



## Frequently Asked Questions

### *NTPSA II*

Updated April 13, 2026

#### **What is the current status of Honduras, Nepal, and Nicaragua’s TPS designations?**

The termination of TPS for Honduras, Nepal, and Nicaragua has taken effect.

On December 31, 2025, a federal court issued a final judgement in *NTPSA v. Noem* (“*NTPSA II*”)-- the National TPS Alliance’s litigation challenging the terminations—holding that the terminations were illegal.

However, on February 9, 2026, the Ninth Circuit granted the government’s request to stay the portion of the district court’s order that vacates the TPS terminations. Plaintiffs sought rehearing en banc of the Ninth Circuit’s stay order, but that request was denied on April 6, 2026.

As a result of the Ninth Circuit stay, the government no longer recognizes the lawful status of TPS holders from Honduras, Nicaragua, and Nepal, and TPS holders face the possibility of detention and deportation.

#### **What happens next in *NTPSA II*?**

The district court has placed Plaintiffs’ remaining claims, including Plaintiffs’ claim that the terminations were unconstitutionally motivated by racism, on hold pending the outcome of the government’s appeal of the December 31 order.

The Ninth Circuit has placed the appeal of the December 31 order on hold pending a decision from the Supreme Court in *Dahlia Doe v. Mullin* (concerning the termination of TPS for Syria) and *Miot v. Trump* (concerning the termination of TPS for Haiti). The Supreme Court is expected to issue its decision in late June or early July 2026.

**If I am detained, can I seek release from detention and protection from deportation based on the district court's December 31 order?**

Yes. Although a portion of the December 31 order was stayed, if you are detained, you can still rely on the December 31 order to seek release from detention and protection from deportation. To do so, you need to file a *new* case—specifically, a petition for writ of habeas corpus—in the federal court that has authority over the detention center where you are detained. In the new case, the district court's December 31 order will be binding on the question whether your TPS remains valid. That means the judge in your case should conclude, based on the December 31 district court order, that your TPS remains valid—and your detention and/or removal would be unlawful.

If you are interested in seeking support from the NTPSA legal team to advocate for the release of a detained Honduras, Nicaraguan, or Nepali TPS holder, please email the legal team at [legal@ntpsalliance.org](mailto:legal@ntpsalliance.org). The legal team will review the information you provide and contact you if we are able to assist

**Can I still collect social security benefits while the terminations are in effect?**

You cannot collect social security payments if you are living in the United States without lawful immigration status.

If you are a citizen of Honduras, Nepal, or Nicaragua, you can continue receiving social security retirement benefits if you return to your country of citizenship.

If you plan to move to a third country that is neither the United States nor your country of origin, your eligibility may be different.

For more information, see [Your Payments While You Are Outside the United States and Payments Abroad Screening Tool](#).

**Is it important to seek legal advice about other forms of immigration status that may be available to me?**

Yes! We encourage all TPS holders to speak to a trustworthy attorney about your own individual immigration situation to see what options may be available to you. You may be eligible for other forms of immigration relief.

**I heard there's a new registration requirement for noncitizens. Do I need to register with USCIS?**

Beginning in April 2025, a new rule requires that 1) noncitizens register with USCIS, 2) carry proof of their registration at all times, and 3) promptly update their information with USCIS if they change their address. Failure to comply with any of these requirements constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment (up to 6 months for failure to register, up to 1 month for failure to carry proof of registration or to update your address) and a fine.

Anyone who has been granted work authorization is already considered registered and does not need to register again, even if their work permit expires. Your work permit constitutes proof of your registration. Carrying your work permit, even if it has expired, satisfies the requirement to carry proof of registration.

### **Can *NTPSA II* achieve permanent status for TPS holders?**

No. Only Congress can grant permanent status to TPS holders. Even if we win our challenge to the terminations of TPS for Honduras, Nepal, and Nicaragua, the courts cannot prevent the government from canceling TPS again in the future, as long as they comply with the law in doing so.

The National TPS Alliance is fighting for legislation that provides a path to permanent status for TPS holders. If you would like to join those efforts, see the information on how to join NTPSA below.

### **How can I stay up-to-date on developments in *NTPSA II*?**

You can stay up-to-date by following NTPSA on social media: [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#), [Twitter](#), and [YouTube](#). NTPSA members also receive regular updates on the TPS program and NTPSA's work.

### **How can I become a member of the National TPS Alliance?**

You can become a member of NTPSA either by participating in a local NTPSA committee or by submitting an individual membership application. More information is available on the NTPSA website: <https://www.nationaltpsalliance.org/>.

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