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FAQs on the Termination of Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

The information contained in this document is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice. For guidance specific to your situation, consult a qualified attorney.

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Current Status

On June 25, 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Trump administration can end Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for both Haiti and Syria. This means it can set a new expiration date for those two countries.

For the latest official updates, visit [the USCIS Website for Temporary Protected Status](https://www.uscis.gov/tps) (www.uscis.gov/tps) and select **Haiti/Syria**.

This FAQ answers some common questions about what losing TPS may mean for your legal status, family, work, finances, and available legal and support services.

Each individual's situation is different. Immigrant New Yorkers should seek legal help from a trusted immigration attorney or Department of Justice (DOJ) Accredited Representative about your options.

Call the NYC Immigration Legal Support Hotline at 1-800-354-0365 for questions and referrals to legal services. This phone number is free, confidential, and available in your language.

Legal Status

1. What exactly happens if I lose TPS?

If you no [longer have TPS protections](#), that can mean:

- You may not have protection from deportation
- You may lose your work permit

- You may be placed in removal proceedings in immigration court to determine your eligibility to remain in the United States.

2. **What are other legal statuses I can apply for?**

After losing TPS, your situation will depend on your own individual immigration history. You may be eligible for another immigration benefit depending on your family, employment, or other individual circumstances. You should speak with an immigration attorney or Department of Justice (DOJ) Accredited Representative to understand what applies to you.

Talk to a trusted legal provider about your situation.

- The [Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs Legal Support Centers](#) offer free, confidential immigration legal help. These centers are housed in community sites, public health facilities, public schools, and libraries. Services are provided in your language, and your immigration status does not matter to receive services.
- The [Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs Immigration Legal Support Hotline](#) connects eligible New York City residents to trusted immigration legal help in the five boroughs.

Depending on your history and family situation, your options may include:

- **Permanent residence (green card)** through a qualifying family member or employer (if eligible)
- **Asylum** or other humanitarian protections (if you fear return to your country due to risk of harm)
- **U visa** (for certain crime victims who cooperate with law enforcement)
- **T visa** (human trafficking survivors)
- **VAWA relief** (certain survivors of domestic violence/abuse by a U.S. citizen or permanent resident spouse/parent/child)
- **Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS)** (for youth under 21 with one or no parents in the U.S.)
- **Other court-based defenses** if you are in immigration court (this varies by person)

A legal provider can screen you for options and deadlines.

[Be aware of immigration services scams.](#) There are fraudulent actors that prey on immigrants in vulnerable situations. Always use a trusted resource and if something seems too good to be true, it may be a scam.

Family

1. **What happens to my U.S. born children if I lose TPS?**

Children born in the U.S. are U.S. citizens. They do not lose their citizenship status if a parent loses TPS, and they can stay in the U.S.

2. **How do I prepare my U.S. born children if I am deported?**

Many families create a [family preparedness plan](#) which may include:

- Choosing a trusted caregiver and writing down emergency contacts
- Planning for school pickup, medical care, and childcare
- Keeping copies of important documents in a safe place
- Talking to your child (in an age-appropriate way) about who to call if you are not home
- [Resources for Immigrant Parents and Caregivers Guide](#)
- Explore financial options like a *trust* or *power of attorney*
- Explore alternative care plans

**There are several ways to appoint someone to take care of your child.
Scan the QR code to learn more.**



1

The first way is to designate a person in parental relationship by filling out a form with the NYS Office of Children and Family Services called the OCF-4940. This can be done immediately and does not require you to go to court.

2

The second way to do this is through a process called Standby Guardianship. This process requires filing with a court.

Use a trusted [preparedness guide](#) and family preparedness forms and seek legal help when possible.

3. **What happens to my U.S. child who is attending college?**

Your child can usually continue to attend college. For [financial aid](#) (FAFSA), [U.S. citizen students](#) can apply even if a parent is undocumented or lacks a Social Security number (SSN); parents may also be able to create a StudentAid.gov account without an SSN.

Work and Finances

1. **When does my Employment Authorization (EAD) expire?**

If you have no other work authorization through other immigration statuses, your Employment Authorization Document (EAD) will expire when your Temporary Protected Status ends.

2. How long can I stay employed?

If you have no other work authorization, your employer may stop employing you once your TPS work authorization expires. You can only work as long as you have [valid work authorization](#).

However, if you do work without valid authorization, you have a right to be paid all the wages that are owed to you.

For individuals from other countries who currently have TPS, protections and work authorization remain in place for now.

3. Do I have to inform my employer?

You are not required to report immigration changes in general. But employers must [verify work authorization for I-9 purposes](#), and they may ask for updated documents when one of them expires. If you are unsure about what to share, you should get legal advice. (If needed, you can show the court order and official notice links.)

4. Can I still renew my drivers' license?

If you lose TPS and have another valid immigration status, you may be able to use that documentation to renew at a DMV office.

Even if you have no other immigration status, [New York's Green Light Law](#) may allow you to apply for a standard driver's license. To do so, you would need to show proof of identity and proof that you live in New York.

5. What happens to my bank account/retirement account?

Your bank accounts, savings, and retirement accounts do [not automatically close](#) if your immigration status changes or if you leave the United States. However, rules about taxes, withdrawals, and access from abroad may change. It is important to contact your bank or retirement plan administrator to update your contact information and to make sure that you understand any tax or access rules that may apply.

New York City immigrants can receive free, confidential, one-on-one financial counseling regardless of their income or immigration status through [NYC Financial Empowerment Centers](#).

Leaving the US

1. **If I want to return to Haiti or Syria, can I return?**

If you leave the United States for either of these two countries, your ability to return depends on your immigration history and whether you have permission to re-enter. In some situations, [leaving the U.S. can result in immigration penalties](#) that prevent you from returning for years or longer. You should speak with a trusted [legal service provider](#) before traveling or relocating.

2. **Where do I learn about other countries I could relocate my family to?**

If you are thinking about relocating your family, start with:

- The destination country's official immigration/consulate information
- Reputable humanitarian agencies (for relocation/resettlement guidance)

A legal provider can also explain how relocation might affect any U.S. immigration options. You can also access a list of trusted providers by visiting MOIA's website at nyc.gov/immigrants

3. **Am I eligible to leave voluntarily with the CBP app?**

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has described [CBP Home](#) as an application available on cellphones, under which people can use to arrange voluntary departure. Not everyone qualifies to use this program.

Most importantly, this is a major decision that can [affect your ability to return](#) to the United States in the future. Before taking any steps, you should speak with an immigration attorney or accredited representative to understand how this could affect your specific situation.

Health

1. **Where do I access support for mental health services?**

You can contact [NYC 988](#) (formerly NYC Well) for free, confidential support 24/7:

- Call 1-888-NYC-WELL (1-888-692-9355)
- Text WELL to 65173
- Chat online (NYC 988 site)

- Interpreters are available for 200+ languages for phone calls.

Please find additional mental health resources linked below:

1. [Undocu-Immigrant Mental Health Toolkit](#)
2. [Immigrants Rising Mental Health Resources](#)
3. [Coping with Immigration-Related Stress](#)
4. [InformedImmigrant Mental Health for Immigrants](#)
5. [ARCCA Hate Crimes Informational Guide](#)
6. [Online Map of Resources for Survivors of Torture](#)

Social services:

1. Will my health insurance still be active?

If your health insurance comes through your job, your coverage usually continues as long as you remain employed, and your employer continues to offer you coverage.

However, if you lose work authorization and your employment ends, your employer-based health insurance will also likely end.

Eligibility for Medicaid and similar public health insurance programs depends on income, household composition, and immigration status. If TPS ends, you will likely lose eligibility for certain programs. However, some people may still qualify for:

- Emergency Medicaid
- State or local health access programs
- Coverage for eligible family members (including U.S. citizen children)

In addition, New York City offers health care access programs regardless of immigration status, including:

- [NYC Care](#) (low or no-cost health care access for eligible NYC residents)
- Emergency Medicaid for urgent medical services

[Speaking with a benefits counselor](#) or legal services provider can help you understand what programs you or your family may qualify for if your TPS ends.

2. Can my household access SNAP and other benefits?

Individuals with TPS from Haiti or Syria are [not eligible for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program \(SNAP\) or most other federal public benefits](#)

However, this decision does not affect benefits for [other eligible people in your household](#):

- Benefits should not be closed for eligible members of a mixed-status household just because a parent loses TPS or becomes undocumented.
 - Mixed-status households can continue receiving SNAP and other benefits if they qualify individually.
- You may still be required to report changes in income or household information, but loss of TPS alone should not cause benefits for eligible children or household members to end.
- 3. Do I have housing rights and protections if I lose my status?**

In New York City, [you cannot be discriminated against because of actual or perceived immigration status in housing.](#)

- It is illegal for landlords or other housing providers to refuse to sell, rent, or lease housing—or to do so with different terms, conditions, or privileges—because of someone’s immigration status or national origin. If you believe you have been discriminated against because of your immigration status, [contact the NYC Commission on Human Rights](#)
 - [Under New York City’s Right-to-Counsel](#), all tenants regardless of status have the right to a lawyer when facing eviction in Housing Court or NYCHA administrative proceedings.
- 4. Will my housing voucher be terminated?**

Losing TPS does not automatically end housing assistance, but it affects eligibility for housing vouchers depending on your household and the program rules. If no household members have eligible immigration status, housing assistance is at risk of ending.

[Families with members who still have eligible immigration status](#) may be able to continue receiving housing assistance, although benefits will be reduced. Housing authorities are required to provide notice and can offer appeal or review options before terminating assistance.

Contact your housing caseworker to ask how your benefits will be affected. Speak with a trusted legal or housing advocate before making decisions or signing documents.

5. Can I apply for public housing if I lose my status?

[New York City](#) offers some housing-related programs that people can apply to regardless of immigration status, including affordable housing lotteries through [NYC Housing Connect](#) (verifiable proof of legal income may be required), emergency shelter, and [eviction-prevention services](#).

However, most federally funded housing programs, such as NYCHA public housing and Section 8 vouchers, require at least one household member to have eligible immigration status.

Eligibility rules vary by program, so it is important to speak with a housing or legal service provider about individual options. You can also visit [access.nyc.gov](#) for more information on other benefits.

- [CityFHEPS \(the City Fighting Homelessness and Eviction Prevention Supplement\)](#) is a rental assistance program that helps individuals and families find and keep housing.
 - If you lose TPS and have no other eligible statuses, you may no longer qualify for the program.
 - If you need additional help, call the Rental Assistance Call Center through the DSS OneNumber at 718-557-1399.
- However, mixed-status households can continue to receive and apply for benefits. For mixed families, rental assistance is calculated based on those who do have immigration statuses that qualify for financial rental assistance.
- **If some household members qualify but others do not**, you will receive partial (referred to as “prorated”) rental assistance.

Reminder

Each individual’s situation is different. Immigrant New Yorkers should seek legal help from a trusted immigration attorney or Department of Justice (DOJ) Accredited Representative about your options. Call the NYC Immigration Legal Support Hotline at 1-800-354-0365 for questions and referrals to legal services. This phone number is free, confidential, and available in your language.