September 9, 2002), were you the child (unmarried and under 21 years old) of an individual currently eligible for TPS?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Guinea

OVERVIEW

Guinea was designated for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) on November 21, 2014, for a period of 18 months, due to the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak in West Africa because living conditions were deemed unsafe for nationals of Guinea in the United States to be required to return to their homeland.

TPS has been extended from May 22, 2016 through November 21, 2016, to allow currently eligible TPS beneficiaries to retain status as long as they otherwise continue to meet the eligibility requirements. On September 26, 2016, DHS published a Federal Register Notice terminating TPS effective 6 months from the current expiration of TPS. This termination will be effective May 21, 2017.

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Note: If you have general questions about TPS/DED, click on the following link for [General Information about TPS/DED](#)

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Is TPS for Guinea set to expire?

Yes, the TPS designation for Guinea is set to expire on November 21, 2016. After reviewing country conditions and consulting with the appropriate U.S. Government agencies, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has determined that conditions in Guinea no longer support its designation for TPS. Therefore, DHS is extending TPS benefits for 6 months for the purpose of orderly transition before TPS for Guinea terminates. This termination will be effective May 21, 2017.

To provide for an orderly transition, nationals of Guinea who have been granted TPS will automatically retain their TPS and have their current TPS-based EAD extended through May 20, 2017. On May 21, 2017, nationals of Guinea who have been granted TPS will no longer have TPS. These persons are urged to use the time before termination of their TPS to prepare for and arrange their departure from the United States or, in the alternative, to apply for other immigration benefits for which they are eligible.

Why is the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) terminating TPS for Guinea?

DHS and the Department of State (DOS) have reviewed conditions in Guinea. Based on the reviews, DHS has determined that the termination of TPS for Guinea is warranted because the conditions that prompted the designation of TPS for Guinea have substantially resolved and no longer prevent nationals of Guinea from returning to Guinea in safety.

Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone were designated for TPS in the midst of the largest outbreak of Ebola in history. However, as of June 2016 the World Health Organization declared Guinea free of Ebola transmission. Therefore, DHS has determined that Guinea no longer meets the statutorily required conditions for a TPS designation.

If I currently have TPS, do I need to re-register to keep my TPS until May 21, 2017?

No. If you already have been granted TPS benefits through the Guinea TPS program, you do not have to re-register to keep your TPS benefits until May 21, 2017, the termination date. You will automatically retain TPS benefits until the termination date.

Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization for Guinea?

Yes. our employment authorization is automatically extended for 6 months through May 20, 2017 if you:

- Received an EAD under the designation of TPS for Guinea; and
- Have an EAD with a marked expiration date of November 21, 2016, bearing the notation "A-12" or "C-19" on the face of the card under "Category."

Qualified individuals do not have to apply for this extension of their TPS-related EADs through May 20, 2017. For further information about TPS, please visit our Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

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How does the termination of TPS affect my immigration status?

After the termination of TPS for Guinea becomes effective on May 21, 2017, former TPS beneficiaries will maintain the same immigration status they held before TPS (unless the status has since expired or been terminated) or any other status they may have acquired while registered for TPS. Accordingly, if a TPS beneficiary held no lawful immigration status before being granted TPS and did not obtain any other status during the TPS period, he or she may be subject to removal upon the termination of the TPS designation. TPS-related EADs will expire on May 20, 2017 and will not be renewed.

Termination of TPS for Guinea does not necessarily affect pending applications for other forms of immigration status, relief, or protection. However, former TPS beneficiaries will begin to accrue unlawful presence as of May 21, 2017, if they have not been granted any other immigration status, relief, protection, or authorization to remain in the U.S.

What can I do if I believe that returning to Guinea is not possible or preferable for me?

Nationals of Guinea who believe that returning to Guinea is not possible or preferable for them may be eligible to apply for another immigration status, such as lawful permanent resident, asylum, or a nonimmigrant status. Eligibility for these and other immigration benefits is determined individually on a case by case basis. Please visit our website at www.uscis.gov for more information about applying for another immigration status.

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Do I qualify for late initial registration for Guinea?

Are you a national of Guinea, or a person without nationality who last habitually resided in Guinea?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you continuously resided in the U.S. since November 20, 2014?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you been continuously physically present in the United States since November 21, 2014?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Guinea (November 21, 2014 through August 18, 2015) were you in a valid nonimmigrant status or granted voluntary departure or other relief from removal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Guinea (November 21, 2014 through August 18, 2015), did you have an application pending for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which was pending or subject to further review or appeal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Guinea (November 21, 2014 through August 18, 2015), were you a parolee or did you have a pending request for re-parole?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Guinea (November 21, 2014 through August 18, 2015), were you the spouse of an individual currently eligible for TPS and are you still the spouse of this individual?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Guinea (November 21, 2014 through August 18, 2015), were you the child (unmarried and under 21 years old) of an individual currently eligible for TPS?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Haiti

OVERVIEW

Nationals from Haiti qualified for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) on January 21, 2010 for a period of 18 months or until July 22, 2011, due the devastating earthquake which struck the region. This initial grant of TPS was both extended and re-designated until January 22, 2013. Due to the continuing conditions in Haiti, DHS has continued to extend TPS for Haiti. The latest extension is effective January 23, 2016 through July 22, 2017.

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What is the initial registration period for Haiti?

Haiti’s initial registration period was **from May 19, 2011 through November 15, 2011**. The initial registration period has already passed for Haiti; however, you may qualify for [late initial registration](#).

What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physically presence in the United States for Haiti?

Nationals from Haiti must have continuously resided in the U.S. since January 12, 2011 and been continuously physically present in the U.S. since July 23, 2011. There is an exception for certain brief, casual and innocent absences from the United States, but you will need to demonstrate that your departure meets the regulatory requirements for such departures in order to fall under the exception.

[Criteria for the “brief, casual and innocent absence” exception to the “continuous residence” and “continuous physical presence” requirements for TPS](#)

What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for Haiti?

You must:

Have Resided in United States since...	Have been Physically Present in the United States since...	Have Applied and been approved for TPS...	Apply to Re-Register...
January 12, 2011	July 23, 2011	During the initial registration period or as a late initial registrant, and have been approved during each subsequent re-registration period.	Between August 25, 2015 through October 26, 2015.

[How do I apply to re-register?](#)

[Can I re-register late?](#)

Where do I apply for TPS for Haiti?

Mail your applications for TPS (Form I-821) and Employment Authorization (Form I-765) to the following applicable address:

If...	Send by U.S. Postal Service to:	Or send by Non-U.S. Postal Delivery Service
You live in Florida	USCIS P.O. Box 4464 Chicago, IL 60680-4464	USCIS Attn: TPS Haiti 131 South Dearborn, 3rd Floor Chicago, IL 60603-5517
You live in New York	USCIS P.O. Box 660167 Dallas, TX 75266-0167	USCIS Attn: TPS Haiti 2501 S. State Highway 121 Business Suite 400 Lewisville, TX 75067
All other	USCIS P.O. Box 24047 Phoenix, AZ 85074-4047	USCIS Attn: TPS Haiti 1820 E. Skyharbor Circle S, Suite 100 Phoenix, AZ 85034

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Applicants applying for an extension of Temporary Protected Status under the current re-registration should submit the Form I-821 and Form I-765 in the same envelope. Applicants that submit the applications in separate envelopes may experience a significant processing delay or rejection.

If Granted TPS By An Immigration Judge Or By The Board Of Immigration Appeals

If you were granted TPS by an Immigration Judge (IJ) or the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), and you wish to request an EAD or are re-registering for the first time following a grant by the IJ or BIA, please send your application to the appropriate address above. Upon receiving a Receipt Notice from USCIS, please send an email to the appropriate USCIS Service Center handling your application providing the receipt number and stating that you submitted a re-registration and/or request for an EAD based on an IJ/BIA grant of TPS. If your USCIS receipt number begins with the letters "LIN," please email the Nebraska Service Center at TPSijgrant.nsc@uscis.dhs.gov. If your USCIS receipt number begins with the letters "WAC," please email the California Service Center at TPSijgrant.csc@uscis.dhs.gov. You can find detailed information on what further information you need to email and email addresses on the USCIS TPS Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

Note: The email address provided above is solely for applicants to notify USCIS of their grant of TPS by the BIA or IJ. It is not for individual case status inquiries.

E-Filing:

You cannot electronically file your application when re-registering or submitting a late initial registration application for Haiti TPS.

For further information about TPS, please visit our Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

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Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization For Haiti?

DHS automatically extended the validity of current Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) issued under the TPS designation for Haiti for six months, through July 22, 2016. This automatic extension allows sufficient time for TPS beneficiaries to apply for and receive their new EADs, with an expiration date of July 22, 2017, without any lapse in employment authorization.

To continue to work, you may show the following documentation to your employer and government agencies:

- Your TPS-related EAD with a January 22, 2016, expiration date,
- A copy of the [Federal Register notice](#).

Your employer may rely on the Federal Register notice as evidence of the continuing validity of your EAD. Go to the '[Documentation Employers May Accept and Temporary Protected Status Beneficiaries May Present as Evidence of Employment Eligibility](#)' Factsheet for more information. To access this link and more information about TPS, please visit our webpage at www.uscis.gov/tps and select your country of interest from the list.

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Do I qualify for late initial registration for Haiti?

Are you a national of Haiti, or a person without nationality who last habitually resided in Haiti?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you continuously resided in the U.S. since January 12, 2011?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you been continuously physically present in the United States since July 23, 2011?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Haiti (May 19, 2011 through November 15, 2011), were you in a valid nonimmigrant status or granted voluntary departure or other relief from removal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Haiti (May 19, 2011 through November 15, 2011), did you have an application pending for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which was pending or subject to further review or appeal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Haiti (May 19, 2011 through November 15, 2011), were you a parolee or did you have a pending request for re-parole?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Haiti (May 19, 2011 through November 15, 2011), were you the spouse of an individual currently eligible for TPS and are you still the spouse of this individual?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Haiti (May 19, 2011 through November 15, 2011), were you the child (unmarried and under 21 years old) of an individual currently eligible for TPS?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Honduras

OVERVIEW

Honduras was designated for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) on January 5, 1999, for a period of 18 months, due to severe widespread damage caused by Hurricane Mitch. As a result, living conditions were deemed unsafe for nationals from Honduras to return to their homeland. TPS has been extended several times. The latest extension will last through July 5, 2016.

[What is the initial registration period for Honduras?](#)

[What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physically presence in the United States for Honduras?](#)

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[EAD extension dates and a synopsis of benefits for countries that are currently designated under the TPS Program](#)

Note: If you have general questions about TPS/DED, click on the following link for [General Information about TPS/DED](#)

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What is the initial registration period for Honduras?

Honduras' initial registration period was from **January 5, 1999 through July 5, 1999**. The initial registration period has already passed for Honduras; however, you may qualify for [late initial registration](#).

What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physically presence in the United States for Honduras?

Nationals from Honduras must have continuously resided in the U.S. since December 30, 1998 and been continuously physically present in the U.S. since January 5, 1999. There is an exception for certain brief, casual and innocent absences from the United States, but you will need to demonstrate that your departure meets the regulatory requirements for such departures in order to fall under the exception.

[Criteria for the "brief, casual and innocent absence" exception to the "continuous residence" and "continuous physical presence" requirements for TPS](#)

What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for Honduras?

You must:

Have Continuously Resided in United States since...	Have been Continuously Physically Present in the United States since...	Have Applied and been approved for TPS...	Apply to Re-Register...
December 30, 1998	January 5, 1999	During the initial registration period or as a late initial registrant, and have been approved during each subsequent re-registration period.	Between October 16, 2014 through December 15, 2014.

[How do I apply to re-register?](#)

[Can I re-register late?](#)

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Where do I apply or re-register for TPS for Honduras?

Mail your applications for TPS (Form I-821) and Employment Authorization (Form I-765) to the following applicable address:

If...	Mail to...
You are applying through the U.S. Postal Service	USCIS Attn: TPS Honduras P.O. Box 6943 Chicago, IL 60680-6943
You are using a non-U.S. Postal Service Delivery Service	USCIS Attn: TPS Honduras 131 S. Dearborn, 3 rd Floor Chicago, IL 60603-5517

Applicants applying for an extension of Temporary Protected Status under the current re-registration should submit the Form I-821 and Form I-765 in the same envelope. Applicants that submit the applications in separate envelopes may experience a significant processing delay or rejection.

Grant of TPS by an Immigration Judge or by the Board of Immigration Appeals:

If you who were granted TPS by an Immigration Judge (IJ) or the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) and you are requesting an EAD or are re-registering for the first time following a grant of TPS by the IJ or BIA, please mail your application to the appropriate address in the table above. Upon receiving a Notice of Action (Form I-797) from USCIS, please send an email to the appropriate USCIS Service Center handling your application providing the receipt number and stating that you submitted a re-registration and/or request for an EAD based on an IJ/BIA grant of TPS. If your USCIS receipt number begins with the letters "LIN," please email the Nebraska Service Center at TPSijgrant.nsc@uscis.dhs.gov. If your USCIS receipt number begins with the letters "WAC," please email the California Service Center at TPSijgrant.csc@uscis.dhs.gov. You can find detailed information on what further information you need to e-mail and the e-mail addresses on the USCIS TPS Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

Note: The email address provided above is solely for applicants to notify USCIS of their grant of TPS by the BIA or IJ. It is not for individual case status inquiries.

E-Filing: If you are re-registering for TPS during the re-registration period and you do not need to submit any supporting documents or evidence, you are eligible to file your applications electronically. For more information on e-filing, please visit the USCIS Web site at www.uscis.gov/efiling.

For further information about TPS, please visit our Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

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Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization for Honduras?

DHS automatically extended the validity of current Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) issued under the TPS designation for Honduras for six months, from January 5, 2015 through July 5, 2015. This automatic extension allows sufficient time for TPS beneficiaries to apply for and receive their new EADs, with an expiration date of July 5, 2016, without any lapse in employment authorization.

To continue working legally, you may show the following documentation to your employer and government agencies:

- Your TPS-related EAD with a January 5, 2015, expiration date,
- A copy of the [Federal Register notice](#).

Your employer may rely on the Federal Register notice as evidence of the continuing validity of your EAD. Go to the "[Documentation Employers May Accept and Temporary Protected Status Beneficiaries May Present as Evidence of Employment Eligibility](#)" Factsheet for more information. To access this link and more information about TPS, please visit our webpage at www.uscis.gov/tps and select your country of interest from the list.

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Do I qualify for late initial registration for Honduras?

Are you a national of Honduras, or a person without nationality who last habitually resided in Honduras?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you continuously resided in the U.S. since December 30, 1998?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you been continuously physically present in the United States since January 5, 1999?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Honduras (January 5, 1999 through July 5, 1999) were you in a valid nonimmigrant status or granted voluntary departure or other relief from removal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Honduras (January 5, 1999 through July 5, 1999), did you have an application pending for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which was pending or subject to further review or appeal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Honduras (January 5, 1999 through July 5, 1999), were you a parolee or did you have a pending request for re-parole?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Honduras (January 5, 1999 through July 5, 1999), were you the spouse of an individual currently eligible for TPS and are you still the spouse of this individual?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Honduras (January 5, 1999 through July 5, 1999), were you the child (unmarried and under 21 years old) of an individual currently eligible for TPS?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Liberia

OVERVIEW

Nationals from Liberia initially qualified for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) on October 1, 2002, for a period of 12 months, due to ongoing armed conflict in Liberia. For a short period, TPS was lifted for Liberia. However, after reviewing damage caused by the civil war, TPS was reinstated until October 1, 2007. TPS for Liberia was initially terminated on October 1, 2007.

Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) was announced for Liberia and initially scheduled to end on September 30, 2011, but was extended until March 31, 2013. President Obama determined that there were compelling foreign policy reasons to continue to defer enforced departure from the United States for eligible Liberian nationals presently living in the United States and granted another extension of DED through September 30, 2014 and then an additional 24 months extension through September 30, 2016. A further 18- month extension has been granted through March 31, 2018.

On November 21, 2014, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) designated Liberia for TPS for a period of 18 months due to the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) because living conditions were deemed unsafe for nationals of Liberia to return to their homeland. TPS has been extended from May 22, 2016 through November 21, 2016 to allow currently eligible TPS beneficiaries to retain status as long as they otherwise continue to meet the eligibility requirements. On September 26, 2016, DHS published a Federal Register Notice terminating TPS effective 6 months from the current expiration of TPS. This termination will be effective May 21, 2017.

What information are you seeking?

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Information about TPS

[Is TPS for Liberia set to expire?](#)

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[EAD extension dates and a synopsis of benefits for countries that are currently designated under the TPS Program](#)

Note: If you have general questions about TPS/DED, click on the following link for [General Information about TPS/DED](#)

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Is TPS for Liberia set to expire?

Yes, the TPS designation for Liberia is set to expire on November 21, 2016. After reviewing country conditions and consulting with the appropriate U.S. Government agencies, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has determined that conditions in Liberia no longer support its designation for TPS. Therefore, DHS is extending TPS benefits for 6 months for the purpose of orderly transition before TPS for Liberia terminates. This termination will be effective May 21, 2017.

To provide for an orderly transition, nationals of Liberia who have been granted TPS will automatically retain their TPS and have their current TPS-based EAD extended through May 20, 2017. On May 21, 2017, nationals of Liberia who have been granted TPS will no longer have TPS. These persons are urged to use the time before termination of their TPS to prepare for and arrange their departure from the United States or, in the alternative, to apply for other immigration benefits for which they are eligible.

Why is the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) terminating TPS for Liberia?

DHS and the Department of State (DOS) have reviewed conditions in Liberia. Based on the reviews, DHS has determined that the termination of TPS for Liberia is warranted because the conditions that prompted the designation of TPS for Liberia have substantially resolved and no longer prevent nationals of Liberia from returning to Liberia in safety.

Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone were designated for TPS in the midst of the largest outbreak of Ebola in history. However, on March 29, 2016, the World Health Organization declared the end of the public health emergency in West Africa. As of June 2016 the World Health Organization declared Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone free of Ebola transmission. Therefore, DHS has determined that Liberia no longer meets the statutorily required conditions for a TPS designation.

If I currently have TPS, do I need to re-register to keep my TPS until May 21, 2017?

No. If you already have been granted TPS benefits through the Liberia TPS program, you do not have to re-register to keep your TPS benefits until May 21, 2017, the termination date. You will automatically retain TPS benefits until the termination date.

Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization for Liberia?

Yes. Your employment authorization is automatically extended for 6 months through May 20, 2017 if you:

- Received an EAD under the designation of TPS for Liberia; and
- Have an EAD with a marked expiration date of November 21, 2016, bearing the notation "A-12" or "C-19" on the face of the card under "Category."

Qualified individuals do not have to apply for this extension of their TPS-related EADs through May 20, 2017. For further information about TPS, please visit our Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

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How does the termination of TPS affect my immigration status?

After the termination of TPS for Liberia becomes effective on May 21, 2017, former TPS beneficiaries will maintain the same immigration status they held before TPS (unless the status has since expired or been terminated) or any other status they may have acquired while registered for TPS. Liberians who are included in the President's grant of Deferred Enforced Departure, if extended past the current expiration date of September 30, 2016, will remain covered by Deferred Enforced Departure. Accordingly, if a TPS beneficiary held no lawful immigration status before being granted TPS and did not obtain any other status during the TPS period, he or she may be subject to removal upon the termination of the TPS designation. TPS-related EADs will expire on May 20, 2017 and will not be renewed.

Termination of TPS for Liberia does not necessarily affect pending applications for other forms of immigration status, relief, or protection. However, former TPS beneficiaries will begin to accrue unlawful presence as of May 21, 2017, if they have not been granted any other immigration status, relief, protection, or if they have no pending application to obtain benefits.

What can I do if I believe that returning to Liberia is not possible or preferable for me?

Nationals of Liberia who believe that returning to Liberia is not possible or preferable for them may be eligible to apply for another immigration status, such as lawful permanent resident, asylum, or a nonimmigrant status. Eligibility for these and other immigration benefits is determined individually on a case by case basis. Please visit our website at www.uscis.gov for more information about applying for another immigration status.

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Do I qualify for late initial registration for Liberia?

Are you a national of Liberia, or a person without nationality who last habitually resided in Liberia?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you continuously resided in the U.S. since November 20, 2014?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Are you a national of Liberia, or a person without nationality who last habitually resided in Liberia?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you continuously resided in the U.S. since November 20, 2014?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you been continuously physically present in the United States since November 21, 2014?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Liberia (November 21, 2014 through August 18, 2015) were you in a valid nonimmigrant status or granted voluntary departure or other relief from removal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Liberia (November 21, 2014 through August 18, 2015), did you have an application pending for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which was pending or subject to further review or appeal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Liberia (November 21, 2014 through August 18, 2015), were you a parolee or did you have a pending request for re-parole?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Liberia (November 21, 2014 through August 18, 2015), were you the spouse of an individual currently eligible for TPS and are you still the spouse of this individual?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Liberia (November 21, 2014 through August 18, 2015), were you the child (unmarried and under 21 years old) of an individual currently eligible for TPS?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Information about DED

What information are you seeking?

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[Information about Employment Authorization and Form I-765 for DED](#)

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Information about Registration and the Application Process for DED

Liberian Deferred Enforcement Departure (DED) Program, September 30, 2016 until March 31, 2018:

What is the date of initial registration for Liberia under DED?

What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for DED?

How do I know if I am covered by the extension of DED?

How do I determine if I am not covered by DED?

If I am covered by DED, how long will this extension of DED allow me to remain in the United States?

Can I travel while under DED?

What documents may I show to my employer as proof of employment authorization and identity when completing Form I-9?

If I am covered by Liberian DED and a federal, state or local government official asks me to present proof of authorization to remain in the United States, what evidence should I present?

If I do not have an EAD to indicate such eligibility, how can I prevent unnecessary removal from the United States?

Will I accrue "unlawful presence" for purposes of adjustment of status or other immigration benefits for which I may be applying if I am covered by DED?

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Liberian Deferred Enforcement Departure (DED) Program, September 30, 2016 until March 31, 2018:

Liberian TPS was originally terminated on October 1, 2007. Persons who were in valid Liberian TPS status on September 30, 2007 and who met other criteria specified in President Bush's directive for DED were covered by 18 months of Deferred Enforced Departure (DED). Although DED was last scheduled to end for Liberian nationals on September 30, 2014, President Obama determined that there are compelling foreign policy reasons to continue to defer enforced departure from the United States for eligible Liberian nationals presently living in the United States and granted another extension of DED for 24 months, through September 30, 2016. A further 18 month extension has been granted through March 31, 2018.

The DED extension and procedures for employment authorization apply to Liberian nationals (and persons without nationality who last habitually resided in Liberia) who:

- Are physically present in the United States;
- Have continuously resided in the United States since October 1, 2002; and
- Are under a grant of DED through September 30, 2016.

If a current Liberian under DED has a valid EAD with an expiration date of September 30, 2016, then this EAD will be considered automatically extended until March 31, 2017. For continued employment authorization through March 31, 2018, you must apply for an EAD by filing Form I-765. USCIS will begin accepting applications for employment authorization on September 30, 2016. You must file your application for employment authorization as soon as possible to avoid gaps in work authorization. For more information about filing Form I-765 for employment authorization, please see our [FAQs about employment authorization](#).

List of people ineligible for DED:

- individuals who are ineligible for TPS for reasons stated in section 244(c)(2)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1254a(c)(2)(B);
- individuals whose removal is determined to be in the best interest of the U. S.;
- individuals whose presence or activities in the U.S. the Secretary of State has reasonable grounds to believe would have potentially serious adverse foreign policy consequences for the U.S.;
- individuals who voluntarily returned to Liberia or his or her country of last habitual residence outside the U.S.;
- individuals who have been deported, excluded, or removed prior to the date in the Federal Register notice; or
- individuals who are subject to extradition.

For more information about the Liberian DED Program, please see the September 30, 2016 Notice in the *Federal Register*, or visit www.uscis.gov/tps and choose "Temporary Protected Status & Deferred Enforced Departure" from the menu on the left. You can find specific information about DED for Liberia by selecting "DED Granted Country: Liberia" from the menu on the left of the TPS or DED Web page. From the Liberian page, you can select the "Deferred Enforced Departure Extended for Liberians Questions and Answers" from the menu on the right for further information.

[Information related to TPS for Liberia.](#)

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What is the date of initial registration for Liberia under DED?

Liberia's initial TPS registration period was originally from October 1, 2002 to April 1, 2003. TPS initially ended for Liberians on October 1, 2007. Liberians who registered for the TPS period from October 1, 2002 to April 1, 2003 and re-registered during subsequent re-registration periods are covered under DED. TPS designation for Liberia is set to expire on November 21, 2016. DHS is extending TPS benefits for 6 months for the purpose of orderly transition before TPS for Liberia terminates. For more information about TPS for Liberia please visit our webpage at www.uscis.gov/tps.

[Detailed information about Liberian TPS](#)

[Detailed information about Liberian DED](#)

What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for DED?

DED is automatic- no re-registration necessary for DED

How do I know if I am covered by the extension of DED?

With certain exceptions, you are eligible for an extension of DED if you are physically present in the United States and have continuously resided in the United States since October 1, 2002, and are covered under DED as of September 30, 2016. Generally, if you held Temporary Protected Status (TPS) as of Sept. 30, 2007, then you are covered by Liberian DED and the current 18-month extension applies to you.

How do I determine if I am not covered by DED?

You are not eligible for DED under the president's determination if:

- you are ineligible for TPS for the reasons provided in section 244(c)(2)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act;
- your removal is determined to be in the interest of the United States;
- the Secretary of State has reasonable grounds to believe your presence or activities in the United States would have potentially serious adverse foreign policy consequences for the United States;
- you have voluntarily returned to Liberia or your last habitual residence outside the United States;
- you were deported, excluded, or removed prior to the current extension of DED; or (6) you are subject to extradition.

If I am covered by DED, how long will this extension of DED allow me to remain in the United States?

Under this extension, you will continue to be covered by DED for 18 months through March 31, 2018.

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Can I travel while under DED?

You may leave the United States and legally reenter if you file for and obtain advance parole before departing the United States. You must file [Form I-131, Application for Travel Document](#), with the appropriate fee, to request advance parole. You must provide a copy of your last TPS- or DED-based Employment Authorization Document (EAD), or, if you do not have a TPS- or DED-based EAD, submit a copy of your last Form I-797, *Notice of Action*, stating that you had received a grant of TPS as of Sept. 30, 2007. If you leave the United States without first requesting and obtaining advance parole, you are no longer eligible for DED. You may not be permitted to re-enter the United States. Also, if you seek advance parole in order to go to Liberia, or your last habitual residence outside the United States, you may risk being found ineligible to re-enter the United States under DED.

If you depart from the United States without obtaining advance parole or you do not comply with the conditions that may be on your advanced parole document, you may not be permitted to re-enter the United States. If you are granted advance parole to travel to Liberia, Guinea or Sierra Leone, like other aliens who are granted advance parole, you are not guaranteed parole into the United States. A separate decision regarding your ability to enter will be made when you arrive at a port-of-entry upon your return. If you are considering traveling outside the United States, you can visit the Department of States' website at www.state.gov for information on Travel Alerts and Warnings.

You may submit your completed Form I-131 with your Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization. However, if you choose to file Form I-131 **separately**, please submit the application to the following appropriate address:

If you:	Then mail your application to:
Would like to send your application by U.S. Postal Service	USCIS Attn: DED Liberia P.O. Box 6943 Chicago, IL 60680-6943
Would like to send your application by non-U.S. Postal Service courier	USCIS Attn: DED Liberia 131 S. Dearborn, 3 rd Floor Chicago, IL 60603-5517

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What documents may I show to my employer as proof of employment authorization and identity when completing Form I-9?

Throughout the duration of the six-month automatic employment authorization extension, you may present your prior DED-based Employment Authorization Document (EAD) to your employers as proof of identity and employment authorization through March 31, 2017. To minimize confusion over this extension at the time of hire or re-verification, you may also present a copy of the Federal Register Notice regarding the automatic extension of EADs through March 31, 2017.

In the alternative, you may present any legally acceptable document or combination of documents listed in List A, List B, or List C of the Form I-9.

If I am covered by Liberian DED and a federal, state or local government official asks me to present proof of authorization to remain in the United States, what evidence should I present?

You may present your automatically extended DED-based Employment Authorization Document (EAD) and a copy of the *Federal Register Notice* dated September 30, 2016. You may present your DED-based EAD with an expiration date of September 30, 2016, and a copy of the *Federal Register Notice* as evidence of permission to remain in the United States through March 31, 2018. If you do not have a TPS- or DED-based EAD, you may present a copy of Form I-797, Notice of Action, showing that you were a TPS beneficiary as of Sept. 30, 2007, a photo ID, and a copy of the *Federal Register Notice*.

If I do not have an EAD to indicate such eligibility, how can I prevent unnecessary removal from the United States?

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) will issue guidance to its attorneys, officers, and agents to ensure that eligible Liberians or persons without nationality who last habitually resided in Liberia are not removed in violation of the President's DED memorandum. The guidance will be consistent with the USCIS *Federal Register Notice*.

Will I accrue "unlawful presence" for purposes of adjustment of status or other immigration benefits for which I may be applying if I am covered by DED?

No. You do not accrue "unlawful presence" for the purposes of adjustment of status or other immigration benefits for which you may be applying during the period of time you are covered by DED.

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[What do I need to submit with Form I-765?](#)

[Can I file Form I-765 electronically for DED?](#)

[What if my address changes after I file Form I-765?](#)

[Extensions of Employment Authorization for Liberian DED Registrants](#)

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Where do I submit Form I-765 for DED?

If you want to renew your EAD under DED, you can submit the Form I-765, along with the appropriate fee or fee waiver, and supporting documentation to the following addresses:

If you:	Then mail your application to:
Would like to send your application by U.S. Postal Service	USCIS Attn: DED Liberia P.O. Box 6943 Chicago, IL 60680-6943
Would like to send your application by non-U.S. Postal Service courier	Attn: DED Liberia 131 S. Dearborn 3rd Floor Chicago, IL 60603-5517

What do I need to submit with Form I-765?

If you applying under DED, on Form I-765, you must indicate that you are eligible for DED by putting “(a)(11)” in response to Question 16 on Form I-765. Include a copy of your last Form I-797, Notice of Action, showing that you were approved for TPS as of Sept. 30, 2007. Also submit the required fee for Form I-765.

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Can I file Form I-765 electronically for DED?

No. Electronic filing is not available for Form I-765 based on DED.

What if my address changes after I file Form I-765?

If your address changes after you file your application, you must complete and submit a Form AR-11 by mail or electronically. Form AR-11 can be downloaded from our website at www.uscis.gov/forms/AR-11. You may also change your address online on our [website](#).

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Extensions of Employment Authorization for Liberian DED Registrants

Liberian TPS was originally terminated on October 1, 2007. Persons who were in valid Liberian TPS status on September 30, 2007 and who met other criteria were covered by DED. Although DED was last scheduled to end for Liberian nationals on September 30, 2016, President Obama determined that there are compelling foreign policy reasons to continue to defer enforced departure from the United States for eligible Liberian nationals presently living in the United States and granted another extension of DED for 18 months, through March 31, 2018.

A six-month automatic extension of employment authorization documents for Liberians who are eligible for DED is effective on October 1, 2016 through March 31, 2017. This six-month automatic extension of employment authorization permits eligible Liberians to continue working while they file their applications for new EADs that will cover the full extended period of DED through March 31, 2018. If you wish to have work authorization valid through March 31, 2018, you must file Form I-765. USCIS began accepting applications for employment authorization on September 30, 2016.

You may apply for employment authorization if you had TPS status under the former Liberia TPS designation as of September 30, 2007 and are otherwise eligible for DED and you:

- Are physically present in the United States;
- Have continuously resided in the United States since October 1, 2002; and
- Were under a grant of DED through September 30, 2016.

To continue working legally, you may show the following documentation to your employer and government agencies:

- Your DED-related EAD bearing a September 30, 2016 expiration date,
- A copy of the [Federal Register notice](#).

Your employer may rely on the Federal Register notice as evidence of the continuing validity of your EAD. Go to the "[Documentation Employers May Accept and Temporary Protected Status Beneficiaries May Present as Evidence of Employment Eligibility](#)" Factsheet for more information. To access this link and more information about TPS, please visit our webpage at www.uscis.gov/tps and select your country of interest from the list.

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Nepal

OVERVIEW

Nepal was designated for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) on June 24, 2015, for a period of 18 months, due to the earthquake that struck Nepal on April 25, 2015, which resulted in significant damage to housing and other infrastructure. TPS has been extended for 18 months effective December 25, 2016 through June 24, 2018.

[What is the initial registration period for Nepal?](#)

[What are the eligibility requirements for initial registration for Nepal?](#)

[What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physical presence in the United States for Nepal?](#)

[What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for Nepal?](#)

[Where do I apply for TPS for Nepal?](#)

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[EAD extension dates and a synopsis of benefits for countries that are currently designated under the TPS Program](#)

Note: If you have general questions about TPS/DED, click on the following link for [General Information about TPS/DED](#)

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What is the initial registration period for Nepal?

Nepal’s initial registration period was from **June 24, 2015 through December 21, 2015.**

What are the eligibility requirements for initial registration for Nepal?

You Must:

Have Continuously Resided in United States since...	Have been Continuously Physically Present in the United States since...	Apply to Register...
June 24, 2015	June 24, 2015	June 24, 2015 through December 21, 2015.

[How do I Apply for Initial Registration](#)

What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physical presence in the United States for Nepal?

Nationals from Nepal must have continuously resided in the U.S. since June 24, 2015 and been continuously physically present in the U.S. June 24, 2015. There is an exception for certain brief, casual and innocent absences from the United States, but you will need to demonstrate that your departure meets the regulatory requirements for such departures in order to fall under the exception.

[Criteria for the “brief, casual and innocent absence” exception to the “continuous residence” and “continuous physical presence” requirements for TPS](#)

What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for Nepal?

You Must:

Have Continuously Resided in United States since...	Have been Continuously Physically Present in the United States since...	Have Applied and been approved for TPS...	Apply to Re-Register...
June 24, 2015	June 24, 2015	During the initial registration period or as a late initial registrant.	Between October 26, 2016 through December 27, 2016.

Where do I apply for TPS for Nepal?

Mail your applications for TPS (Form I-821) and Employment Authorization (Form I-765) to the following applicable address:

If you:	Then mail your application to:
Would like to send your application by U.S. Postal Service	USCIS Attn: Nepal TPS P.O. Box 7555 Chicago, IL 60680
Would like to send your application by non-U.S. Postal Service	USCIS Attn: Nepal TPS 131 S. Dearborn 3rd Floor Chicago, IL 60603-5517

Applicants applying for Temporary Protected Status should submit the required Form I-821 and Form I-765 together in the same envelope. Applicants that submit the applications in separate envelopes may experience a significant processing delay or rejection.

Grant of TPS by an Immigration Judge or by the Board of Immigration Appeals:

If you were granted TPS by an Immigration Judge (IJ) or the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), and you wish to request an EAD, please mail your application to the appropriate address in the table above. Upon receiving a Receipt Notice from USCIS, please send an e-mail to the service center handling your application with the receipt number and state that you submitted a request for an EAD based on an IJ/BIA grant of TPS. You can find detailed information on what further information you need to e-mail and the e-mail addresses on the USCIS TPS Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

Note: The email address provided above is solely for applicants to notify USCIS of their grant of TPS by the BIA or IJ. It is not for individual case status inquiries.

E-Filing:

You cannot electronically file your application packet when applying for initial registration for TPS. Please mail your application packet to the mailing address listed above.

For further information about TPS, please visit our Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

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Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization for Nepal?

DHS automatically extended the validity of current Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) issued under the TPS designation for Nepal for six months, from December 25, 2016 through June 24, 2017. This automatic extension allows sufficient time for TPS beneficiaries to apply for and receive their new EADs, with an expiration date of June 24, 2018, without any lapse in employment authorization.

To continue working legally, you may show the following documentation to your employer and government agencies:

- Your TPS-related EAD with a December 24, 2016, expiration date,
- A copy of the [Federal Register notice](#).

Your employer may rely on the Federal Register notice as evidence of the continuing validity of your EAD. Go to the "[Documentation Employers May Accept and Temporary Protected Status Beneficiaries May Present as Evidence of Employment Eligibility](#)" Factsheet for more information. To access this link and more information about TPS, please visit our webpage at www.uscis.gov/tps and select your country of interest from the list.

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Do I qualify for late initial registration for Nepal?

Are you a national of Nepal, or a person without nationality who last habitually resided in Nepal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you continuously resided in the U.S. since June 24, 2015?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you been continuously physically present in the United States since June 24, 2015?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Nepal (June 24, 2015 through December 21, 2015), were you in a valid nonimmigrant status or granted voluntary departure or other relief from removal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Nepal (June 24, 2015 through December 21, 2015), did you have an application pending for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which was pending or subject to further review or appeal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Nepal (June 24, 2015 through December 21, 2015), were you a parolee or did you have a pending request for re-parole?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Nepal (June 24, 2015 through December 21, 2015), were you the spouse of an individual currently eligible for TPS and are you still the spouse of this individual?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Nepal (June 24, 2015 through December 21, 2015), were you the child (unmarried and under 21 years old) of an individual currently eligible for TPS?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Nicaragua

OVERVIEW

Nicaragua was designated for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) on January 5, 1999 for a period of 18 months, due to severe widespread damage caused by Hurricane Mitch. As a result, living conditions were deemed unsafe for nationals of Nicaragua in the United States to return to their homeland. TPS has been extended several times. The latest extension will last through July 5, 2016.

[What is the initial registration period for Nicaragua?](#)

[What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physical presence in the United States for Nicaragua?](#)

[What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for Nicaragua?](#)

[Where do I apply for re-register for TPS for Nicaragua?](#)

[Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization for Nicaragua?](#)

[Do I qualify for late initial registration for Nicaragua?](#)

[EAD extension dates and a synopsis of benefits for countries that are currently designated under the TPS Program](#)

Note: If you have general questions about TPS/DED, click on the following link for [General Information about TPS/DED](#)

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What is the initial registration period for Nicaragua?

Nicaragua’s initial registration period was from **January 5, 1999 through July 5, 1999**. The initial registration period has already passed for Nicaragua; however, you may qualify for [late initial registration](#).

What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physically presence in the United States for Nicaragua?

Nationals from Nicaragua must have continuously resided in the U.S. since December 30, 1998 and been continuously physically present in the U.S. since January 5, 1999. There is an exception for certain brief, casual and innocent absences from the United States, but you will need to demonstrate that your departure meets the regulatory requirements for such departures in order to fall under the exception.

[Criteria for the “brief, casual and innocent absence” exception to the “continuous residence” and “continuous physical presence” requirements for TPS](#)

What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for Nicaragua?

You Must:

Have Continuously Resided in United States since...	Have been Continuously Physically Present in the United States since...	Have Applied and been approved for TPS...	Apply to Re-Register...
December 30, 1998	January 5, 1999	During the initial registration period or as a late initial registrant, and have been approved during each subsequent re-registration period.	Between October 16, 2014 through December 15, 2014.

[How do I apply to re-register?](#)

[Can I re-register late?](#)

[Information about the various ASC Biometric Notices](#)

Where do I apply for re-register for TPS for Nicaragua?

Mail your applications for TPS (Form I-821) and Employment Authorization (Form I-765) to the following applicable address:

If...	Mail to...
You are applying through the U.S. Postal Service	USCIS Attn: TPS Nicaragua P.O. Box 6943 Chicago, IL 60680-6943
You are using a non-U.S. Postal Service delivery service	USCIS Attn: TPS Nicaragua 131 S. Dearborn, 3 rd Floor Chicago, IL 60603-5517

Applicants applying for an extension of Temporary Protected Status under the current re-registration should submit the Form I-821 and Form I-765 in the same envelope. Applicants that submit the applications in separate envelopes may experience a significant processing delay or rejection.

Grant of TPS by an Immigration Judge or by the Board of Immigration Appeals:

If you who were granted TPS by an Immigration Judge (IJ) or the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) and you are requesting an EAD or are re-registering for the first time following a grant of TPS by the IJ or BIA, please mail your application to the appropriate address in the table above. Upon receiving a Notice of Action (Form I-797) from USCIS, please send an email to the appropriate USCIS Service Center handling your application providing the receipt number and stating that you submitted a re-registration and/or request for an EAD based on an IJ/BIA grant of TPS. If your USCIS receipt number begins with the letters "LIN," please email the Nebraska Service Center at TPSijgrant.nsc@uscis.dhs.gov. If your USCIS receipt number begins with the letters "WAC," please email the California Service Center at TPSijgrant.csc@uscis.dhs.gov. You can find detailed information on what further information you need to e-mail and the e-mail addresses on the USCIS TPS Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

Note: The email address provided above is solely for applicants to notify USCIS of their grant of TPS by the BIA or IJ. It is not for individual case status inquiries.

E-Filing:

If you are re-registering for TPS during the re-registration period and you do not need to submit any supporting documents or evidence, you are eligible to file your applications electronically. For more information on e-filing, please visit the USCIS Web site at www.uscis.gov/efiling.

For further information about TPS, please visit our Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

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Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization for Nicaragua?

DHS automatically extended the validity of current Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) issued under the TPS designation for Nicaragua for six months, from January 5, 2015 through July 5, 2015. This automatic extension allows sufficient time for TPS beneficiaries to apply for and receive their new EADs, with an expiration date of July 5, 2016, without any lapse in employment authorization.

To continue working legally, you may show the following documentation to your employer and government agencies:

- Your TPS-related EAD with a January 5, 2015, expiration date,
- A copy of the [Federal Register notice](#).

Your employer may rely on the Federal Register notice as evidence of the continuing validity of your EAD. Go to the "[Documentation Employers May Accept and Temporary Protected Status Beneficiaries May Present as Evidence of Employment Eligibility](#)" Factsheet for more information. To access this link and more information about TPS, please visit our webpage at www.uscis.gov/tps and select your country of interest from the list.

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Do I qualify for late initial registration for Nicaragua?

Are you a national of Nicaragua, or a person without nationality who last habitually resided in Nicaragua?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you continuously resided in the U.S. since December 30, 1998?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you been continuously physically present in the United States since January 5, 1999?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Nicaragua (January 5, 1999 through July 5, 1999) were you in a valid nonimmigrant status or granted voluntary departure or other relief from removal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Nicaragua (January 5, 1999 through July 5, 1999), did you have an application pending for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which was pending or subject to further review or appeal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Nicaragua (January 5, 1999 through July 5, 1999), were you a parolee or did you have a pending request for re-parole?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Nicaragua (January 5, 1999 through July 5, 1999), were you the spouse of an individual currently eligible for TPS and are you still the spouse of this individual?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Nicaragua (January 5, 1999 through July 5, 1999), were you the child (unmarried and under 21 years old) of an individual currently eligible for TPS?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Sierra Leone

OVERVIEW

Sierra Leone was designated for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) on November 21, 2014, for a period of 18 months, due to the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak in West Africa because living conditions were deemed unsafe for nationals of Sierra Leone in the United States to be required to return to their homeland.

TPS has been extended from May 22, 2016 through November 21, 2016, to allow currently eligible TPS beneficiaries to retain status as long as they otherwise continue to meet the eligibility requirements. On September 26, 2016, DHS published a Federal Register Notice terminating TPS effective 6 months from the current expiration of TPS. This termination will be effective May 21, 2017.

[Is TPS for Sierra Leone set to expire?](#)

[Why is the Department of Homeland Security \(DHS\) terminating TPS for Sierra Leone?](#)

[If I currently have TPS, do I need to re-register to keep my TPS until May 21, 2017?](#)

[Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization for Sierra Leone?](#)

[How does the termination of TPS affect my immigration benefits?](#)

[What can I do if I believe that returning to Sierra Leone is not possible or preferable for me?](#)

[Do I qualify for late initial registration for Sierra Leone?](#)

[EAD extension dates and a synopsis of benefits for countries that are currently designated under the TPS Program](#)

Note: If you have general questions about TPS/DED, click on the following link for [General Information about TPS/DED](#)

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Is TPS for Sierra Leone set to expire?

Yes, the TPS designation for Sierra Leone is set to expire on November 21, 2016. After reviewing country conditions and consulting with the appropriate U.S. Government agencies, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has determined that conditions in Sierra Leone no longer support its designation for TPS. Therefore, DHS is extending TPS benefits for 6 months for the purpose of orderly transition before TPS for Sierra Leone terminates. This termination will be effective May 21, 2017.

To provide for an orderly transition, nationals of Sierra Leone who have been granted TPS will automatically retain their TPS and have their current TPS-based EAD extended through May 20, 2017. On May 21, 2017, nationals of Sierra Leone who have been granted TPS will no longer have TPS. These persons are urged to use the time before termination of their TPS to prepare for and arrange their departure from the United States or, in the alternative, to apply for other immigration benefits for which they are eligible.

Why is the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) terminating TPS for Sierra Leone?

DHS and the Department of State (DOS) have reviewed conditions in Sierra Leone. Based on the reviews, DHS has determined that the termination of TPS for Sierra Leone is warranted because the conditions that prompted the designation of TPS for Sierra Leone have substantially resolved and no longer prevent nationals of Sierra Leone from returning to Sierra Leone in safety.

Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone were designated for TPS in the midst of the largest outbreak of Ebola in history. However, as of March 17, 2016, the World Health Organization declared Sierra Leone free of Ebola transmission. Therefore, DHS has determined that Sierra Leone no longer meets the statutorily required conditions for a TPS designation.

If I currently have TPS, do I need to re-register to keep my TPS until May 21, 2017?

No. If you already have been granted TPS benefits through the Sierra Leone TPS program, you do not have to re-register to keep your TPS benefits until May 21, 2017, the termination date. You will automatically retain TPS benefits until the termination date.

Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization for Sierra Leone?

Yes. Your employment authorization is automatically extended for 6 months through May 20, 2017 if you:

- Received an EAD under the designation of TPS for Sierra Leone; and
- Have an EAD with a marked expiration date of November 21, 2016, bearing the notation "A-12" or "C-19" on the face of the card under "Category."

Qualified individuals do not have to apply for this extension of their TPS-related EADs through May 20, 2017. For further information about TPS, please visit our Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

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How does the termination of TPS affect my immigration benefits?

After the termination of TPS for Sierra Leone becomes effective on May 21, 2017, former TPS beneficiaries will maintain the same immigration status they held before TPS (unless the status has since expired or been terminated) or any other status they may have acquired while registered for TPS. Accordingly, if a TPS beneficiary held no lawful immigration status before being granted TPS and did not obtain any other status during the TPS period, he or she may be subject to removal upon the termination of the TPS designation. TPS-related EADs will expire on May 20, 2017 and will not be renewed.

Termination of TPS for Sierra Leone does not necessarily affect pending applications for other forms of immigration status, relief, or protection. However, former TPS beneficiaries will begin to accrue unlawful presence as of May 21, 2017, if they have not been granted any other immigration status, relief, protection, or authorization to remain in the U.S.

What can I do if I believe that returning to Sierra Leone is not possible or preferable for me?

Nationals of Sierra Leone who believe that returning to Sierra Leone is not possible or preferable for them may be eligible to apply for another immigration status, such as lawful permanent resident, asylum, or a nonimmigrant status. Eligibility for these and other immigration benefits is determined individually on a case by case basis. Please visit our website at www.uscis.gov for more information about applying for another immigration status.

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Do I qualify for late initial registration for Sierra Leone?

Are you a national of Sierra Leone, or a person without nationality who last habitually resided in Sierra Leone?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you continuously resided in the U.S. since November 20, 2014?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you been continuously physically present in the United States since November 21, 2014?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Sierra Leone (November 21, 2014 through August 18, 2015) were you in a valid nonimmigrant status or granted voluntary departure or other relief from removal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Sierra Leone (November 21, 2014 through August 18, 2015), did you have an application pending for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which was pending or subject to further review or appeal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Sierra Leone (November 21, 2014 through August 18, 2015), were you a parolee or did you have a pending request for re-parole?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Sierra Leone (November 21, 2014 through August 18, 2015), were you the spouse of an individual currently eligible for TPS and are you still the spouse of this individual?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Sierra Leone (November 21, 2014 through August 18, 2015), were you the child (unmarried and under 21 years old) of an individual currently eligible for TPS?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Somalia

OVERVIEW

Somalia was initially designated for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) on September 16, 1991 for a period of 12 months, due to ongoing armed conflicts in the country. As a result, living conditions were deemed unsafe for nationals from Somalia in the United States to be required to return to their homeland. Somalia was also “re-designated” for TPS in 2001. Since 2001, TPS for Somalia has been extended several times and even re-designated once. TPS was most recently extended for 18 months from September 18, 2015, through March 17, 2017.

[What is the initial registration period for Somalia?](#)

[What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physical presence in the United States for Somalia?](#)

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[Where do I apply for TPS for Somalia?](#)

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[Do I qualify for late initial registration for Somalia?](#)

[EAD extension dates and a synopsis of benefits for countries that are currently designated under the TPS Program](#)

Note: If you have general questions about TPS/DED, click on the following link for [General Information about TPS/DED](#)

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What is the initial registration period for Somalia?

Somalia’s first initial registration period was from September 16, 1991 through September 16, 1992. The second period of initial registration following the 2001 “re-designation” of Somalia ran from September 4, 2001 through September 17, 2002. The third period of initial registration following the 2012 re-designation was from **May 1, 2012 through October 29, 2012**. If you missed registering during the last initial registration period, you may qualify for [late initial registration](#).

What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physically presence in the United States for Somalia?

Nationals from Somalia must have continuously resided in the U.S. since May 1, 2012 and been continuously physically present in the U.S. since September 18, 2012. There is an exception for certain brief, casual and innocent absences from the United States, but you will need to demonstrate that your departure meets the regulatory requirements for such departures in order to fall under the exception.

[Criteria for the “brief, casual and innocent absence” exception to the “continuous residence” and “continuous physical presence” requirements for TPS](#)

What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for Somalia?

You must:

Have Continuously Resided in the United States since...	Have been Continuously Physically Present in the United States since...	Have Applied and been approved for TPS...	Apply to Re-Register...
May 1, 2012	September 18, 2012	During one of the three initial registration periods for Somalia, or as a late initial registrant, and have been approved during each subsequent extension period.	Between June 1, 2015 through July 31, 2015.

[How do I apply to re-register?](#)

[Can I re-register late?](#)

Where do I apply for TPS for Somalia?

Mail your applications for TPS (Form I-821) and Employment Authorization (Form I-765) to the following applicable address:

If you:	Then mail your application to:
Would like to send your application by U.S. Postal Service	USCIS Attn: TPS Somalia P.O. Box 6943 Chicago, IL 60680-6943
Would like to send your application by non-U.S. Postal Service	USCIS Attn: TPS Somalia 131 S. Dearborn - 3 rd Floor Chicago, IL 60603-5517

Applicants applying for an extension of Temporary Protected Status under the current re-registration should submit the Form I-821 and Form I-765 in the same envelope. Applicants that submit the applications in separate envelopes may experience a significant processing delay or rejection.

Grant of TPS by an Immigration Judge or by the Board of Immigration Appeals:

If you were granted TPS by an Immigration Judge (IJ) or the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), and you wish to request an EAD or are re-registering for the first time following a grant by the IJ or BIA, please send your application to the address above. Upon receiving a Receipt Notice from USCIS, please send an email to TPSijgrant.vsc@uscis.dhs.gov with the receipt number and state that you submitted a re-registration and/or request for an EAD based on an IJ/BIA grant of TPS. You can find detailed information on what further information you need to email and email addresses on the USCIS TPS Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

Note: The email address provided above is solely for applicants to notify USCIS of their grant of TPS by the BIA or IJ. It is not for individual case status inquiries.

E-Filing:

You cannot e-file your application when re-registering or submitting a late initial registration for Somalia TPS. Please send your application to the address above.

For further information about TPS, please visit our Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization for Somalia?

Your current EAD will not be extended automatically. The Department of Homeland Security has announced the extension of TPS for Somalia and established the re-registration period (June 1, 2015 through July 31, 2015) at an early enough date to allow sufficient time for USCIS to process EAD requests prior to the September 17, 2015 expiration date of your current EAD.

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Do I qualify for late initial registration for Somalia?

Are you a national of Somalia, or a person without nationality who last habitually resided in Somalia?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you continuously resided in the U.S. since May 1, 2012?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you been continuously physically present in the United States since September 18, 2012?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Somalia (May 1, 2012 through October 29, 2012), were you in a valid nonimmigrant status or granted voluntary departure or other relief from removal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Somalia (May 1, 2012 through October 29, 2012), did you have an application pending for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which was pending or subject to further review or appeal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Somalia (May 1, 2012 through October 29, 2012), were you a parolee or did you have a pending request for re-parole?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Somalia (May 1, 2012 through October 29, 2012), were you the spouse of an individual currently eligible for TPS and are you still the spouse of this individual?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Somalia (May 1, 2012 through October 29, 2012), were you the child (unmarried and under 21 years old) of an individual currently eligible for TPS?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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South Sudan

OVERVIEW

South Sudan was first designated for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) on November 3, 2011, for a period of 18 months, due to ongoing armed conflicts and other conditions in the country. As a result, living conditions were deemed unsafe for nationals from South Sudan in the United States to be required to return to their homeland. TPS was both extended and re-designated effective May 3, 2013 through November 2, 2014. TPS for South Sudan was again both extended and re-designated effective November 3, 2014 through May 2, 2016.

[What is the initial registration period for South Sudan?](#)

[What are the eligibility requirements for initial registration for South Sudan?](#)

[What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physically presence in the United States for South Sudan?](#)

[What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for TPS for South Sudan?](#)

[What is the difference between the Extension of TPS and the Re-designation of TPS and what are the dates to apply for each?](#)

[Where do I apply for TPS for South Sudan?](#)

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[Do I qualify for late initial registration for South Sudan?](#)

[EAD extension dates and a synopsis of benefits for countries that are currently designated under the TPS Program](#)

Note: If you have general questions about TPS/DED, click on the following link for [General Information about TPS/DED](#)

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What is the initial registration period for South Sudan?

South Sudan’s first initial registration period was from October 13, 2011 to April 10, 2012. Under the first re-designation of TPS for South Sudan, the initial registration period was from January 9, 2013 through July 8, 2013. Under the current re-designation of TPS for South Sudan, the initial registration period is from **September 2, 2014 through March 2, 2015**. If you missed registering during the last initial registration period, you may qualify for [late initial registration](#).

What are the eligibility requirements for initial registration for South Sudan?

You Must:

Have Continuously Resided in United States since...	Have been Continuously Physically Present in the United States since...	Apply to Register...
September 2, 2014	November 3, 2014	September 2, 2014 through March 2, 2015

[How do I Apply for Initial Registration](#)

What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physical presence in the United States for South Sudan?

Nationals from South Sudan must have continuously resided in the U.S. since September 2, 2014 and been continuously physically present in the U.S. since November 3, 2014. There is an exception for certain brief, casual and innocent absences from the United States, but you will need to demonstrate that your departure meets the regulatory requirements for such departures in order to fall under the exception.

[Criteria for the “brief, casual and innocent absence” exception to the “continuous residence” and “continuous physical presence” requirements for TPS](#)

What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for TPS for South Sudan?

You Must:

Have Continuously Resided in the United States since...	Have been Continuously Physically Present in the United States since...	Have Applied and been approved for TPS...	Apply to Re-Register...
September 2, 2014	November 3, 2014	During the initial registration period or as a late initial registrant, and have been approved during each subsequent re-registration period.	Between September 2, 2014 through November 3, 2014.

[How do I apply to re-register?](#)

[Can I re-register late?](#)

What is the difference between the Extension of TPS and the Re-designation of TPS and what are the dates to apply for each?

Extension - USCIS has extended TPS for another 18 months, effective November 3, 2014 through May 2, 2016. Therefore, individuals who have already been granted TPS may re-register for TPS during the 60-day registration period from September 2, 2014 through November 3, 2014.

Re-designation - The original designation of TPS for South Sudan has been re-designated. The re-designation of TPS is effective November 3, 2014 through May 2, 2016. Individuals who currently do not have TPS may apply for an initial grant of TPS from September 2, 2014 through March 2, 2015. Individuals applying under the re-designation must have continuously resided in the United States since September 2, 2014 and must have been continuously physically present in the United States since November 3, 2014.

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Where do I apply for TPS for South Sudan?

Mail you applications for TPS (Form I-821) and Employment Authorization (Form I-765) to the following applicable address:

If you:	Then mail your application to:
Would like to send your application by U.S. Postal Service	USCIS Attn: TPS South Sudan PO Box 6943 Chicago, IL 60680-6943
Would like to send your application by non-U.S. Postal Service	USCIS Attn: TPS South Sudan 131 S. Dearborn, 3rd Floor Chicago, IL 60603-5517

Applicants applying for Temporary Protected Status should submit the required Form I-821 and Form I-765 together in the same envelope. Applicants that submit the applications in separate envelopes may experience a significant processing delay or rejection.

Grant of TPS by an Immigration Judge or by the Board of Immigration Appeals:

If you were granted TPS by an Immigration Judge (IJ) or the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), and you wish to request an EAD or are re-registering for the first time following a grant by the IJ or BIA, please send your application to the address above. Upon receiving a Receipt Notice from USCIS, please send an email to TPSijgrant.vsc@uscis.dhs.gov with the receipt number and state that you submitted a re-registration and/or request for an EAD based on an IJ/BIA grant of TPS. You can find detailed information on what further information you need to email and email addresses on the USCIS TPS Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

Note: The email address provided above is solely for applicants to notify USCIS of their grant of TPS by the BIA or IJ. It is not for individual case status inquiries.

E-Filing:

You cannot e-file your application when re-registering or submitting a late initial registration for Somalia TPS. Please send your application to the address above.

For further information about TPS, please visit our Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

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Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization for South Sudan?

DHS automatically extended the validity of current Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) issued under the TPS designation for South Sudan for six months, from November 2, 2014 through May 2, 2015. This automatic extension allows sufficient time for TPS beneficiaries to apply for and receive their new EADs, with an expiration date of May 2, 2016, without any lapse in employment authorization.

To continue working legally, you may show the following documentation to your employer and government agencies:

- Your TPS-related EAD bearing a November 2, 2014 expiration date,
- A copy of the [Federal Register notice](#).

Your employer may rely on the Federal Register notice as evidence of the continuing validity of your EAD. Go to the "[Documentation Employers May Accept and Temporary Protected Status Beneficiaries May Present as Evidence of Employment Eligibility](#)" Factsheet for more information. To access this link and more information about TPS, please visit our webpage at www.uscis.gov/tps and select your country of interest from the list.

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Do I qualify for late initial registration for South Sudan?

Are you a national of South Sudan, or a person without nationality who last habitually resided in South Sudan?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you continuously resided in the U.S. since September 2, 2014?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you been continuously physically present in the United States since November 3, 2014?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for South Sudan (September 2, 2014 through March 2, 2015), were you in a valid nonimmigrant status or granted voluntary departure or other relief from removal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for South Sudan (September 2, 2014 through March 2, 2015), did you have an application pending for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which was pending or subject to further review or appeal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for South Sudan (September 2, 2014 through March 2, 2015), were you a parolee or did you have a pending request for re-parole?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for South Sudan (September 2, 2014 through March 2, 2015), were you the spouse of an individual currently eligible for TPS and are you still the spouse of this individual?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for South Sudan (September 2, 2014 through March 2, 2015), were you the child (unmarried and under 21 years old) of an individual currently eligible for TPS?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Sudan

OVERVIEW

Sudan was first designated for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) on November 4, 1997, for a period of 12 months, due to ongoing armed conflicts in the country. As a result, living conditions were deemed unsafe for nationals from Sudan in the United States to be required to return to their homeland. TPS for Sudan has been both re-designated and extended several times. Sudan was last re-designated for TPS effective May 3, 2013 through November 2, 2014. TPS for Sudan has been extended again for 18 months effective November 3, 2014 through May 2, 2016.

[What is the initial registration period for Sudan?](#)

[What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physical presence in the United States for Sudan?](#)

[What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for Sudan?](#)

[Where do I apply for TPS for Sudan?](#)

[Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization for Sudan?](#)

[Do I qualify for late initial registration for Sudan?](#)

[EAD extension dates and a synopsis of benefits for countries that are currently designated under the TPS Program](#)

Note: If you have general questions about TPS/DED, click on the following link for [General Information about TPS/DED](#)

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What is the initial registration period for Sudan?

Sudan has had several “initial registration periods” after each designation or “re-designation.” The first initial registration was from November 4, 1997 to November 3, 1998. The second “initial registration” was from Nov. 9, 1999 through Nov. 2, 2000. The third “initial registration” period was from October 7, 2004 through April 5, 2005. The most recent initial registration period was from **January 9, 2013 through July 8, 2013**. If you did not file during the most recent period, you may still qualify for [late initial registration](#).

What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physically presence in the United States for Sudan?

Nationals from Sudan must have continuously resided in the U.S. since January 9, 2013 and been continuously physically present in the U.S. since May 3, 2013. There is an exception for certain brief, casual and innocent absences from the United States, but you will need to demonstrate that your departure meets the regulatory requirements for such departures in order to fall under the exception.

[Criteria for the “brief, casual and innocent absence” exception to the “continuous residence” and “continuous physical presence” requirements for TPS](#)

What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for Sudan?**You Must:**

Have Continuously Resided in the United States since...	Have been Continuously Physically Present in the United States since...	Have Applied and been approved for TPS...	Apply to Re-Register...
January 9, 2013	May 3, 2013	During any of the prior initial registration periods, or as a late initial registrant, and have been approved during each subsequent extension period.	Between September 2, 2014 through November 3, 2014.

[How do I apply to re-register?](#)

[Can I re-register late?](#)

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Where do I apply for TPS for Sudan?

Mail your applications for TPS (Form I-821) and Employment Authorization (Form I-765) to the following applicable address:

If you:	Then mail your application to:
Would like to send your application by U.S. Postal Service	USCIS Attn: TPS Sudan PO Box 6943 Chicago, IL 60680-6943
Would like to send your application by non-U.S. Postal Service	USCIS Attn: TPS Sudan 131 S. Dearborn, 3rd Floor Chicago, IL 60603-5517

Applicants applying for an extension of Temporary Protected Status under the current re-registration should submit the Form I-821 and Form I-765 in the same envelope. Applicants that submit the applications in separate envelopes may experience a significant processing delay or rejection.

Grant of TPS by an Immigration Judge or by the Board of Immigration Appeals:

If you were granted TPS by an Immigration Judge (IJ) or the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), and you wish to request an EAD or are re-registering for the first time following a grant by the IJ or BIA, please send your application to the address above. Upon receiving a Receipt Notice from USCIS, please send an email to TPSijgrant.vsc@uscis.dhs.gov with the receipt number and state that you submitted a re-registration and/or request for an EAD based on an IJ/BIA grant of TPS. You can find detailed information on what further information you need to email and email addresses on the USCIS TPS Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

Note: The email address provided above is solely for applicants to notify USCIS of their grant of TPS by the BIA or IJ. It is not for individual case status inquiries.

E-Filing:

You cannot e-file your application when re-registering or submitting a late initial registration for Somalia TPS. Please send your application to the address above.

For further information about TPS, please visit our Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

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Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization for Sudan?

DHS automatically extended the validity of current Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) issued under the TPS designation for Sudan for six months, from November 2, 2014 through May 2, 2015. This automatic extension allows sufficient time for TPS beneficiaries to apply for and receive their new EADs, with an expiration date of May 2, 2016, without any lapse in employment authorization.

To continue working legally, you may show the following documentation to your employer and government agencies:

- Your TPS-related EAD bearing a November 2, 2014 expiration date,
- A copy of the [Federal Register notice](#).

Your employer may rely on the Federal Register notice as evidence of the continuing validity of your EAD. Go to the "[Documentation Employers May Accept and Temporary Protected Status Beneficiaries May Present as Evidence of Employment Eligibility](#)" Factsheet for more information. To access this link and more information about TPS, please visit our webpage at www.uscis.gov/tps and select your country of interest from the list.

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Do I qualify for late initial registration for Sudan?

Are you a national of Sudan, or a person without nationality who last habitually resided in Sudan?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you continuously resided in the U.S. since January 9, 2013?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you been continuously physically present in the United States since May 3, 2013?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Sudan (January 9, 2013 through July 8, 2013), were you in a valid nonimmigrant status or granted voluntary departure or other relief from removal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Sudan (January 9, 2013 through July 8, 2013), did you have an application pending for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which was pending or subject to further review or appeal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Sudan (January 9, 2013 through July 8, 2013), were you a parolee or did you have a pending request for re-parole?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Sudan (January 9, 2013 through July 8, 2013), were you the spouse of an individual currently eligible for TPS and are you still the spouse of this individual?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Sudan (January 9, 2013 through July 8, 2013), were you the child (unmarried and under 21 years old) of an individual currently eligible for TPS?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Syria

OVERVIEW

Syria was first designated for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) on March 29, 2012, for a period of 18 months until September 30, 2013. This designation of TPS for Syria is due to the ongoing armed conflict in the country. As a result of this armed conflict, living conditions were deemed unsafe for nationals of Syria to return to their homeland. TPS for Syria has been extended and re-designated several times. TPS was most recently extended for 18 months from October 1, 2016 through March 31, 2018. Syria has also been re-designated for TPS effective **October 1, 2016 through March 31, 2018**.

[What is the initial registration period for Syria?](#)

[What are the eligibility requirements for initial registration for Syria?](#)

[What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physically presence in the United States for Syria?](#)

[What is the difference between the Extension of TPS and the Re-designation of TPS and what are the dates to apply for each?](#)

[What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for TPS for Syria?](#)

[Where do I apply for TPS for Syria?](#)

[Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization for Syria?](#)

[Do I qualify for late initial registration for Syria?](#)

[EAD extension dates and a synopsis of benefits for countries that are currently designated under the TPS Program](#)

Note: If you have general questions about TPS/DED, click on the following link for [General Information about TPS/DED](#)

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What is the initial registration period for Syria?

Syria's initial registration period was from March 29, 2012 to September 25, 2012. Also, Syria was re-designated for TPS and the current initial registration period for the re-designation is from **August 1, 2016 through January 30, 2017**. If you missed registering during the last initial registration period, you may qualify for [late initial registration](#).

What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physically presence in the United States for Syria?

Nationals from Syria must have continuously resided in the U.S. since January 5, 2015 and been continuously physically present in the U.S. since April 1, 2015. There is an exception for certain brief, casual and innocent absences from the United States, but you will need to demonstrate that your departure meets the regulatory requirements for such departures in order to fall under the exception.

[Criteria for the "brief, casual and innocent absence" exception to the "continuous residence" and "continuous physical presence" requirements for TPS](#)

What is the difference between the Extension of TPS and the Re-designation of TPS and what are the dates to apply for each?

Extension - USCIS has extended TPS for another 18 months, effective October 1, 2016, through March 31, 2018. Therefore, individuals who have already been granted TPS under the Syria designation may re-register for TPS during the 60-day registration period from August 1, 2016, through September 30, 2016.

Re-designation - The original designation of TPS for Syria has been re-designated. The re-designation of TPS is effective October 1, 2016 through March 31, 2018. Individuals who currently do not have TPS may apply for TPS from August 1, 2016 through January 30, 2017. Individuals applying under the re-designation must have continuously resided in the United States since August 1, 2016 and must have been continuously physically present in the United States since October 1, 2016.

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What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for TPS for Syria?**You Must:**

Have Continuously Resided in the United States since...	Have been Continuously Physically Present in the United States since...	Have Applied and been approved for TPS...	Apply to Re-Register...
January 5, 2015	April 1, 2015	During the initial registration period or as a late initial registrant, and have been approved during each subsequent re-registration period.	Between Aug. 1, 2016, through Sept. 30, 2016

[How do I apply to re-register?](#)

[Can I re-register late?](#)

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Where do I apply for TPS for Syria?

Mail you applications for TPS (Form I-821) and Employment Authorization (Form I-765) to the following applicable address:

If you:	Then mail your application to:
Would like to send your application by U.S. Postal Service	USCIS Attn: TPS Syria PO Box 6943 Chicago, IL 60680-6943
Would like to send your application by non-U.S. Postal Service	USCIS Attn: Syria TPS 131 S. Dearborn 3rd Floor Chicago, IL 60603-5517

Applicants applying for an extension of Temporary Protected Status under the current re-registration should submit the Form I-821 and Form I-765 in the same envelope. Applicants that submit the applications in separate envelopes may experience a significant processing delay or rejection.

Grant of TPS by an Immigration Judge or by the Board of Immigration Appeals:

If you were granted TPS by an Immigration Judge (IJ) or the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), and you wish to request an EAD or are re-registering for the first time following a grant of TPS by the IJ or BIA, please mail you application to the appropriate address noted above. Upon receiving a Notice of Action (Form I-797) from USCIS, please send an e-mail to TPSijgrant.vsc@uscis.dhs.gov with the receipt number and state that you submitted a re-registration and/or request for an EAD based on an IJ/BIA grant of TPS. You can find detailed information on what further information you need to e-mail and the e-mail addresses on the USCIS TPS Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

Note: The email address provided above is solely for applicants to notify USCIS of their grant of TPS by the BIA or IJ. It is not for individual case status inquiries.

E-Filing:

You cannot electronically file your application when re-registering or applying for initial registration for Syria TPS. Please mail your application to the appropriate address noted above.

For further information about TPS, please visit our Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

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Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization for Syria?

DHS automatically extended the validity of current Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) issued under the TPS designation for Syria for six months, through March 31, 2017. This automatic extension allows sufficient time for TPS beneficiaries to apply for and receive their new EADs, with an expiration date of March 31, 2018, without any lapse in employment authorization.

To continue working legally, you may show the following documentation to your employer and government agencies:

- Your TPS-related EAD with a September 30, 2016, expiration date,
- A copy of the [Federal Register notice](#).

Your employer may rely on the Federal Register notice as evidence of the continuing validity of your EAD. Go to the "[Documentation Employers May Accept and Temporary Protected Status Beneficiaries May Present as Evidence of Employment Eligibility](#)" Factsheet for more information. To access this link and more information about TPS, please visit our webpage at www.uscis.gov/tps and select your country of interest from the list.

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Do I qualify for late initial registration for Syria?

Are you a national of Syria, or a person without nationality who last habitually resided in Syria?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you continuously resided in the U.S. since January 5, 2015?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Have you been continuously physically present in the United States since April 1, 2015?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Syria (January 5, 2015 through July 6, 2015) were you in a valid nonimmigrant status or granted voluntary departure or other relief from removal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Syria (January 5, 2015 through July 6, 2015), did you have an application pending for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which was pending or subject to further review or appeal?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Syria (January 5, 2015 through July 6, 2015), were you a parolee or did you have a pending request for re-parole?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Syria (January 5, 2015 through July 6, 2015), were you the spouse of an individual currently eligible for TPS and are you still the spouse of this individual?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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During the initial registration period for Syria (January 5, 2015 through July 6, 2015), were you the child (unmarried and under 21 years old) of an individual currently eligible for TPS?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Yemen

OVERVIEW

Yemen was designated for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) on September 3, 2015, for a period of 18 months, due to ongoing armed conflict within the country. The DHS Secretary has determined that requiring the return of Yemeni nationals to their home country would pose a serious threat to their personal safety.

[What is the initial registration period for Yemen?](#)

[What are the eligibility requirements for initial registration for Yemen?](#)

[What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physically presence in the United States for Yemen?](#)

[What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for Yemen?](#)

[Where do I apply for TPS for Yemen?](#)

[Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization for Yemen?](#)

[Do I qualify for late initial registration for Yemen?](#)

[EAD extension dates and a synopsis of benefits for countries that are currently designated under the TPS Program](#)

Note: If you have general questions about TPS/DED, click on the following link for [General Information about TPS/DED](#)

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What is the initial registration period for Yemen?

Yemen's initial registration period is from **September 3, 2015 through March 1, 2016**.

What are the eligibility requirements for initial registration for Yemen?**You Must:**

Have Continuously Resided in United States since...	Have been Continuously Physically Present in the United States since...	Apply to Register...
September 3, 2015	September 3, 2015	September 3, 2015 through March 1, 2016.

[How do I Apply for Initial Registration](#)**What are the dates for the continuous residency and continuous physical presence in the United States for Yemen?**

Nationals from Yemen must have continuously resided in the U.S. since September 3, 2015 and been continuously physically present in the U.S. September 3, 2015. There is an exception for certain brief, casual and innocent absences from the United States, but you will need to demonstrate that your departure meets the regulatory requirements for such departures in order to fall under the exception.

[Criteria for the "brief, casual and innocent absence" exception to the "continuous residence" and "continuous physical presence" requirements for TPS](#)**What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration for Yemen?**

TPS applications are currently being accepted for Yemen and re-registration does not apply.

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Where do I apply for TPS for Yemen?

Mail your applications for TPS (Form I-821) and Employment Authorization (Form I-765) to the following applicable address:

If you:	Then mail your application to:
Would like to send your application by U.S. Postal Service	USCIS Attn: Yemen TPS P.O. Box 7555 Chicago, IL 60680
Would like to send your application by non-U.S. Postal Service	USCIS Attn: Yemen TPS 131 S. Dearborn 3rd Floor Chicago, IL 60603-5517

Applicants applying for Temporary Protected Status should submit the required Form I-821 and Form I-765 together in the same envelope. Applicants that submit the applications in separate envelopes may experience a significant processing delay or rejection.

Grant of TPS by an Immigration Judge or by the Board of Immigration Appeals:

If you were granted TPS by an Immigration Judge (IJ) or the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), and you wish to request an EAD, please mail your application to the appropriate address in the table above. Upon receiving a Receipt Notice from USCIS, please send an e-mail to the service center handling your application with the receipt number and state that you submitted a request for an EAD based on an IJ/BIA grant of TPS. You can find detailed information on what further information you need to e-mail and the e-mail addresses on the USCIS TPS Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

Note: The email address provided above is solely for applicants to notify USCIS of their grant of TPS by the BIA or IJ. It is not for individual case status inquiries.

E-Filing:

You cannot electronically file your application packet when applying for initial registration for TPS. Please mail your application packet to the mailing address listed above.

For further information about TPS, please visit our Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

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Will I get an automatic extension of my Employment Authorization for Yemen?

There is currently no automatic extension of employment authorization available for Yemen.

Do I qualify for late initial registration for Yemen?

TPS applications are currently being accepted for Yemen and re-registration does not apply.

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Do you meet any of the following conditions?

- You are still currently in valid nonimmigrant status, voluntary departure status, or other relief from removal status OR
- It has been 60 days or less since your valid nonimmigrant status, voluntary departure, or other relief from removal expired.

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Do you meet any of the following conditions?

- Your application for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal is still currently pending or subject to further review or appeal, OR
- It has been 60 days or less since your asylum, adjustment, change of status, voluntary departure application was decided (approved or denied), or all appeals decided.

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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Do you meet any of the following conditions?

- You are currently still a parolee, you still have a pending request for re-parole, OR
- It has been 60 days or less since your parolee status expired or your application for re-parole was decided (approved or denied).

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

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From the responses you have provided, it appears you may wish to file for late initial registration. If you choose to file, you'll need both Form I-821 and Form I-765. These forms are available on our website at www.uscis.gov/forms.

[What are the application procedures and fees for late initial registration?](#)

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From the responses you have provided, it appears that late initial registration is not right for you. If you believe this determination is incorrect and decide to file, please be aware that your application may be denied.

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Synopsis of benefits for countries that are currently designated under the TPS or DED Program:

Country:	Current Expiration:	TPS Initial Registration Period:	TPS Re-Registration Period:	EAD 6-month automatic extension valid through:
El Salvador	March 9, 2018	March 9, 2001 – September. 9, 2002	July 8, 2016 – September 6, 2016	March 9, 2017 - auto extension after filing for re-registration and visiting ASC, if requested
Guinea	May 21, 2017	November 21, 2014 – August 18, 2015	March 22, 2016 – May 23, 2016	May 21, 2017 - auto extension
Haiti	July 22, 2017	May 19, 2011 – November 15, 2011	August 25, 2015 – October 26, 2015	July 22, 2016 — auto extension after filing for re-registration and visiting ASC, if requested.
Honduras	July 5, 2016	January 5, 1999 – July 5, 1999	October 16, 2014 – December 15, 2014	July 5, 2015 - auto extension after filing for re-registration and visiting ASC, if requested
Liberia (DED)	March 31, 2018 under DED	Not Applicable	Not Applicable. DED valid from October 1, 2016 through March 31, 2018. DED-covered individuals should apply for new EADs.	March 31, 2017 - auto extension under DED for EADs with an expiration date of September 30, 2016. DED-covered individuals should apply for new EADs.
Liberia (TPS)	May 21, 2017	November 21, 2014 – August 18, 2015	March 22, 2016 – May 23, 2016	May 21, 2017 - auto extension
Nepal	June 24, 2018	June 24, 2015 – December 21, 2015	October 26, 2016 – December 27, 2016	June 24, 2017 -- auto extension after filing for re-registration and visiting ASC, if requested.
Nicaragua	July 5, 2016	January 5, 1999 – July 5, 1999	October 16, 2014 – December 15, 2014	July 5, 2015 - auto extension after filing for re-registration and visiting ASC, if requested.
Sierra Leone	May 21, 2017	November 21, 2014 – August 18, 2015	March 22, 2016 – May 23, 2016	May 21, 2017 - auto extension
Somalia	March 17, 2017	May 1, 2012 – October 29, 2012	June 1, 2015 – July 31, 2015	No Automatic Extension
South Sudan	May 2, 2016	September 2, 2014 – March 2, 2015	September 2, 2014 – November 3, 2014	May 2, 2015 - auto extension after filing for re-registration and visiting ASC, if requested
Sudan	May 2, 2016	January 9, 2013 – July 8, 2013	September 2, 2014 – November 3, 2014	May 2, 2015 - auto extension after filing for re-registration and visiting ASC, if requested
Syria	March 31, 2018	August 1, 2016 – to January 30, 2017	August 1, 2016 – September 30, 2016	March 31, 2017 - auto extension after filing for re-registration and visiting ASC, if requested
Yemen	March 3, 2017	September 3, 2015 – March 1, 2016	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

None of these Options

It appears that TPS is not right for you because the country of which you claim you are a citizen or national has not been designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security as a TPS recipient.

Note: If you have general questions about TPS/DED, click on the following link for [General Information about TPS/DED](#)

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Chapter 2 General Information about TPS/DED

What information or benefit are you seeking? (Select one below)

- Unit 1 [General Information about TPS \(What is TPS, What is DED, Travel with TPS, etc.\)](#)
- Unit 2 [Information about Late Initial Registration for TPS \(Did Not Register During Initial Registration Period\)](#)
- Unit 3 [Information about Re-Registration for TPS](#)
- Unit 4 [Information about Employment for TPS Registrants](#)
- Unit 5 [Changing Your Address with USCIS](#)
- Unit 6 [Information about Application Support Center Biometric Appointments](#)

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Unit 1 General Information about TPS (What is TPS, What is DED, Travel with TPS, etc.)**OVERVIEW**

The Secretary of Homeland Security has authority to designate a country for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for 6 to 18 months if:

- There is an ongoing armed conflict within the country that would pose a serious threat to the personal safety of nationals of that country if they returned; or
- The country has suffered an environmental disaster resulting in a substantial, temporary disruption of living conditions and is therefore unable to adequately handle the return of its nationals and the foreign state has requested TPS; or
- Other extraordinary and temporary conditions in the country prevent nationals of that country from returning in safety, unless the Secretary finds that permitting such nationals to remain in the United States temporarily is contrary to U.S. national interest.

Frequently Asked Questions

[What is TPS?](#)

[What is Deferred Enforced Departure \(DED\)?](#)

[How Can I Find Out if My Home Country Has been Designated as a TPS Country?](#)

[How Do I Apply for TPS?](#)

[What might make me ineligible for TPS?](#)

[When Can I Apply for TPS?](#)

[What is initial registration?](#)

[Is There a Time Limit on TPS?](#)

[Will I be Authorized to Work?](#)

[What are the criteria for the “brief, casual and innocent absence” exception to the “continuous residence” and “continuous physical presence” requirements for TPS?](#)

[Can Travel Outside the U.S. and Return under TPS?](#)

[What is unlawful presence? If I violate the terms and conditions of my status or have been in the U.S. without lawful status and then leave the U.S. will I be able to come back?](#)

[How does an application for TPS affect my application for Asylum or other immigration benefits?](#)

[Synopsis of benefits for countries that are currently designated under the TPS Program](#)

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What is TPS?

The Secretary of Homeland Security can designate a country under the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) laws based on certain events, such as natural disasters or on-going armed conflicts. Other extraordinary and temporary conditions in the country may also result in a TPS designation. Nationals of a TPS-designated country, or persons having no nationality who last habitually resided in the country who can demonstrate that they have been continuously residing *and* continuously physically present in the U.S. since certain dates that are specified in the *Federal Register* notice announcing the Secretary's decision to designate the country for TPS, may be able to apply to stay temporarily and get work authorization until the Secretary determines that conditions have changed in their country, allowing them to return home safely. TPS is not asylum, not an amnesty, and it does not lead to permanent residence. The program is intended to assist people in crisis situations and designations are usually for twelve to eighteen months, although they are often extended following the Secretary's review of country conditions.

What is Deferred Enforced Departure (DED)?

Although Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) is not a specific immigration status, individuals covered by DED are not subject to enforcement actions to remove them from the United States, usually for a designated period of time. The President has discretion to authorize DED under his constitutional authority to conduct foreign relations. When presidents have exercised their discretion to provide DED to a certain group of individuals, they generally direct the Executive Branch agencies, such as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), to take steps to implement appropriate procedures to apply DED and related benefits, such as employment authorization, to those individuals. Only certain nationals of Liberia who previously had TPS as of September 30, 2007 are now covered by DED. To continue being covered by DED, such Liberians must meet the requirements of President Obama's last DED directive. [Click here for criteria for Liberian DED](#)

How Can I Find Out if My Home Country Has been Designated as a TPS Country?

When the decision is made to designate, re-designate, or extend a country under TPS, an announcement will be made in a government publication called the *Federal Register*. Terminations of TPS designations are also announced in this publication. The *Federal Register* can be viewed at most public libraries or on the internet at www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index. Be sure to read the *Federal Register* notice very carefully.

TPS designations, extensions, terminations, and other related information will also be published on our web site at www.uscis.gov/tps.

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How Do I Apply for TPS?

Because each country designated for TPS has specific requirements, we ask that you review those country-specific requirements before filing. For more information about TPS, please see our website at www.uscis.gov/tps and select your country of interest from the list.

After reviewing the country-specific requirements, to apply for TPS, file Forms:

1. [I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status](#) and
2. [I-765, Application for Employment Authorization](#).

You must use the version of Form I-821 dated 2/20/14. Prior versions of Form I-821 will not be accepted after July 31, 2014. You must use the version of Form I-765 dated 5/27/08 or later. Previous versions of these forms will be rejected. The version date of the forms can be seen in the bottom left-hand side of each page. These forms are available on our website. ***Form I-765 must be submitted, even if you are not requesting permission to work.*** Please submit Forms I-821 and I-765 together in the same envelope. Please read all instructions carefully before filing your application(s). If you have questions after you read the instructions, please see our website at www.uscis.gov.

Each TPS applicant must meet all of the individual eligibility requirements for TPS. You must also have completed a separate application package for each applicant. (Example: family of five would file five packages)

Note: If you recently applied to renew your EAD under DED for Liberia and USCIS accepted your application, you are still required to submit a Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, along with Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, but you will not have to pay the application fee for Form I-765.

Note: For more information, choose one of the topics from the list below.

[Information about Late Initial Registration for TPS](#) (Person Did **NOT** Register During Initial Registration Period)

[Information about Re-Registration for TPS](#) (Person Has TPS and Wants to Re-register under Country's TPS Extension)

What might make me ineligible for TPS?

Any one of the following conditions may make you ineligible for TPS:

- A person who has been convicted of a felony or two or more misdemeanors committed in the United States.
- A person subject to several other criminal and security-related bars to asylum.
- A person who does not meet the nationality, continuous residence and continuous presence requirements may also be ineligible.
- A person who is subject to certain non-waivable grounds of inadmissibility, or who is not granted a waiver for certain other applicable grounds of inadmissibility.
- A person who fails to file a timely application for TPS or who cannot meet the Late Initial Filing requirements.
- A person who fails to re-register properly after obtaining TPS.

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When Can I Apply for TPS?

You can apply during the initial registration period for your country. Certain individuals may also qualify as “Late Initial Filers” (LIFs) in certain circumstances and be able to apply after the registration dates if they meet the [LIF criteria](#).

What is initial registration?

Initial registration is the first time period made available for nationals from a specific country that has been designated for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) or persons having no nationality who last habitually resided in that country to file the applications, with fees, to obtain TPS. This initial registration period will run for at least 180-days. Procedures for registering during this period are included in the ***Federal Register*** notice that DHS publishes announcing the Secretary’s decision to designate the particular country for TPS.

Sometimes the Secretary will “re-designate” a country for TPS, which is not the same as an “extension” of the existing TPS designation. Under a “re-designation,” there will be a new 180-day or longer registration period and certain nationals from the re-designated country may become eligible for TPS who were not previously eligible.

Is There a Time Limit on TPS?

The time periods and certain other requirements are specific to the country being designated or re-designated and will be outlined in the ***Federal Register***. TPS designations, extensions, and other related information will also be published on our web site at www.uscis.gov. The maximum length of an extension period for TPS is 18 months, although the specific lengths of designation vary by country.

Will I be Authorized to Work?

[Form I-765](#), *Application for Employment Authorization*, **must be filed with** [Form I-821](#), *Application for Temporary Protected Status*, whether you wish to obtain employment authorization or not. If you submit the proper filing fee with Form I-765 and your application is approved, you will be given an Employment Authorization Document (EAD). Under certain circumstances, you may be provided with the EAD while your TPS application is pending.

What are the criteria for the “brief, casual and innocent absence” exception to the “continuous residence” and “continuous physical presence” requirements for TPS?

A brief, casual and innocent absence means a departure from the United States that

- was of short duration and reasonably calculated to accomplish the purpose(s) for the absence;
- was **not** the result of an order of deportation, voluntary departure, or an administrative grant of voluntary departure; and
- was not for purposes contrary to law OR did not involve actions outside of the United States that were contrary to law.

If you left the United States with specific, approved authorization of DHS – for example, on an Advance Parole document – and returned within the time period authorized on that document, you should inform USCIS of that fact when you apply for or re-register for TPS. It may be a significant factor in deciding whether you still meet the “continuous residence” and “continuous presence” requirements for TPS.

Can Travel Outside the U.S. and Return under TPS?

If you are granted TPS, you may apply for advance parole by filing [Form I-131, Application for Travel Document](#). If approved, you'll be given an advance parole document. An advance parole document allows you to depart the U.S. and re-enter as long as the advance parole document remains valid. Advance parole cannot be granted for longer than the period of time your country is designated for TPS. If you leave the United States without requesting advance parole, you may lose TPS and you may not be permitted to re-enter the United States.

Given the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)-related basis for the designations of Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone for TPS, requests for advance parole for travel to one or more of these three countries will not be approved except in extraordinary circumstances. If you are granted advance parole to travel to Liberia, Guinea or Sierra Leone, like other aliens who are granted advance parole, you are not guaranteed parole into the United States. A separate decision regarding your ability to enter will be made when you arrive at a port-of-entry upon your return.

If you are considering traveling outside the United States, you can visit the Department of States' website at www.state.gov for information in Travel Alerts and Warnings.

What is unlawful presence? If I violate the terms and conditions of my status or have been in the U.S. without lawful status and then leave the U.S. will I be able to come back?

A person is unlawfully present in the United States if he or she remains in the U.S. after the expiration of their authorized period of stay as noted on their stamped passport or their I-94 Arrival-Departure Document or if they entered the U.S. without being admitted or paroled at a Port of Entry.

Unlawful presence can affect your eligibility to reenter the United States. During the period that you have TPS, you will not accrue unlawful presence. However, if you had any time in the United States when you were not in lawful status before or after you held TPS, you may be barred from obtaining certain other immigration benefits later, such as adjustment of status to permanent resident, especially if you have departed the United States and triggered the unlawful presence inadmissibility bars.

How does an application for TPS affect my application for Asylum or other immigration benefits?

An application for TPS does not affect an application for asylum or any other immigration benefit and vice versa.

- Denial of an application for asylum or any other immigration benefit does not affect your ability to register for TPS, although the grounds of denial of that application may also lead to denial of TPS. For example, if you have been convicted of an aggravated felony you are not eligible for asylum or TPS.
- If you have a family or an employment-based petition approved on your behalf and a priority date that is current, you can only adjust status in the United States if you were inspected and admitted, or paroled, and have maintained lawful status while in the United States. If you entered the United States illegally or fell out of a legal status before or after having TPS, you may be ineligible to adjust status in the United States. For adjustment purposes, the time that a person is in TPS is considered as a period of lawful non-immigrant status, but merely having TPS does not "cure" all other periods of time before and after TPS when the person may not have had lawful status.

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Unit 2 Information about Late Initial Registration for TPS (Did Not Register During Initial Registration Period)

General FAQs about Late Initial Registration

[What is late initial registration?](#)

[Am I eligible for late initial registration?](#)

[What are the application procedures and fees for late initial registration?](#)

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What is late initial registration?

If you missed the initial registration period for your country, you may still be able to apply for TPS under late initial registration in certain circumstances.

Am I eligible for late initial registration?

To qualify to file your initial TPS application late, you must meet at least one of the late initial filing conditions below:

- During any initial registration period of your country's designation you met one of the following conditions, and you register while the condition still exists or within a 60-day period immediately following the expiration or termination of such condition
 - You were a nonimmigrant, were granted voluntary departure status, or any relief from removal
 - You had an application for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which was pending or subject to further review or appeal
 - You were a parolee or had a pending request for re-parole
 - You are a spouse of an individual who is currently eligible for TPS

OR

- During any initial registration period of your country's designation you were a child ((unmarried and under 21 years old) of an individual who is currently eligible for TPS. There is no time limitation on filing if you meet this condition.

Even if you can file a late initial application for TPS, you still must meet all of the individual eligibility criteria for TPS, including but not limited to:

1. Must be a national of your country of origin (Example: El Salvador) or a person who has no nationality but who last habitually resided in a designated country;
2. Must have continuously resided in the United States since a specific date - specific to the designated country;
3. Must have been continuously physically present in the United States since a specific date - specific to the designated country;
4. Must be admissible as an immigrant, except as provided under section 244(c)(2)(A) of the Act and in 8 CFR 244.3, and not ineligible under section 244(c)(2)(B)

Note: For country specific information about initial registration period or late initial registration, return to the first page ([TPS](#)) and select the link for the appropriate country. TPS applications are currently being accepted for Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and South Sudan so late initial registration is not available for those countries.

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What are the application procedures and fees for late initial registration?

To file for late initial registration, you must complete the following steps:

- Provide evidence that you are eligible to file for late initial registration, such as the admission stamp on your passport, Form I-94 showing your previous status as a nonimmigrant or parolee during the initial registration period for your TPS country (you can obtain a copy of your I-94 at www.cbp.gov/I94), or evidence that you had a pending application for adjustment of status, change of status, asylum, or voluntary departure during the initial registration period, or evidence that your request for relief from removal was on appeal or subject to further review during the initial registration period.
 - If during the initial registration period, you were the spouse or the child of a person who is currently eligible for TPS, then you must provide evidence of that relationship.
- Complete Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, with filing fee or properly documented request for fee waiver.
 - Follow all instructions on the Form I-821, including any instructions regarding grounds of inadmissibility or other grounds of ineligibility that may apply to you.
- Complete Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization [Document] (EAD). Include filing fee, unless a properly documented fee waiver request is submitted, or you do not wish to obtain an employment authorization document.
- Submit a biometric service fee if you are age 14 or older, or submit a properly documented fee waiver request.
- Provide evidence of your identity and that you are a national of your country of origin, such as a passport, birth certificate, identity card or previously issued USCIS document. If you have no nationality (*i.e.*, you are “stateless”), then present evidence that you last habitually resided in the TPS country.
- If any of the conditions that permit you to file your TPS application late have expired, then you must also present evidence that you are filing your late application no later than 60 days after that condition expired.

Please refer to the latest Federal Register notice regarding TPS for your country, or to the USCIS website at www.uscis.gov/tps for additional information on late initial filing.

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Unit 3 Information about Re-Registration for TPS**OVERVIEW**

Re-registration is the period following the extension of TPS status for a particular country during which an alien applies for an extension of TPS benefits. The Secretary of DHS reviews the need or status of TPS for a country and makes the determination whether or not the TPS should be extended. In some cases, the TPS designation is terminated. In some cases the country is re-designated (extended) for specific periods of time. In any case, the Secretary's determination is published in the Federal Register with very specific rules regarding employment authorization and periods of re-designation or termination.

FAQS about Re-Registration for TPS

[What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration under TPS?](#)

[Do I have to re-register for TPS if I currently have TPS?](#)

[If I am currently registered for TPS, how do I re-register?](#)

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[If I have an application for TPS pending, do I still re-register for TPS?](#)

[Does this extension allow me to apply if I entered after the date my country was designated?](#)

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What are the eligibility requirements for re-registration under TPS?

Re-registration is limited to persons who have been granted Temporary Protected Status and currently hold that status. You must be a national of the country of origin, or if you have no nationality, you last habitually resided in the designated country. Each TPS designation is different. The requirements for registration or re-registration are also specific to the country that has been designated.

Note: For country specific information about re-registration, return to the first page ([TPS](#)) and select the link for the appropriate country.

Do I have to re-register for TPS if I currently have TPS?

Yes. You must re-register during the TPS re-registration period for your country in order to maintain your benefits. TPS benefits include temporary protection against removal from the United States, as well as work authorization, during the TPS designation period and any extension.

Individuals may re-register after the close of the re-registration period only if they demonstrate good cause for failing to file during the re-registration period. If you are late filing your TPS re-registration application, processing may be delayed and can lead to gaps in your work authorization.

Please note that failure to re-register during the re-registration period without good cause is a basis for withdrawal of TPS status.

Note: For country specific information about re-registration, return to the first page ([TPS](#)) and select the link for the appropriate country.

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If I am currently registered for TPS, how do I re-register?

All persons who previously registered for TPS under the program for their country of nationality who wish to maintain such status must re-register during specific time periods when their country's TPS designation is extended. . Within the re-registration time period, as described in the Federal Register notice for your country's TPS extension, you will need to:

- Complete [Form I-821](#), Application for Temporary Protected Status, without the filing fee;
- Complete [Form I-765](#), Application for Employment Authorization, with the fee or a fee waiver request, if you are requesting an EAD. **If you are not requesting an EAD, you must still complete and submit Form I-765 without the fee for data collection purposes;**
- Applicants for re-registration who are age 14 and older will have a full set of biometrics (fingerprints, photograph, and a signature) collected at an Application Support Center (ASC). USCIS may, in its discretion, waive the collection of certain biometrics such as fingerprints and signatures.
- TPS applicants under 14 years of age who are not filing for an EAD are exempt from biometrics collection.

A note about fees: Checks and money orders must be made out to the Department of Homeland Security, except if you live in Guam or the U.S. Virgin Islands. If you live in Guam, the check or money order should be made out to "Treasurer, Guam." If you live in the U.S. Virgin Islands, make the check or money order payable to the "Commissioner of Finance of the Virgin Islands."

Applicants must submit Form I-821 and Form I-765 together in the same envelope. A Form I-821 filed without a Form I-765 in the same envelope will be rejected and returned to you.

For more information about TPS, please visit our Web page at www.uscis.gov/tps.

Can I re-register late?

USCIS may accept a late re-registration application if you have good cause for filing after the end of the re-registration period of your country. You must submit a letter that explains your reason for filing late with your re-registration application.

If you file your TPS re-registration application late, processing may be delayed and can lead to gaps in your work authorization.

If I have an application for TPS pending, do I still re-register for TPS?

Yes. You must re-register for the TPS during the re-registration period in order to be eligible for continued benefits under this extension.

Does this extension allow me to apply if I entered after the date my country was designated?

No. This is a notice of extension of the TPS designation for your country of origin, not a re-designation of the program. An extension of TPS does not change the required dates of continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States. This extension does not expand TPS availability to those who are not already TPS class members.

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Unit 4 Information about Employment for TPS Registrants**OVERVIEW**

TPS registrants may apply for employment authorization. This allows them to work within the United States lawfully during the period authorized on their employment authorization document. Employment authorization benefits usually expire at the time TPS expires and typically must be extended when re-registering. Regardless of whether the TPS applicant wants employment authorization or not, he/she must file a Form I-765 as an integral part of the registration packet. If the applicant wants employment authorization, he/she pays the fee for Form I-765. If he/she does not want employment authorization, the fee for form I-765 is not required.

FAQs Regarding TPS and Employment Authorization

[What do I do if I do not want an Employment Authorization Document, when I register or re-register for TPS?](#)

[What do I do if I want an Employment Authorization Document, when I register or re-register for TPS?](#)

[What do I do if I want an Employment Authorization Document, after I have already registered or re-registered for TPS?](#)

[Will USCIS grant an automatic extension of an expiring EAD for TPS?](#)

[Can I file my application \(Form I-765\) electronically?](#)

[What can I tell my employer about how to determine which EAD has been automatically extended and acceptable for completion of the Form I-9?](#)

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What do I do if I do not want an Employment Authorization Document, when I register or re-register for TPS?

If you do not want an employment authorization document, you still need to submit Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, along with Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, when you file initially for TPS or re-register for TPS. However, you do not need to submit the fee for Form I-765, but you must still submit the form. These forms can be accessed from our website at www.uscis.gov/forms.

Applicants applying for an extension of Temporary Protected Status under the current re-registration should submit the required Form I-821 and Form I-765 in the same envelope at the designated lockbox. Applicants that submit the applications in separate envelopes may experience a significant processing delay.

What do I do if I want an Employment Authorization Document, when I register or re-register for TPS?

When you apply initially for TPS or re-register for TPS, you will need to submit Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, with the appropriate fee, if the fee is applicable to you, or fee waiver request, and submit it along with Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status. These forms can be accessed from our website at www.uscis.gov/forms.

Applicants applying for an extension of Temporary Protected Status under the current re-registration should submit the required Form I-821 and Form I-765 in the same envelope at the designated lockbox. Applicants that submit the applications in separate envelopes may experience a significant processing delay.

What do I do if I want an Employment Authorization Document, after I have already registered or re-registered for TPS?

If you have already registered or re-registered for TPS, you will need to submit Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, with the appropriate fee, if applicable, or a fee waiver request, along with your most recent receipt notice or approval notice for Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status. These forms can be accessed from our website at www.uscis.gov/forms.

Will USCIS grant an automatic extension of an expiring EAD for TPS?

Sometimes DHS may issue a blanket automatic extension of the expiring EADs for TPS beneficiaries of a specific country in order to allow time for EADs with new validity dates to be issued.

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Can I file my application (Form I-765) electronically?

Yes. Electronic filing is available for Form I-765. Please visit our website www.uscis.gov/forms and select [Instructions for Electronically Filing Form I-765](#) to check if you qualify electronically.

What can I tell my employer about how to determine which EAD has been automatically extended and acceptable for completion of the Form I-9?

If an automatic extension of employment authorization has been granted, you need to show your expired or expiring EAD and a copy of that Federal Register notice. Your employer must accept this as evidence of continuing eligibility until the date the automatic extension expires as indicated in the Federal Register notice.

Check the Federal Register for the country of your origin. The Federal Register can be found at www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index. On the left-hand side of the homepage, click on "GPO's Federal Digital System." On the next page, navigate to the right-hand side of the webpage and under "Browse", select "Federal Register". From there navigate to the date that TPS or Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) was extended for your country and then select Homeland Security Department to access the Notice.

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Unit 5 **Changing Your Address with USCIS**

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If You do Not Have a Case Pending with USCIS

Most non-United States (U.S.) citizens who are in the U.S. are *required* by law to notify us of any change of address within 10 days after moving to a new address. To notify us of your change of address, you must file a Form AR-11, *Change of Address*. Form AR-11 can now be completed electronically on our website at www.uscis.gov.

If You Have a Pending Case

Even though it is not required by law, if you have filed any application or petition with us and it is still pending a decision, you will want to keep us informed of any change of address so you can get any notices or decisions from us. To notify us of your change of address you can call the USCIS National Customer Service Center at 1-800-375-5283 or you can file the [Form AR-11](#), *Change of Address*. Form AR-11 can now be completed electronically on our website at www.uscis.gov.

ASC Appointment Notice Information

Initial TPS applicants and re-registrants who are age 14 and older, after filing, will receive a notice either giving them an appointment at their nearest Application Support Center (ASC) to come in and have their photograph and fingerprints taken for their new EAD, or if their biometric information on file can be reused, they will receive a notice informing them that it will be unnecessary for them to come in to an ASC Office. In either case, however, they will still need to pay the biometric service fee or be granted a fee waiver following an appropriately documented request. (The processing centers also ask that a TPS applicant or re-registrant allow a minimum of four months from filing before checking on the status of their application.)

The “Notice to Form I-821 Applicants” will have a ‘Code’ field, or box, in the center top third line of the notice, which will indicate ‘NA’. This will mean the applicant’s biometrics on file can be re-used, and that he or she is not required to appear at an ASC for photographing and fingerprinting. The “ASC Appointment Notice” will have a ‘Code’ field, or box, in the right top second line of the Notice with a 1 through 3, in this field, which will mean that the applicant is required to appear at an ASC for photos and fingerprinting. In all cases, this information will also be explained in the lower body of each Notice.

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Unit 6 **Information about Application Support Center Biometric Appointments**

How will I know if I have to report to a USCIS Application Support Center (ASC) to submit biometrics?

What documents should I bring to my ASC appointment?

What will happen if I do not appear at the ASC?

Appointment notice information for nationals of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua

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How will I know if I have to report to a USCIS Application Support Center (ASC) to submit biometrics?

USCIS will mail you a notice with instructions detailing whether you are required to appear at a USCIS ASC for biometrics collection.

What documents should I bring to my ASC appointment?

When you report to an ASC, you must bring the following documents:

- An identity document with photograph;
- Your receipt notice for your application;
- Your ASC appointment notice; and
- Your current EAD if you have been issued one.

What will happen if I do not appear at the ASC?

Failure to appear at an ASC for a required appointment will result in denial of your case due to abandonment unless you submit, and USCIS has received, an address change notification or a rescheduling request before your appointment, and USCIS excuses your failure to appear.

Appointment notice information for nationals of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua

TPS Re-Registrants, who are age 14 and older, after filing, will receive a notice that either

- Gives them an appointment at their nearest Application Support Center (ASC) to come in and have their photograph and fingerprints taken for their new EAD, or
- Indicates that their current **biometric information** on file can be reused (They will not need to come in to an ASC Office. They will receive their new card in the mail.)

In either case, applicants must pay the biometric service fee or file a properly documented fee waiver request. The fee or fee waiver request must be filed with the Form I-821 TPS application or the Lockbox will reject the application.

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Disclaimer

The information contained here is a basic guide to help you become generally familiar with many of our rules and procedures. Immigration law can be complex, and it is impossible to describe every aspect of every process. After using this guide, the conclusion reached, based on your information, may not take certain factors such as arrests, convictions, deportations, removals or inadmissibility into consideration. If you have any such issue, this guide may not fully address your situation, as the full and correct answer may be significantly different.

This guide is not intended to provide legal advice. If you believe you may have an issue such as any described above, it may be beneficial to consider seeking legal advice from a reputable immigration practitioner such as a licensed attorney or nonprofit agency accredited by the Board of Immigration Appeals before seeking this or any immigration benefit.

For more information about immigration law and regulations, please see our website at www.uscis.gov.

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