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The Trump Administration and Temporary Protected Status

BROWNSTEIN CLIENT ALERT, JULY 22,

On July 8, 2025, the Trump administration announced the revocation of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for [Honduras](#) and [Nicaragua](#) as part of a series of actions aimed at reducing the number of individuals eligible for TPS status as part of the administration's efforts to narrow humanitarian protections aimed at narrowing humanitarian protections perceived misuse of such programs. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced that several countries have sufficiently improved their conditions for designation and protections. As of September 2025, [approximately 1.5 million people](#) living in the United States covered by TPS.

The revocation of TPS for hundreds of thousands of individuals will affect workforce availability across several sectors.

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Congress created Temporary Protected Status (TPS) under the [Immigration Act of 1990](#). It provides foreign nationals with a temporary immigration status for a limited period. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) may grant TPS to individuals who merit a TPS designation based on acute environmental disasters or extraordinary conditions that prevent them from safely returning to their home countries. A TPS designation typically lasts for 6 to 18 months, providing individuals with a temporary safe haven from deportation. Eligible individuals must apply for TPS through Immigration Services (USCIS) to enter the United States.

Under the Immigration Act, the DHS Secretary may terminate a country's TPS designation 60 days before the expiration date. The secretary must then publish their determination in the *Federal Register*. The termination of a TPS designation may not take effect earlier than the date of publication in the *Federal Register*. Once a TPS designation is revoked, they return to the immigration status they held before the protections, unless that status has expired. If an individual has not acquired a new immigration status, they are at risk of deportation.

TPS designations are granted on a case-by-case basis to specific groups of foreign nationals from the same country. The DHS publishes the designations and expiration dates. For example, [Venezuelan nationals](#) currently have two designations, with one designation having expired in September 2025. TPS designations are often linked to parole programs. The parole program

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Country	Designation Date	Most Recent Action
Afghanistan*	May 20, 2022	Termination (5/13/2022)
Cameroon*	June 7, 2022	Termination (6/4/2022)
Haiti*	Jan. 21, 2010	Termination (7/1/2022)
Honduras*	Jan. 5, 1999	Termination (7/8/2022)
Nicaragua*	Jan. 5, 1999	Termination (7/8/2022)
Nepal*	June 24, 2015	Termination (6/6/2022)
Venezuela*	Oct. 3, 2023 (re-designation)	Termination (2/5/2023)

* Asterisks denote ongoing litigation

- Venezuela: On Feb. 3, DHS can

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intention to terminate TPS for
subject to ongoing litigation.

- Afghanistan: On May 13, DHS announced its intention to terminate TPS for around 11,700 Afghans. Their legal status will be at risk of declassification. Secretary Noem noted improved security conditions in addition to a lack of significant humanitarian circumstances, in Afghanistan.
- Cameroon: On June 4, DHS announced its intention to terminate TPS for around 5,200 Cameroonians. Their alternate legal status will be at risk of declassification. Secretary Noem noted the declassification of conflict in Cameroon.
- Nepal: On June 6, DHS announced its intention to terminate TPS for around 12,700 Nepalese. Their legal status will be at risk of declassification. Secretary Noem noted improvements in security conditions, preparedness, response capacity, and humanitarian circumstances in Nepal.
- Honduras and Nicaragua: On June 7, DHS announced its intention to terminate TPS for 72,000 Hondurans and Nicaraguans. Those unable to secure alternate legal status will be at risk of declassification following its expiration in two months. Secretary Noem emphasized that environmental and security conditions in both countries' designation in 2014 have improved.

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On May 7, legal advocacy group CASA of Maryland filed a lawsuit against the Trump administration for Cameroon and Afghanistan. On July 1, the Trump administration over its decision on Honduras and Nicaragua. Both suits are in addition to being motivated by racial

On May 19, the Supreme Court lifted the Trump administration's Venezuela TPS covered by the 2023 TPS designation. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals will review the termination of TPS for Venezuelans pending following the Supreme Court ruling. In Pasadena, California, in the case of N, a panel of Ninth Circuit judges expressed the administration's attempts to cancel the TPS. The panel questioned whether Secretary Noemi Torres should review of Venezuela's country conditions for confirmation. The panel did not provide a ruling. Litigation remains ongoing.

On July 1, U.S. District Judge Brian Cogan blocked the Trump administration from both terminating TPS and DHS respect the February 2026 expiration and the September 2025 deadline. The White House filed a motion by Judge Cogan against their termination. The case is likely end up in the Supreme Court. The administration has confidence that its challenge of the re-issuance of TPS on present grounds for termination in co

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holders retain several legal mechanisms unfavorable court rulings.

NEXT STEPS

Four countries' TPS designations are includes Syria designated through Sep through Nov. 3, Burma (Myanmar) de Ethiopia designated through Dec. 12. six-month extension on May 4, after regarding its status by March 4. DHS regarding Syria's TPS based on a review July 31, 60 days before the TPS design will automatically extend by six months the Trump administration, including Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) (HTS), DHS may determine Syria TPS favorable country conditions and terr

Businesses will have to carefully navigate ongoing litigation against the Trump employment law compliance. TPS extends hundreds of thousands of workers, and respond to short-notice changes in the in the United States. Brownstein continues immigration policies and advises of parties organizations and interested parties.

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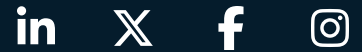
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