



Center for Immigration
Law and Policy



Frequently Asked Questions

NTPSA II

Updated August 6, 2025

What is the current status of Honduras, Nepal, and Nicaragua's TPS designations?

The TPS designations for Honduras, Nepal, and Nicaragua *remain in effect* until at least November 18, 2025.

On June 6, 2025, DHS announced the termination of Nepal's TPS designation, effective August 5, 2025. On July 7, 2025, DHS announced the termination of Honduras and Nicaragua's TPS designations, effective September 8, 2025.

However, also on July 7, the National TPS Alliance and seven individual TPS holder plaintiffs filed *NTPSA, et. al. v. Noem, et. al.* ("*NTPSA II*"), a lawsuit in the United States district court for the Northern District of California challenging the terminations of TPS for Honduras, Nepal, and Nicaragua. The plaintiffs moved for a preliminary order postponing the effective date of the TPS terminations while the litigation moves forward in court.

On July 31, 2025, the judge granted the plaintiffs motion and ordered that the TPS terminations cannot go into effect at least until November 18, 2025. That order is available [here](#). On November 18, the plaintiffs and their legal team will be back in court to ask the judge to vacate the TPS terminations and make a final decision in the case. Honduran, Nicaraguan, and Nepali TPS holders retain TPS and work authorization at least until November 18, 2025.

What claims do Plaintiffs raise in *NTPSA II*?

Plaintiffs allege that the terminations of TPS for Honduras, Nepal, and Nicaragua are unlawful for three reasons. First, the termination decisions are not based on an objective review of country conditions, as required by the TPS statute, but instead represent a predetermined, political decision to end TPS across the board. Second, the 60-day notice provided prior to the termination's effective date is an arbitrary and capricious break with past agency practice, which has always been to provide at least six months' notice whenever terminating a TPS designation

of significant duration. Third, the TPS terminations are motivated by racism in violation of the United States Constitution.

What relief do Plaintiffs seek in *NTPSA II*?

First, as mentioned above, Plaintiffs requested a preliminary order postponing the effective date of the terminations while the litigation moves forward in court. The court granted the plaintiffs' motion and ordered that the TPS terminations cannot go into effect at least until November 18, 2025, when the court makes its next decision in the case. This means that people from Nepal, Honduras, and Nicaragua with TPS continue to be protected against detention and deportation, and to have work authorization, while the case is litigated.

Ultimately, Plaintiffs seek an order setting aside the terminations as unlawful. If granted, the order would mean the challenged terminations can *never* take effect. However, that does not mean DHS could never end TPS for Honduras, Nepal, and Nicaragua. It means only that DHS would have to make new decisions—following proper procedures and based on objective country conditions—about whether to extend or terminate TPS.

What happens next in *NTPSA II*?

Plaintiffs and their legal team have a hearing on November 18, 2025 where they will ask the judge to set aside the TPS terminations as unlawful as the final decision in the case. The government is appealing the court's order postponing the TPS terminations and has requested that the order be stayed (paused) while they appeal. Plaintiffs and their legal team are defending the court's July 31 order and asking that it not be stayed.

I am a TPS holder from Honduras, Nepal, or Nicaragua. How can I show that my work authorization remains valid?

You can show your employer a copy of your expired Employment Authorization Document (EAD) along with this [letter](#) from the NTPSA legal team, which explains that, despite the August 5, 2025, printed end date on the employment authorization documents (EADs) of Nepali TPS holders, and the July 5, 2025 printed end date on the EADs of Honduran and Nicaraguan TPS holders, their employment authorization will remain valid until at least November 18, 2025, pursuant to the July 31, 2025 order of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California in *National TPS Alliance v. Noem*, Case No. 25-cv-05687-TLT.

You can also refer your employer to the relevant USCIS page regarding the status of your country's TPS designation: [Honduras](#), [Nepal](#), [Nicaragua](#).

I am a TPS holder from Honduras, Nepal, or Nicaragua. Can I renew my driver's license?

All TPS holders are eligible for drivers' licenses under the REAL ID Act. *See* REAL ID Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-13, Sec. 202 (c)(2)(C)(i-ii). TPS holders from Honduras, Nepal and Nicaragua remain eligible for drivers' licenses in light of the order postponing TPS termination for these countries. The REAL ID Act provides that, for TPS holders, the State may issue a temporary driver's license or temporary identification card to the person which "shall be valid only during the period of time of the applicant's authorized stay in the United States or, if there is no definite end to the period of authorized stay, a period of one year." Given the federal court's postponement of the termination orders through at least November 18, 2025, TPS holders from Honduras, Nepal and Nicaragua are entitled to hold valid drivers' licenses for one year, given that their current legal status is indefinite.

To renew your driver's license, you can show your state department of motor vehicles your TPS documentation along with the relevant USCIS page regarding the status of your country's TPS designation: [Honduras](#), [Nepal](#), [Nicaragua](#) to demonstrate that your TPS remains valid. The National TPS Alliance will also post on their website a copy of a letter explaining the status of TPS for Honduras, Nepal and Nicaragua to assist in accessing drivers' licenses after the district court's ruling postponing the termination of TPS for these three countries.

If TPS is terminated, will I still be able to collect my social security benefits?

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 these retirement benefits if you return to your country.

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 if the TPS terminations go into effect?

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 if the TPS terminations go into effect. You may be eligible for other forms of immigration relief.

Can I still travel with TPS travel authorization or advance parole?

It is essential to consult with a trusted immigration attorney before leaving the United States, including to travel with TPS travel authorization. This is especially important now that the terminations have been announced.

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/>.

** The information in this guide does not, and is not intended to, constitute legal advice, and is for general informational purposes only. You should contact an attorney for legal advice. Information in this guide also may not constitute the most up-to-date information and should be verified with current sources.*