



Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Updates

Our Need to Know series was created to educate and inform our community members, including clients, partners, elected officials, and other stakeholders regarding the myriad policy changes and their impact.

Temporary Protected Status (TPS) is the first topic to be covered in these series. We hope that you will find this information useful and actionable in your endeavors to be an ally for our immigrant neighbors.

TPS Holders in the U.S.

 **1.3 Million**
TPS Holders

 **390,000**
U.S.-Born Children
Living with TPS Holders



830,000 Adults
Eligible for Workforce



\$29 Billion
Contributed Annually
to Economy



\$7.8 Billion
Paid in Federal, State,
Local Taxes Annually

Temporary Protected Status (TPS): What does it mean and who has it now?

- Overseen by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), TPS is a government protection granted by the DHS Secretary to eligible, foreign-born individuals who are experiencing conditions that temporarily prevent them from returning home safely or if their home country is not able to adequately handle their return. TPS designation is granted to a country due to: war, natural disaster, an epidemic, or other extraordinary circumstances.
- TPS designations may be extended for six, 12, or 18-month periods and can be cancelled by the DHS Secretary.
- TPS holders are eligible for: employment authorization (EAD) to allow them to work, are not removable from the U.S. and not detained by DHS, and may apply for travel authorization.
- Since February 2025, TPS protections for many countries have been under attack by the DHS Secretary and federal administration. Below is updated information about these protections.

Status of TPS-Designated Countries (As of 7/13/26)

Current TPS Countries

El Salvador (expires 9/9/26)
Lebanon (expires 11/27/26)
Sudan (expires 10/19/26)
Ukraine (expires 10/19/26)

Terminated TPS

Afghanistan (ended 7/22/25)	Nicaragua (ended 9/8/25)
Burma (ended 7/17/26)*	Somalia (ended 7/17/26)*
Cameroon (ended 8/5/25)	South Sudan (ended 7/17/26)*
Ethiopia (ended 7/17/26)*	Syria (ended 7/17/26)*
Haiti (ends 7/24/26)	Venezuela 2021 (ended 11/7/25)
Honduras (ended 9/8/25)	Venezuela 2023 (ended 5/19/25)
Nepal (ended 8/20/25)	Yemen (ended 7/17/26)*

*USCIS temporarily extended employment authorization validity





What does the recent (June 25, 2026) ruling by the Supreme Court mean for TPS holders from Haiti, Syria, and other countries?

- On June 25, 2026, the Supreme Court issued an opinion in *Mullin v. Doe*—a case that focused on the termination of TPS for Haitians and Syrians—that the DHS Secretary’s decision to grant, extend, or terminate TPS is barred from judicial review, meaning there is little room to challenge terminations moving forward.
- The ruling does not immediately terminate TPS for immigrant neighbors from Haiti and Syria.
- The courts that ruled to block DHS’ termination of several other countries in the past year will be expected to reverse those rulings in the next few weeks.
- Many of the temporary extensions are set to expire in late July 2026 with no word from the administration on additional extensions. Much is still unclear, but if TPS is allowed to expire, many people will revert to their previous liminal status and could be at immediate risk of arrest, detention or deportation.

Indiana has a large Haitian population, how will our neighbors and our economy be affected?

- There are an estimated 11,000 to 13,000 immigrant neighbors from Haiti living in Indiana who hold TPS designations. For years, they have been part of the community and we have connected with many to help them navigate resources.
- While the status of TPS remains uncertain, it is notable that many Hoosier industries such as meat packing, logistics, and others will be impacted if TPS is allowed to expire.

Impact of Immigrants from Haiti

