

Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for Haiti- Questions and Answers

General Questions

Q1. What are the expected processing times for Form I-821, Form I-765 and Form I-131?

A1. Processing times vary depending on how complicated a case is. However, the approximate times below generally apply:

If you are filing...	The approximate processing time might be...
An initial Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status	6 months
Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization	3 months
Form I-131, Application for Travel Document	6 months

Again, these are approximate times. For more information on processing times, visit [USCIS' Check Case Processing Times webpage](#).

Q2. What proof of my TPS status will I receive?

A2. If USCIS approves your initial TPS application, we will send you an approval notice with an I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which is evidence of your TPS. If you filed Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, and you did not receive an EAD before this step, we will also send you an EAD. For more information on the TPS application process, visit [USCIS' TPS webpage](#). (See the section **Application Process**.)

Q3. May people in immigration detention apply for TPS?

A3. USCIS may consider TPS applications from individuals who are currently in immigration detention. If you are in removal proceedings at the time of your country's TPS designation, you may submit an application to USCIS. If you are in removal proceedings, and the basis of the Notice to Appear (NTA) is a mandatory ground for TPS ineligibility, the Department of Justice's Executive Office for Immigration Review will have jurisdiction to adjudicate your TPS application. See [8 C.F.R. 244.7\(d\)](#).

Q4. When a family is applying for TPS, do you recommend that every family member apply simultaneously?

A4. TPS is an individual benefit, and family members cannot derive TPS because their spouse or parent receives TPS. Family members may each apply for TPS on their own individual applications either simultaneously or at different time, but each individual must meet the eligibility criteria for TPS independently. USCIS encourages each family member to file their own application with a separate payment.

Q5. If I am subject to certain grounds of inadmissibility that may be waived, am I required to submit a Form I-601 waiver application with the Form I-821, or can I submit it at a later date?

A5. You may submit [Form I-601, Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility](#), with your initial TPS package; however, USCIS will give you the opportunity to submit this form

later if you do not submit it with your initial package. For more information, visit [USCIS' TPS webpage](#).

Q6. If I am out-of-status or entered the United States illegally, am I still entitled to apply for TPS?

A6. Yes, if you are out of status or entered the United States without being inspected and admitted you may apply for TPS. To be approved for TPS, you must meet all eligibility requirements.

Q7. Does TPS take effect on the date USCIS approves the application or the date USCIS receives it?

A7. TPS takes effect on the date USCIS approves Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status. For more information on the application process, please see the Application Process section on [USCIS' TPS webpage](#).

Q8. What is the difference between continuous residence and continuous physical presence?

A8. To qualify for Temporary Protected Status, an applicant must show both continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States from certain dates that are determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security and specified in the Federal Register notice regarding the country's TPS designation. For Haiti, an applicant must demonstrate their continuous residence in the United States since July 29, 2021 as well as their continuous physical presence since August 3, 2021.

The regulations at 8 CFR 244.1(3) define the terms as follows:

Continuously physically present means actual physical presence in the United States for the entire period specified in the regulations. An alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence in the United States by virtue of brief, casual, and innocent absences as defined within this section.

Continuously resided means residing in the United States for the entire period specified in the regulations. An alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous residence in the United States by reason of a brief, casual and innocent absence as defined within this section or due merely to a brief temporary trip abroad required by emergency or extenuating circumstances outside the control of the alien.

To show continuous residence, an applicant may provide, among other things, a utility bill dated on or before July 29, 2021, to show that the applicant has resided in the United States since July 29, 2021. An applicant can show continuous physical presence with a passport, I-94 record, or other documentation, like a utility bill, that shows presence as of the continuous physical presence date.

Q9. What absences are considered brief, casual and innocent?

A9. When determining continuous physical presence (CPP) in the United States since August 3, 2021 and continuous residence (CR) since July 29, 2021, USCIS must consider any absences

from the United States after each of those dates. USCIS considers each absence separately. If the absence was “brief, casual and innocent” as defined in 8 CFR 244.1, then it is an exception that does not break either CPP or CR. for a “brief, casual and innocent”. The regulation states:

Brief, casual, and innocent absence means a departure from the United States that satisfies the following criteria:

- (1) Each such absence was of short duration and reasonably calculated to accomplish the purpose(s) for the absence;
- (2) The absence was not the result of an order of deportation, an order of voluntary departure, or an administrative grant of voluntary departure without the institution of deportation proceedings; and
- (3) The purposes for the absence from the United States or actions while outside of the United States were not contrary to law.

In addition to the BCI exception, which applies for both CPP and CR purposes, there is a separate exception that applies to prevent a break in CR. An absence such as a temporary trip abroad required by emergency or extenuating circumstances outside your control will not break continuous residence. After you have TPS and you travel abroad during any period of approved advance parole, your TPS also cannot be withdrawn for breaking CPP. When you apply for TPS, you must inform USCIS of all absences from the United States since the CPP and CR dates. USCIS will determine whether the BCI or any other exception applies in your case.

Completing the Application

Q10. Do I have to list every country I lived in before coming to the United States, or just those I visited in the time between leaving my home country and my last entry to the United States?

A10. You should list all countries you entered while traveling to the United States, including countries where you lived as well as those through which you traveled. On Form I-821, Part 11, Additional Information, you may provide the dates when you were in those countries and any immigration status you had while in those countries.

Q11. For Form I-821 Part 6, Information About Your Children, can you confirm that I should only complete this section if I am filing a late application?

A11. Yes. You should only complete Form I-821, Part 6, if you are filing a late initial application for TPS. There is no late initial filing during an initial designation for TPS, however the registration period under the new Haiti designation runs for the duration of the country’s designation to February 3, 2023. If Haiti’s designation is extended by the Secretary beyond that date, there will be an opportunity for late initial filings.

Documents

Q12. Should I submit my entire passport along with my TPS application (Form I-821)?

A12. If you are submitting a copy of your passport to establish nationality and identity and also to show your entry into the United States, include all of the pertinent pages that show that information (for example, the visa page, admission stamp, etc.).

Q13. Are expired passports acceptable forms of identification to establish nationality and identity?

A13. Expired passports are acceptable to establish nationality and identity. USCIS may request additional evidence of nationality or identity if there is any question about whether you have demonstrated those requirements.

Q14. Is USCIS considering streamlining the fee waiver request process given that many applicants - especially more recent arrivals - may not have documentary proof of a means-tested benefit or qualifying income or lack thereof? Could a letter on letterhead from a non-governmental organization assisting the applicant attesting to the applicant's financial hardship be considered sufficient?

A14. USCIS continues to follow pre-2020 final fee rule fee waiver eligibility policy. This policy provides that an individual is eligible for a fee waiver (for eligible form types) if the individual demonstrates an inability to pay the required fee based on the receipt of a means-tested benefit, income at or below 150 percent of the federal poverty guidelines, or financial hardship. USCIS does not currently accept letters from non-government organizations as evidence demonstrating the receipt of federal or state provided means-tested benefits.

Employment Authorization

Q15. What category code should I use when applying for an EAD on Form I-765?

Q15. The correct code for an initial TPS EAD is A12. If you are applying for TPS for the first time, USCIS recommends you answer A12 to question No. 27 on Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization.

Other Status

Q16. If I am a student and I apply for TPS, do I lose my F-1 student status? What happens if the TPS period is not extended?

A16. Registration for TPS does not prevent you from applying for or maintaining a nonimmigrant status, such as F-1 academic student. Even if TPS is not extended, it has no bearing on F-1 status and the individual can continue to remain in F-1 status if he or she remains eligible for F-1 status. At least 60 days before Haiti's TPS designation or extension expires, the secretary of homeland security, after consulting with appropriate government agencies, must review the conditions in Haiti to determine whether they continue to meet the conditions for the TPS designation. See INA section 244(b)(3)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A). If the secretary determines that Haiti continues to meet the conditions for TPS designation, they will extend the designation for an additional period of 6, 12, or 18 months, at their discretion. See INA section 244(b)(3)(A), (C), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A), (C). If the secretary determines that Somalia no longer meets the conditions for TPS designation, they must terminate the designation. See INA section 244(b)(3)(B), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(B).

Q17. If I am granted TPS, can I still apply for a B-2 tourist visa or travel to another country?

A17. Registration for TPS does not prevent you from applying for or maintaining a nonimmigrant status, such as a tourist visa; however, you should submit Form I-131, Application for Travel Document, and obtain a travel document before you travel outside of the United States.

Q18. How should I respond to the question about my current immigration status if I have applied for asylum?

A18. Please provide your current immigration status (or lack of status). For example, visitor, student, visa overstay, or no status.

Q19. Can I apply for TPS without affecting my asylum claim? Would I have to pay for a work permit and to be fingerprinted again?

A19. If you have a pending or approved asylum claim, you may also apply for TPS and for an EAD based on TPS. However, it is not mandatory for you to apply for TPS if you do not wish to do so. Applying for TPS will not affect the merits of your asylum claim or whether you may be granted an EAD based on your pending asylum application or being approved for asylum. You should be aware, however, that if you are granted TPS, *but* your asylum application is not ultimately granted by USCIS, having TPS prevents USCIS from being able to refer your asylum application to an immigration judge for further review, and USCIS must deny the asylum application under 8 CFR 208.14(c)(2).

If you do wish to apply for TPS and an optional EAD, you must pay the required fees or obtain a fee waiver. You may request a fee waiver by submitting a Form I-912, Request for a Fee Waiver. If you are age 14 or older, USCIS will also collect your photograph, signature, and fingerprints, as needed. We require biometrics to verify your identity, do a background check, and produce your EAD, if you requested one and are eligible. When we process your TPS application, we will send you an appointment notice so we can capture your biometrics at an Application Support Center (ASC). For more information on the TPS application process, visit USCIS' TPS webpage. (See “**Step 3, USCIS Contacts You**” in the section “**Application Process**”).

Q20. Would having TPS ease waiving the J-1 two-year home residency requirement if I apply for a waiver based on fear of persecution or hardship?

A20. The granting of TPS, in and of itself, does not release a J nonimmigrant from the INA 212(e) two-year foreign residence requirement. You would still need to apply for the waiver, provide evidence supporting your reason for seeking the waiver, and receive a waiver of the two-year requirement if you wish to change to a different nonimmigrant status (other than certain limited nonimmigrant categories) or seek immigrant status.

Eligibility for TPS is based on whether you are an eligible national of the designated country (or a person having no nationality who last habitually resided in the designated country). Therefore, the underlying basis for your TPS status is not related to and may not support your claim for a waiver of the J-1 two-year requirement based on either a fear of persecution or a claim of exceptional hardship on your U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse or child.

Online Filing

Q21. Can an applicant edit an upload with an RFE response after it is submitted by either adding further documents or removing documents that were incorrectly submitted?

A21. After an application is filed online, users cannot make corrections or changes to the form they submitted. Similarly, after a user responds to an RFE, the user cannot reopen the response to add additional information.

However, applicants can upload unsolicited evidence to include corrected documents, typographical corrections, and letters clarifying any inadvertent error. If you choose to upload unsolicited evidence, please be sure to tell us exactly why you're sending it to us on the document you're uploading. You can upload unsolicited evidence up to the point of adjudication. We will consider the timeliness and relevance of this information when deciding your case.

If an applicant moves, they must provide us with their new mailing address at uscis.gov/address change, and they'll want to update their address in their USCIS online account as well.

Q22. If a question doesn't apply to the applicant, should they put N/A or leave blank?

A22. Our online forms have conditional logic, which means that answers to some questions determine the questions that are asked later. This helps ensure that the questions presented to the applicant fit their profile and minimize or eliminate questions that do not apply to them. If a required data field is not completed, the system will generate a red alert reminding the applicant to include the missing information. The applicant will not be able to submit the form until they complete all required data fields. The USCIS online account ensures that all required data fields are completed, the application is signed, and the correct fee is paid.

If a question does not apply, the applicant can leave it blank.

Q23. What if the fee bounces back through an ACH payment, would that be a subsequent rejection?

A23. In order to pay for your forms, you must use a U.S. bank account or a debit or credit card. If your payment is rejected due to insufficient funds or you entered some numbers in error, the system will return you to the payment page to correct the error or to provide an account with sufficient funds.

Q24. If an attorney prepares the form for an applicant, how do both applicant and attorney sign?

A24. Attorneys and accredited representatives can use their USCIS online account to prepare forms online for clients. The attorney or representative must first create an account for themselves as a representative where they can track and manage all their client cases. The representative can then prepare a draft of the client's application and Form G-28. The system provides the representative with a one-time passcode, which the representative sends to their client. The client will need to log in to their own account, enter the passcode, and review and sign the forms their attorney or representative prepared.

Once the client enters the one-time passcode, the attorney will no longer be able to make changes to the application, unless the client declines the application or Form G-28. When a client declines the application, the form is sent back to the representative for editing. After the client reviews and approves the forms, the attorney can then pay for and submit the application and Form G-28 to USCIS.

Firm Resettlement/ Dual Nationality:

Q25. Will children who are born in a third country to eligible Haitian parents, be eligible themselves for TPS?

A25. If the child is able to demonstrate that he or she is a national of Haiti under Haitian law, or a person without any nationality who last habitually resided in Haiti, *and* that child also meets all the other requirements for TPS, then he or she is eligible for TPS. In some circumstances a child may acquire Haitian nationality by having a parent who is Haitian even where born outside of Haiti, however, whether the individual meets the nationality requirement will be determined by the evidence presented with his or her TPS application.

We note further that TPS is an individual benefit, meaning that a child cannot be granted TPS as a derivative of a parent who receives TPS. Each person must file a separate TPS application, Form I-821, to register for TPS. Each person has the option also to apply individually for an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) on Form I-765. Family members may submit their individual applications for TPS simultaneously or at different times. USCIS encourages each family member to file their own application with a separate payment.

Q26. Can you address whether the status received by Haitians in Brazil and Chile will make them ineligible for TPS because of the firm resettlement bar?

A26. An individual is ineligible for TPS if he or she has firmly resettled in another country prior to arriving in the U.S. and subsequent to the events leading to the TPS designation or redesignation. We are aware of some Haitians who received status in Brazil and Chile prior to their arrival in the United States. First, each application is adjudicated on a case-by-case basis, so we cannot give a global response regarding all the types of immigration status that every Haitian applicant may have received from another country. However, we can provide some general points about TPS adjudications. The fact that an individual has received a lawful immigration status in a country other than Haiti, by itself, is not disqualifying. Where the applicant's immigration status in another country *may* be relevant is in the consideration of whether the firm resettlement asylum bar applies to the specific facts of the applicant. For purposes of TPS eligibility, USCIS considers an applicant to be firmly resettled if, *prior to arrival in the United States*, and subsequent to the events giving rise to the TPS designation, they entered into another country with, or while in that country received, an offer of permanent residence status, citizenship, or some other type of permanent resettlement, unless they fall into one of the exceptions to firm resettlement because:

- Their entry into that country was a necessary consequence of their flight from persecution, they remained in that country only as long as was necessary to arrange onward travel, and they did not establish significant ties in that country,

OR

- The conditions of their residence in that country were so substantially and consciously restricted by the authority in the country that they were not in fact resettled.

(Emphasis added).

TPS applicants who have citizenship or another form of permanent immigration status in a country other than Haiti should provide all relevant details, including when they obtained or were offered such other citizenship or status and any times when they were in that other country prior to arriving in the United States. Information regarding family or other ties to the country

that the applicant may have would also be helpful. The applicant should also include any information and supporting documentation that may assist USCIS in determining whether the exceptions in 8 CFR 208.15 to the firm resettlement bar apply in the applicant's particular circumstances.

Q27. Can you speak to the eligibility of minor children of Haitian TPS applicants, who were born in Central America and are citizens of a Central American country by birth but who cannot reasonably settle in that country?

A27. An individual is ineligible for TPS if he or she has firmly resettled in another country prior to arriving in the U.S. and subsequent to the events leading to the TPS designation or redesignation. We are aware of certain Haitians who have citizenship or other status in Central American countries. First, each application is adjudicated on a case-by-case basis, so we cannot give a global response regarding all the types of citizenship or immigration status that every Haitian applicant may have received from another country. However, we can note some general points about TPS adjudications. Merely having another nationality in addition to Haitian nationality - in other words being a dual national - by itself, is not disqualifying. Where the applicant's citizenship or other immigration status in another country *may* be relevant is in the consideration of whether the firm resettlement asylum bar applies to the specific facts of the applicant.

We encourage TPS applicants who have citizenship or another form of permanent immigration status in a country other than Haiti to provide all relevant details, including when they obtained or were offered such other citizenship or status and any times when they were in that other country prior to arriving in the United States. The applicant should also include any information and supporting documentation that may assist USCIS in determining whether the exceptions in 8 CFR 208.15 to the firm resettlement bar apply in the applicant's particular circumstances.

Q28. How will USCIS adjudicate TPS applications for Haitians who have temporarily lived or worked or acquired residency or citizenship in a third country?

A28. USCIS will look at whether any time that the applicant spent outside of the United States since the continuous residence date of July 28, 2021 and the continuous physical presence date of August 3, 2021 cause the applicant not to meet the eligibility requirements for continuous residence and continuous physical presence. USCIS will also look at whether the Haitian applicant's acquisition of citizenship or other permanent immigration status in a country other than Haiti is relevant to the firm resettlement bar. Each application is adjudicated on a case-by-case basis. Merely being a dual national with both Haitian and another citizenship does not, by itself, disqualify the applicant from TPS.

We encourage TPS applicants who have citizenship or another form of permanent immigration status in a country other than Haiti to provide all relevant details, including when they obtained or were offered such other citizenship or status and any times when they were in that other country prior to arriving in the United States. The applicant should also include any information and supporting documentation that may assist USCIS in determining whether the exceptions in 8 CFR 208.15 to the firm resettlement bar apply in the applicant's particular circumstances.

Q29. How can I address firm resettlement issues in my TPS application?

A29. Include a list of countries you entered while traveling to the United States, including any countries where you resided in and transited through. Also include any citizenship, naturalization or other immigration status and any visa or entry permits issued to you along with copies of your passport pages and any documentation provided to you while in the country. If you were offered immigration status or citizenship in a country other than Haiti and declined the offer, describe the status offer and why you did not accept it.

Q30. What evidence will USCIS use in making a firm resettlement determination in my TPS application?

A30. USCIS will evaluate each application on a case-by-case basis and make a determination based on the information and documents submitted by the applicant and any other information available to USCIS.

Q31. If USCIS determines that I am subject to the firm resettlement bar, what will happen with my application?

A31. If USCIS determines that the firm resettlement bar, as defined in 8 CFR 208.15, applies to you, your application for TPS cannot be approved. You will receive a notice of intent to deny, which will include an opportunity for you to respond to the stated reasons for the intended denial. USCIS will carefully consider any response that you submit and make a final decision. If your response does not overcome the reasons for denial, you will be issued a denial notice. The notice will also describe your rights to seek reconsideration or appeal to the USCIS Administrative Appeals Office. If you have no other authorization to remain in the United States and are placed in removal proceedings, you may also request the immigration judge to consider your TPS application anew (termed “*de novo* review”) in immigration court.

Q32. Will my employment authorization document (EAD) be delayed due to questions about firm resettlement?

A32. Each case is evaluated on its merits. USCIS will review your case to determine whether you are eligible for TPS. If you appear to be eligible following an initial review of your TPS application (*i.e.*, “*prima facie* eligible”) you will receive an EAD while USCIS completes the adjudication of your TPS application, provided that you have applied for an EAD by filing Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization. If USCIS does not finally approve your TPS application, your EAD will be invalid.

Q33. What happens if I have dual nationality and I entered the United States with a visa granted to my non-Haiti nationality?

A33. Irrespective of whatever additional foreign citizenships individuals may hold, they will meet the nationality requirement for TPS if they establish that they are a national of the TPS country (or a person having no nationality who last habitually resided in Haiti).

As long as the applicant can provide sufficient evidence that they are a Haitian national (e.g., passport, birth certificate and photo identification, and/or any national identity document from country of origin bearing a photo and/or fingerprint), the applicant should be able to meet the nationality requirement. The applicant may also provide secondary evidence of nationality if they do not have primary evidence. USCIS may require the applicant to submit additional

evidence or attend an interview if the evidence submitted is insufficient to demonstrate Haitian nationality.

Although being a dual national of Haiti and another country does not automatically prevent an applicant from meeting the nationality requirement for TPS, being a citizen of another country **may** be relevant to whether the applicant is ineligible for TPS due to the firm resettlement bar.. Whether the bar applies will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

We encourage TPS applicants who have citizenship or another form of permanent immigration status in a country other than Haiti to provide all relevant details, including when they obtained or were offered such other citizenship or status and any times when they were in that other country prior to arriving in the United States. The applicant should also include any information and supporting documentation that may assist USCIS in determining whether the exceptions in 8 CFR 208.15 to the firm resettlement bar apply in the applicant's particular circumstances.

Applicants are encouraged to submit as much evidence as possible regarding when and how they obtained their non-Haitian citizenship, the nature of their family and other ties to the non-Haiti country, whether they have lived in the other country, when and how long; whether and when they have visited the other country of citizenship; and any other information that the applicant believes may be relevant to the firm resettlement issue.

The TPS applicant must also meet all other individual eligibility requirements for TPS to be approved for TPS.

Litigation

Q34. As a result of *Sanchez v. Mayorkas* and *Matter of Z-R-Z-C-*, how are USCIS offices adjudicating INA 245(a) adjustment applications from TPS holders who traveled with Advance Parole?

A34. The Supreme Court's holding in *Sanchez v. Mayorkas* that an applicant is not admitted for adjustment of status when approved for TPS did not address subsequent travel with advance parole.

Q35. Will existing TPS recipients have their previously submitted proof of TPS eligibility be presumed valid for this designation without the need of a new determination?

A35. An existing beneficiary whose TPS continues because of current court injunctions may submit evidence of his or her prior approval for TPS and does not need to submit nationality and identity documentation again, unless USCIS should issue the individual a later case specific Request for Evidence for such documentation. If the applicant is directed to attend an appointment for biometrics collection at an Application Support Center (ASC), the applicant will need to present sufficient evidence of identity to the ASC to ensure that the biometrics are being collected from the same individual who previously received TPS. In addition, the existing beneficiary must complete all questions on the Form I-821 Application for TPS and provide all other supporting documentation, as necessary, to demonstrate that he or she continues to be eligible for TPS. For example, since the new Haiti designation requires continuous residence in the U.S. since July 29, 2021 and continuous physical presence in the U.S. since August 3, 2021, the applicant must demonstrate that he or she meets those criteria. Similarly, each applicant must respond to the criminal history, security and inadmissibility related questions, with supporting

documentation as instructed in the form instructions. USCIS needs this information to determine whether each applicant continues to be eligible for TPS under the new TPS designation of Haiti.

Q36. I have TPS under a previous designation of Haiti and my EAD doesn't expire until October 4, 2021. Should I file for TPS under this new designation for Haiti?

A36. All individuals who desire TPS under the new designation for Haiti must file the Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status with supporting documentation as described in the form Instructions. This includes current TPS Haiti beneficiaries whose TPS and TPS related documentation has been continued through October 4, 2021 in compliance with various court orders. If you remain eligible for TPS under the new Haiti designation, you will be granted TPS and an EAD, if requested, through Feb. 3, 2023. Obtaining TPS and an EAD under the new Haiti designation also ensures that you will have TPS, employment authorization, and evidence of such employment authorization that you can show your employer until that date even if the court injunction orders do not remain in effect.