



OTOC supports continuation of TPS for Salvadorans because:

- Those recipients of TPS now in the US have been here since 2001 with no serious legal problems
- They are almost all working, and in Omaha, most work in the meat packing plants
- They own homes and most of their children are US Citizens
- Returning to Central America is dangerous. El Salvador and Honduras are now plagued by gangs

Fact Sheet/Summary from National Immigration Forum

Temporary Protected Status (TPS) is granted by the Secretary of U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Secretary) to eligible foreign-born individuals, who are unable to return home safely due to conditions or circumstances preventing their country from adequately handling the return.

When can the Secretary designate a country for TPS?

The Secretary can designate a country for TPS due to:

- Ongoing armed conflict (such as civil war),
- An environmental disaster (such as earthquake or hurricane), or an epidemic, or
- Other extraordinary and temporary conditions.

Who is eligible for TPS?

TPS can be granted to an individual who is a national of a country designated for TPS and meets other requirements and has been continuously physically present in the U.S. since specific dates.

What TPS means for the eligible individuals?

During a designated period, TPS holders are:

- Not removable from the U.S. and not detainable by DHS on the basis of his or her immigration status,
- Eligible for an employment authorization document (EAD), and
- Eligible for travel authorization.

How many individuals are currently granted TPS? The U.S. currently provides TPS to over 300,000 foreign nationals from the following countries:

El Salvador 195,000	Honduras 57,000	Haiti 50,000	
Nepal 8,950	Syria 5,800	Nicaragua 2,550	
Yemen 1,000	Sudan 450	Somalia 270	South Sudan 75-200

Secretary of State Tillerson says TPS is no longer needed

“According to a report by *The Washington Post* on Friday, Secretary of State Rex Tillerson issued a letter to acting DHS secretary Elaine Duke stating that dire conditions that once gripped Central America and Haiti no longer justify the protection of the program’s beneficiaries, who have been allowed to live and work in the U.S. for 20 years.

DHS is expected to make an announcement on November 6 to decide the fate of 57,000 Hondurans, about 50,000 Haitians and 2,500 Nicaraguans, whose TPS status will expire in early January, the publication said. The largest group of TPS beneficiaries are from El Salvador, with 200,000.” From Newsweek



Where do TPS holders live?

TPS holders reside all over the U.S. Most TPS holders from El Salvador live in the Washington, DC (32,359), Los Angeles (30,415) and New York (23,168) metropolitan areas.

Honduran TPS holders live mostly in the New York (8,818), Miami (7,467) and Houston (6,060) metropolitan areas. Haitian TPS holders live mainly in the Miami (16,287), New York (9,402) and Boston (4,302) metropolitan areas.

How do TPS holders contribute to our economy? Recent data estimate that TPS holders from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti contribute a combined \$4.5 billion in pre-tax wages or salary income annually to our nation’s gross domestic product. Total Social Security and Medicare contributions of those individuals is estimated at more than \$6.9 billion over a decade.

Where do TPS holders work? According to a recent survey of TPS holders from El Salvador and Honduras, overall 88.5% are working -- 94 percent of men and 82 percent of women. Male TPS holders work in the following sector or occupation: construction/painting (23 percent), driving/delivery (13.7 percent), cleaning buildings or houses (7.3 percent), gardener (5.4 percent), cook (3.9 percent), or store clerk (2.5 percent). Female TPS holders are concentrated in cleaning buildings or houses (27.9 percent), childcare (6.6 percent), cook (5.2 percent), clothing factory (4 percent), or store clerk (3.8 percent).

When do TPS designations expire?

Country	Most Recent Designation	Date Expiration	Date Secretary’s Decision Due
El Salvador	3/9/2001	3/9/2018	1/9/2018
Sudan	5/3/2013	11/2/2017	EXPIRES on 11/2/2018
Honduras	1/5/1999	1/5/2018	11/5/5017
Nicaragua	1/5/1999	1/5/2018	11/5/2017
Haiti	7/23/2011	1/22/2018	11/22/2017
Syria	10/1/2016	3/31/2018	1/31/2018
Nepal	6/24/2015	6/24/2018	4/24/2018
Yemen	3/4/2017	9/3/2018	7/3/2018
Somalia	9/18/2012	9/17/2018	7/17/2018
South Sudan	5/3/2016	5/2/2019	3/2/2019