

<b>Bill</b>	Rep. Carlos Curbelo (R-FL): <i>Extending Status Protection for Eligible Refugees with Established Residency Act (ESPERER Act)</i>	Rep. Nydia Velazquez (D-NY): <i>American Promise Act</i>	Rep. Yvette Clarke (D-NY): <i>Act to Sustain the Protection of Immigrant Residents Earned through TPS (ASPIRE TPS)</i>	Sen. Chris Van Hollen (D-MD): <i>Safe Environment from Countries Under Repression and Emergency (SECURE) Act</i>	Rep. Mike Coffman (R-CO): <i>TPS Act of 2018</i>	Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX): <i>Continue American Safety Act (CASA)</i>	Rep. Mike Coffman (R-CO): <i>TPS Extension Act of 2018</i>
	<a href="#">H.R. 4184</a>	<a href="#">H.R. 4253</a>	<a href="#">H.R. 4384</a>	<a href="#">S. 2144</a>	<a href="#">H.R. 4750</a>	<a href="#">H.R. 6326</a>	<a href="#">H.R. 6696</a>
<b>Action</b>	Introduced 10/31/2017	Introduced 11/03/2017	Introduced 11/14/2017	Introduced 11/16/2017	Introduced 01/10/2018	Introduced 07/10/2018	Introduced 09/04/2018
<b>Applies to nationals of:</b>	Haiti; Nicaragua; El Salvador; and Honduras.	El Salvador; Guinea; Haiti; Honduras; Liberia; Nepal; Nicaragua; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Sudan; Sudan; Syria; and Yemen.	El Salvador, Guinea; Haiti; Honduras; Liberia; Nepal; Nicaragua; Sierra Leone; South Sudan; Sudan; Syria; and Yemen.	El Salvador; Guinea; Haiti; Honduras; Liberia; Nepal; Nicaragua; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Sudan; Sudan; Syria; and Yemen.	All countries designated for TPS at the date of enactment, if the individuals qualify to register for LPR status.	El Salvador; Haiti; Honduras; Nepal; Nicaragua; Somalia; Sudan; South Sudan; Syria; and Yemen; bill would also provide for a new TPS designation for Guatemala.	All countries designated for TPS at the date of enactment.
<b>Allows TPS holders to apply for Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) status (green card)?</b>	Yes. Allows current TPS holders from targeted countries to apply for LPR status.	Yes. Allows certain TPS holders to apply for LPR status.	No. Establishes a new “protected status” for certain individuals from countries listed in this bill.  Protected status is granted for duration of 6 years and then renewable for an additional 6 years.	Yes. Allows certain TPS holders to apply for LPR status.	Yes. Terminates the TPS program and grants LPR status to qualifying TPS holders.	No. Extends the period of designation for certain countries for purposes of providing TPS to nationals of those countries.  Newly designates Guatemala for TPS.	No. Extends the period of designation for certain countries for purposes of providing TPS to nationals of those countries through September 15, 2021.

<p><b>Terminates TPS program upon enactment of bill?</b></p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>Yes – TPS program will be terminated upon enactment. Current TPS holders would be granted a three-year extension of protection, but new enrollment in the program would be prohibited.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p><b>LPR Status eligibility requirements:</b></p>	<p>TPS holders from targeted countries can apply for a green card if they arrived in the U.S. before or on 1/13/2011; are TPS holders when applying for LPR status; were physically present in U.S. on 1/12/2011; have been present in U.S. for at least one year; and are physically present when applying for LPR.</p>	<p>TPS holders must apply within three years of enactment of bill, meet LPR admissibility requirements, have TPS or Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) on or before 10/1/2017, have been physically present in U.S. for three years since effective date of bill.</p>	<p>Does not create pathway for TPS holders to apply for LPR status. However, individuals not eligible for new “protected status” may be eligible to apply for LPR if they meet existing admissibility requirements in the INA and demonstrate that deportation would result in extreme hardship or their U.S. citizen or LPR spouse, parent, child.</p>	<p>TPS holders must have been granted or eligible for last TPS designation, been present in U.S. for last three years, and be physically present when applying.</p>	<p>TPS holders may apply for LPR status after three-year extension period, if they were a TPS holder before termination of the program, apply six months prior to the end of the three-year extension period, and meet admissibility requirements under the INA.</p>	<p>Does not create pathway for TPS holders to apply for LPR status.</p>	<p>Does not create pathway for TPS holders to apply for LPR status.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Can family members of TPS holders also apply for LPR status?</b></p>	<p>Yes. Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of applicant admitted for LPR status may also apply to adjust status for permanent residency.</p> <p>The family member applying for adjusted status must be physically present at time application is filed, and must be eligible to receive immigrant visa as well as admissibility to the US for permanent residency.</p> <p>An unmarried son or daughter applying for LPR status is required to establish physical presence in the US for one year upon the filing date of application.</p>	<p>Yes. Spouses, parents, and unmarried children of applicant admitted for LPR status are also eligible to apply for LPR status.</p> <p>A family member applying for adjustment of status must file application three years after the bill enactment date and be admissible to the US for permanent residency.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Yes. Spouse, domestic partner, child, or unmarried son or daughter of applicant admitted for LPR status may also apply to adjust status for permanent residency.</p> <p>Family member must be physically present in the US when filing application and must be eligible to receive an immigrant visa and admissible to the US for permanent residency.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
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<p><b>How many individuals would be eligible to apply for LPR status?</b></p>	<p>Approximately 300,550 Haitian, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, and Honduran TPS re-registered individuals would be eligible to apply for LPR status.</p>	<p>Approximately 325,000 TPS re-registrations and DED beneficiaries would be eligible to apply for LPR status.</p>	<p>Does not create a pathway for TPS holders to apply for LPR status. But a limited number of hardship cases may be able to get LPR status if ineligible for new "protected status."</p>	<p>Approximately 325,000 TPS re-registered individuals would be eligible to apply for LPR status.</p>	<p>Approximately 325,000 individuals would be eligible to apply for LPR status.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Are applicants provided relief from deportation?</b></p>	<p>Temporarily. Applicants with prior deportation or voluntary departure order may apply for LPR status, but if application is denied then the previous orders become enforceable once again.</p>	<p>Temporarily. Applicants with prior deportation or voluntary departure order may apply for LPR status, but if application is denied then the previous orders become enforceable once again.</p>	<p>Temporarily. While registering for protected status, TPS or DED holders who are currently in removal proceedings but appear to meet protected status requirements are protected from removal. In such cases, removal proceedings are halted until a determination of eligibility for protected status is made.</p>	<p>Yes. Applicants are provided relief from deportation while application for LPR status is pending, or if the applicants appear to be eligible and indicate that they intend to file an application.</p>	<p>Temporarily. TPS holders that apply for LPR status are protected from removal if they appear to be eligible for LPR status.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Temporarily. TPS holders are protected from removal until September 15, 2021.</p>
<p><b>Would TPS holders' change of status affect other visa caps?</b></p>	<p>No. TPS holders who adjust to LPR status will not reduce the total number of green cards or impact visa caps.</p>	<p>No. TPS holders who adjust to LPR status will not reduce the total number of green cards or impact visa caps.</p>	<p>No. TPS holders who adjust to LPR status will not reduce the total number of green cards or impact visa caps.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Yes, temporarily. 50,000 visas are proportionally deducted from family-sponsorship, employment-based, and diversity immigrant categories to accommodate TPS holders adjusting their status.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

