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Update on Temporary Protected Status for Haiti

Last November, U.S. Department of Homeland Security Secretary Kristi Noem announced the termination of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for Haiti. The termination was set to go into effect on February 3, 2026. In a case known as *Miot et al. v. Trump et al.*, the Secretary's decision was challenged in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

On February 2, 2026, the district court temporarily [stayed](#) (paused) the termination (further explaining its ruling in a [separate opinion](#)). The Trump Administration appealed the ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court, which [agreed](#) to take up the matter, consolidating the *Miot* case with a separate challenge to the Administration's termination of TPS for Syria, *Mullin v. Doe*. Oral arguments are expected to be heard in late April with a decision from the Court expected soon thereafter.

What is TPS and why is it important for Haitians in the United States?

TPS is a temporary form of humanitarian relief for people from a designated country, allowing them to remain in the United States legally when conditions in their country of origin make safe return impractical, impossible, or detrimental to local recovery efforts. An end to TPS for Haiti would immediately end legal status and work authorization for those of the over 300,000 Haitian beneficiaries of TPS in the United States without any other status to rely upon. Given the ongoing crisis and dangerous condition in Haiti, a safe return to the country would not be feasible at this time.

What does the court decision mean for Haitians with TPS?

While the case proceeds, Haitians with TPS will continue to have lawful status and work authorization in the United States. Although the recent ruling continues TPS for now, the long-term future of TPS for Haiti remains uncertain. The [U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services \(USCIS\) website](#) has been updated with guidance regarding the auto-extension of Employment Authorization Documents (EAD) for Haitian TPS holders, pursuant to the court's order.

How has Congress addressed this issue?

On March 27, 2026, a [discharge petition](#) to compel a vote on [H.R. 1689](#) in the U.S. House of Representatives successfully met the 218-signature threshold and moved forward with bipartisan support. H.R. 1689 requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to designate Haiti for TPS for the remainder of the Trump Administration. On April 16, 2026, the House passed H.R. 1689 by a vote of 224-204. The bill will now advance to the Senate.

How has the USCCB responded to the termination of TPS for Haiti?

Bishop Brendan J. Cahill, chairman of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops' (USCCB) Committee on Migration, together with Bishop A. Elias Zaidan, chairman of the USCCB's Committee on International Justice and Peace, released a [statement](#) expressing deep concern over the

Administration’s decision to end TPS for Haiti and called on the Administration to reverse course in order to “to safeguard human life, to uphold the law, and to promote greater stability for people in this country and beyond.”

The USCCB expressed support for H.R. 1689 prior to its passage in the House.

Catholic Relief Services, the international humanitarian development arm of the U.S. Catholic Church, is among those with a [long history of providing aid in Haiti](#). Doing so has only become [more challenging](#) since the start of the Trump Administration, given its efforts to curtail international assistance provided by the United States.