

WHAT DOES THE TPS DECISION MEAN FOR ME?

WHAT IS TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS?

TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS (TPS) is a form of temporary protection for immigrants living in the United States who are not able to return to their countries of origin due to war or other disasters. The United States Congress created TPS in 1990 to provide immigrants from specifically designated countries temporary protection from deportation and access to work authorization. As of March 2025, there were up to 1.3 million people in the United States with TPS. TPS has been under attack during the Trump administration. The administration has made clear that it intends to uproot hundreds of thousands of people from their lives in the United States regardless of whether it is safe for them to return to their country of origin.



WHAT DID THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION IN THE TPS CASES SAY?



HAITI



SYRIA

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 2026, the Supreme Court ruled that the Trump Administration could move forward with ending TPS for both Haiti and Syria. The advocates who brought the lawsuit had argued that the government can't terminate TPS without going through certain steps that the law requires. The Supreme Court decided that it doesn't matter whether the government went through the wrong process because the law prohibits courts from even reviewing the decisions to terminate TPS. This means that even if the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) breaks the law when it terminates TPS for a particular country, no one can sue the government and get a court to intervene.

The advocates who brought the case also argued that ending TPS for Haiti violated the U.S. Constitution because the termination decision was motivated by racist statements about people from Haiti. The Supreme Court did not reach a final



**ASKING WHAT
THE PERSON IS
COMPLETING ON
YOUR BEHALF**



**REVIEWING EVERY
DOCUMENT IN A
LANGUAGE YOU
UNDERSTAND
BEFORE SIGNING**



**GET A COPY OF
ANYTHING THE
PERSON COMPLETES
OR WRITES ON YOUR
BEHALF**



**GETTING A SECOND
OPINION IF POSSIBLE**

ASYLUM

Each case will vary, but many people who have or had TPS are also eligible for [asylum](#), and may have applied already. People who are not in removal proceedings in the immigration court can apply for asylum with USCIS; people who are (who have a Notice to Appear that has been filed in immigration court) must apply in immigration court. You can check to see if you are in immigration court proceedings through the Automated Case Information System ([online](#) or by calling the hotline at 1-800-898-7180) by inputting your “A number.”

Once an asylum application has been pending for 150 days, the asylum applicant can apply for work authorization, which can be granted 30 days later (although it often takes more time). Someone with work authorization from TPS that has been terminated will have to apply again for another work permit based on their pending asylum application. There is now a fee of \$560 to get work authorization as a first-time asylum applicant.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN OR FAMILY-BASED APPLICATIONS

Former TPS holders may also want to look into their eligibility for other kinds of immigration relief, like U Visas (for people who are victims of certain qualifying crimes), T Visas (for people who are victims of human trafficking), or VAWA (for people who have experienced intimate partner or family violence). Many people with TPS have been in the United States for a long time and might qualify for applications for lawful permanent residence based on family relationships or in-court Cancellation of Removal. If possible, it is always best to discuss these options with a lawyer.