



#SaveTPS

Don't break up families.

#SOMOS WeAre



Save TPS Toolkit 2017

ENGLISH

Introduction

This toolkit titled “Save TPS” has been developed by Alianza Americas and is a compilation of resources designed for the Temporary Protection Status (TPS) beneficiaries, their families, allies, faith communities, labor unions, employers, business owners, and community-based organizations interested in carrying out actions that may contribute to achieving an extension of 18 months for people protected under TPS relief from El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

“Save TPS” offers a number of tools that you can use in advocacy efforts with Senators and members of Congress, they are key leaders with the power to identify, introduce, and approve changes to current laws to allow TPS beneficiaries to adjust their status to permanent residents. Similarly, elected officials can be encouraged to advise the Secretary of Homeland Security to grant a further extension of 18 months of protection to these countries. It is quite possible that some elected official and their staffers are unaware of what TPS is and the impacts of terminating the program. This is why a number of tools are designed to educate, alert, and encourage elected officials to use their power and leadership to save TPS and provide permanent relief to the more than 300,000 people currently receiving the benefits this program.

We are confident that in your locality there is the need to organize, mobilize, and give leadership spaces to TPS recipients; in this toolbox you will find resources that will help you work with the community and above all give them a voice and opportunities for action in the defense, protection, and support of TPS recipients and their families. Here you will find talking points, statistics on the impact of terminating TPS, guidance on how to create effective testimonies, sample letter to request a meeting with your elected officials, guidelines to prepare for a legislative visit, steps to protect yourself from scams by notaries and certain unscrupulous lawyers seeking to take advantage of the crisis, etc.

This toolbox also gives you the opportunity to take action through social networks, you will find example of messages that you can share on Twitter and Facebook, including several graphics you can publish and share with your networks.

Finally, if you need to contact one of our organizational members, you will find a directory with the necessary information. They are developing local campaigns to save TPS and advocating for permanent residence. Visit their offices, learn, participate, commit to action, and above all, do not isolate yourself; working collectively we can achieve keeping families together.

Alianza Americas is a network of immigrant organizations from Latin America and the Caribbean in the United States. Its forty-five organizational members represent more than 100,000 families in 16 states of the United States. It is the only national organization in the United States that has its roots in Latin American and Caribbean immigrant communities, working transnationally to create an inclusive, equitable, and sustainable way of life.

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**Resources for Advocacy and Community Engagement/
Recursos para la abogacía y la
participación comunitaria**

#SaveTPS

Frequent Asked Questions About Temporary Protected Status

What is Temporary Protected Status?

Temporary Protected Status, or TPS, is a temporary, renewable program that provides relief from deportation and access to a work permit for certain migrants in a small number of countries who may not meet the legal definition of refugee but who cannot safely return to their country of origin.

When TPS started?

TPS was established by Congress through the Immigration Act of 1990. Congress established a procedure by which the Attorney General may provide TPS to immigrants in the United States who are temporarily unable to safely return to their home country. On March 1, 2003, pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, authority to designate a country (or part thereof) for TPS, and to extend and terminate TPS designations, was transferred from the Attorney General to the Secretary of Homeland Security. In 1990, when Congress enacted the TPS statute, it also granted TPS for one year to nationals from El Salvador who were residing in the United States.

What are TPS benefits?

TPS provides employment authorization and protection from deportation for immigrants from designated countries, within designated period.

Why a country is designated for TPS?

Under current law, the Homeland Security Secretary may designate a country for TPS when one of three circumstances occurs:

- There is “ongoing armed conflict” that creates unsafe conditions for returning nationals;
- There has been an earthquake, flood, drought, epidemic, or other environmental disaster that makes the state temporarily unable to accept the return of its nationals, and the state has requested TPS designation; or
- “Extraordinary and temporary” conditions in a state prevent its nationals from returning safely.

Who decides which country will be designated TPS status?

The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, can issue TPS for periods of 6 to 18 months and can extend these periods if conditions do not change in the designated country.

How someone from a designated country becomes eligible for TPS?

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) may grant TPS to eligible nationals of certain countries (or parts of countries), who are already in the United States. Eligible individuals without nationality who last resided in the designated country may also be granted TPS.

How eligible nationals may apply for TPS?

To obtain TPS, eligible migrants report to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), pay a processing fee, and receive registration documents and a work authorization. The major requirements for migrants seeking TPS are proof of eligibility (e.g., a passport issued by the designated country, continuous physical presence in the United States since the date TPS went into effect, timely registration, and being otherwise admissible as an immigrant). The regulation specifies grounds of inadmissibility that cannot be waived, including those relating to criminal convictions and the persecution of others.

Are TPS beneficiaries granted Citizenship?

TPS is a temporary benefit that does not lead to lawful permanent resident status or give any other immigration status. Even if you were to live and work legally in the United States as a TPS beneficiary for many years, there is no route to permanent residence (i.e., a green card) that will follow simply from a grant of TPS. However, registration for TPS does not prevent you from: (1) applying for nonimmigrant status, (2) filing for adjustment of status based on an immigrant petition and (3) applying for any other immigration benefit or protection for which you may be eligible.

What needs to be done to allow a path to lawful permanent residency?

The TPS provision in the INA states that a bill or amendment that provides for the adjustment to lawful temporary or legal permanent resident (LPR) status for any migrant receiving TPS requires a supermajority vote in the Senate (i.e., three-fifths of all Senators) voting affirmatively. Provisions that would have allowed nationals from various countries that have had TPS to adjust to LPR status had been introduced in past Congresses, but not enacted.

What happens if TPS is terminated for a designated country?

DHS has made clear that information it collects when a migrant registers for TPS may be used to institute exclusion or deportation proceedings upon the denial, withdrawal, or expiration of TPS.

Why former TPS recipients could be deported if TPS is allowed to expire or withdrawn?

Upon the denial, withdrawal, or expiration of TPS the foreign nationals lack proper immigration authorization to remain in the country, there three kinds of violation of the Immigration and Nationality Act: (1) those who overstay their nonimmigrant visas, (2) those who enter the country surreptitiously without inspection, and (3) those who are admitted on the basis of fraudulent documents. In all three instances, those individuals are in violation of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) and subject to removal.

How the Executive Orders of the new administration may impact TPS recipients?

On January 25, 2017 President Trump signed Executive Order 13768, Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States, which was later implemented through a memorandum signed by the DHS Secretary on February 20, 2017. These executive actions dramatically increased the universe of immigrants subject to deportation, eliminating the Obama Administration's enforcement priorities and essentially making all immigrants subject to deportation. Consequently, while the 300,000 Salvadoran, Honduran, and Haitian TPS holders are currently protected from deportation, upon termination of TPS, these individuals will not only become subject to deportation, but will be at serious risk because DHS has extensive and updated records on their place residence and work, due to the frequent re-registration requirements of the program.

Are there any other countries requesting TPS relief?

Yes, while there is no publically available list of countries currently petitioning for TPS status, three countries are known to have made recent requests: Pakistan, Guatemala, and the Philippines. A Pakistani advocacy group requested TPS following severe flooding in Pakistan in 2010. Guatemala has requested TPS on numerous occasions, with the most recent request in 2012 following an earthquake. The government of the Philippines requested TPS following Typhoon Haiyan in 2013 through a "note verbale" to the State Department. DHS at times responds quickly to these requests or may let months (or even years) pass without providing a response

Who ordered the termination of TPS for Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leon?

In September 22, 2016 the Obama administration announced the final designation of TPS benefits for recipients from Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leon. After 27 years of relief from removal, Liberians TPS recipients received a six months extension to allow for orderly transition before termination in May 21, 2017. There are approximately two thousand TPS beneficiaries from Liberia.

Haitian TPS, what do we know?

In May 22, 2017 the Trump administration announced a six-month extension effective July 23, 2017 through January 22, 2018 for orderly transition before termination in January 2018. The earthquake in Haiti in 2010 left an estimated 1.5 million homeless, 300,000 injured, and claimed the lives of tens of thousands of people and possibly more (the death toll estimates vary widely from 46,000 to 316,000). Most experts concur that Haiti is still not in a position to receive the TPS-holders, and they currently provide a key source of foreign revenue that supports many families in Haiti.

Resources:

Temporary Protected Status, USCIS <https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status>

Temporary Protected Status: Current Immigration Policy and Issues, Congressional Research Service

Migration Policy Institute: Temporary Protected Status in the United States: A Grant of Humanitarian Relief that Is Less than Permanent

Liberian DED: A Rebuttal (Guest Commentary) <http://theliberianjournal.com/index.php?st=news&sbst=details&rid=963>

The New Yorker <http://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/a-harrowing-turning-point-for-haitian-immigrants>

Countries Receiving Temporary Protection or Notified Recent Termination of TPS Designation

This table shows the countries whose nationals in the United States currently benefit or were recently terminated from TPS relief. The two countries highlighted in yellow are await a decision from the Secretary of Homeland Security on whether a new extension will be granted. If not, temporary relief for that country will terminate by November 2017.

| Country | Year TPS Status Granted | TPS Designated Through | Cause of Designation | Years w/ Relief from Deportation | Designated by | Recipients |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Liberia | March 1991 | Terminated 05/21/2017 | War and Ebola outbreak | 27 | George H.W. Bush | 2,160 |
| Somalia | September 17, 1991 | September 17, 2018 | War, droughts and famine | 27 | George H.W. Bush | 270 |
| Sudan | November 4, 1997 | Terminates effective November 2, 2017 | War | 20 | Bill Clinton | 450 |
| Honduras | January 5, 1999 | January 5, 2018 | Hurricane Mitch | 18 | Bill Clinton | 57,000 |
| Nicaragua | January 5, 1999 | January 5, 2018 | Hurricane Mitch | 18 | Bill Clinton | 2,550 |
| El Salvador | March 9, 2001 | March 9, 2018 | Earthquakes | 16 | George W. Bush | 195,000 |
| South Sudan | November 3, 2011 | Extended through May 2, 2019 | War | 6 | Barack Obama | 75-200 |
| Haiti | January 12, 2010 January 12, 2011 | January 22, 2018 | Earthquake | 7 | Barack Obama | 50,000 |
| Syria | March 29, 2012 June 17, 2013 | March 31, 2018 | War | 5 | Barack Obama | 5,800 |
| Guinea | 2014 | Terminated 05/21/2017 | Ebola outbreak | 3 | Barack Obama | 930 |
| Sierra Leon | 2014 | Terminated 05/21/2017 | Ebola outbreak | 3 | Barack Obama | 1,180 |
| Nepal | June 24, 2015 | June 24, 2018 | Earthquake | 2 | Barack Obama | 8,950 |
| Yemen | September 3, 2015 | September 3, 2018 | War | 2 | Barack Obama | 1,000 |

Sources: Migration Policy Institute: Temporary Protected Status in the United States: A Grant of Humanitarian Relief that Is Less than Permanent

Congressional Research Service: Temporary Protected Status: Current Immigration Policy and Issues.

Economic Impacts of Ending TPS

(The following information was taken from the report ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS BY SALVADORAN, HONDURAN, AND HAITIAN TPS HOLDERS The Cost to Taxpayers, GDP, and Businesses of Ending TPS by Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC), published in April 2017.)

Some of the key findings are:

- There are approximately 312,550 TPS holders from El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua currently living in the U.S.
- The Center for American Progress (CAP) estimates that the cost of deporting one immigrant is \$10,070. By multiplying the number of individuals who currently hold TPS by the cost of deportation per individual, it would cost the federal government \$3.1 billion dollars to deport all TPS holders from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti.
- Terminating TPS for El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti will have significant and far reaching economic impacts on our nation's economy.
- Removing these individuals will cost taxpayers over \$3 billion, and the inability of these individuals to work will result in over \$45 billion in lost GDP over a decade and \$6.9 billion in lost Social Security and Medicare contributions over a decade.
- Moreover, employers will incur close to \$1 billion in turnover costs for the wholesale termination of this population. The United States benefits immensely when immigrants can work.
- The loss in GDP and turnover costs would be felt most acutely in the locations where Salvadorans, Hondurans, and Haitians are primarily located, including major metropolitan areas in [Florida, New York, California, Texas, Maryland, and Virginia](#).

Terminating Haitian TPS would lead to:

\$2.8
billion

in GDP reduction
over a decade

\$428
million

in lost Social Security
and Medicare contributions
over a decade

\$60
million

in turnover costs
for businesses

\$468
million

additional costs to
taxpayers in terms of
enforcement.

In Sum, ending TPS would not only harm families. It would be bad for business and bad for the economy.



1638 S. BLUE ISLAND AVE
CHICAGO, IL 60608

TEL: (877) 683-2908

3101 MISSION ST. SUITE 101
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94110

WWW.ALIANZAAMERICAS.ORG

Press Release

FOR IMMEDIATE DISTRIBUTION

6 June 2017

Contact Person:
Cristina Garcia, (877) 683-2908, ext. 3
Email: cgarcia@alianzaamericas.org

Temporary Protection for Vulnerable Migrants Saves Lives and Should be Continued TPS beneficiaries should be allowed to seek Permanent Residency

Chicago, IL – Secretary of Homeland Security John Kelly has declared his intention to end a program known as Temporary Protected Status (TPS) that has allowed some people from certain countries to live in the United States, in the wake of an environmental or political crisis in their home country. If this program is ended, it will affect individuals and families from Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua who have lived and worked in the United States for many years, and many of whom have put down roots in their communities. Alianza Americas Director, Oscar Chacón had the following reaction to Secretary Kelly's statements:

Ending these temporary protection programs would be a grave error. It would rip families apart, put people in harm's way, and take hundreds of thousands of productive workers off of our tax rolls, costing the US millions in tax revenues. In addition, it would harm and potentially destabilize the already-vulnerable countries of origin. The economic support the TPS beneficiaries and other immigrants send to their families in the form of remittances represents the largest source of foreign income in many of these countries.

Many of the beneficiaries of these programs have now lived in the United States for many years. They have raised families, and put down roots in their communities. They have also registered regularly with the United States government, and provided extensive background information. Rather than ending the programs, the Trump administration should support a legislative solution that would allow current TPS beneficiaries to request permanent residency visas. Perhaps even more importantly, the Trump administration should be investing in policies that address the economic, social and political factors that cause people to leave their homes and seek safety in the United States. Our shared goal should be to transform the countries of origin into places where the majority of the population will want to stay. TPS beneficiaries, organized immigrant communities and our allies will redouble our efforts to reach these goals. We invite the governments of countries of origin to support their nationals living abroad and help us in this organizing effort.

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1638 S. BLUE ISLAND
CHICAGO, IL 60608

3101 MISSION ST. SUITE 101
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94110

TEL: (877) 683-2908

WWW.ALIANZAAMERICAS.ORG

June 12, 2017

Rep. Mario Diaz-Balart(R-FL)
District 25th, Florida
436 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515, via email: sarah.hodgkins@mail.house.gov

Dear Congressman Diaz-Balart:

On behalf of the [ESCRIBA EL NOMBRE DE SU ORGANIZACION], a member of Alianza Americas, I am writing to request a meeting on [ESCRIBA LA FECHA], in your [INDIQUE A DONDE PIDE LA REUNION EN LA OFICINA DE DISTRITO O EN WASHINGTON, DC] We are deeply concerned on the future on the Temporary Protected Status (TPS), and the shattering impacts of ending TPS relief for El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua. We would love discussing some reflections and sharing testimonials from TPS recipients and their families.

Combined, there are more than 300 thousand TPS holders from El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua currently living in the U.S. These are our classmates, co-workers and neighbors. They have been living and working in the United States legally for years and have put down roots. Many of them have U.S. citizen children, contribute to the U.S. labor market and economy, and send money to impoverished communities back in their countries of origin

We are urging TPS beneficiaries, faith based communities, labor unions, employers and all people of conscience to contact the White House, Congress, the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State and tell them that TPS for Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua is in our national interest. Ending TPS would be bad for business, bad for families, and a violation of our obligations to protect the vulnerable.

[INCLUYA UN PARRAFO QUE BREVEMENTE DESCRIBA A SU ORGANIZACIÓN]

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Thank you for your consideration. We will be in touch with your office regarding this request, in the meantime if you have questions or comments the contact person for this matter is **[ESCRIBA EL NOMBRE, CORREO ELECTRONICO Y TELEFONO DE LA PERSONA CONTACTO]**

Sincerely,

SU NOMBRE
NOMBRE DE LA ORGANIZACION
TELEFONO
E-MAIL
WEBSITE

Talking Points on Save TPS for El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua

#SaveTPS Talking Points

Build a complete narrative around the urgent need to #SaveTPS by incorporating talking points from each of these categories, in this order. Lead with shared values, shed light on systemic failures and shared challenges, and end with a solution.

1. LEAD WITH SHARED VALUES:

- The United States values the rights of people everywhere to live free from fear for their safety and the security of their families.
- The Trump administration has underscored these values by investing \$1.8B in Central America to begin to work towards stability, security, and economic growth in what has been a very volatile region.
- But at the same time, the administration has signaled its intentions to end Temporary Protected Status (TPS), a nearly 30-year-old program, which has allowed more than 300K people—most from Central America and the Caribbean—to avoid the instability and insecurity of their home countries and instead build safe, productive lives with permission to live and work in the United States.

2. DISCUSS SYSTEMIC FAILURES:

- TPS was created as a stop-gap measure nearly 30 years ago because our immigration system did not have a way to support people who were in the US when something catastrophic—like war, famine or a natural disaster—happened in their home country and prevented their safe return.
- Over the years, as conditions in their home countries have not improved, many TPS beneficiaries have stayed, with our permission, and built lives in the US. They have worked hard (88% participate in the labor force), built businesses (11% are self-employed), purchased homes (30% have mortgages), and raised families (Salvadoran, Honduran and Haitian TPS holders are parents to 273K US-citizen children). Every 18 months, they have re-registered with the government and been subject to comprehensive security screenings to renew their TPS status.
- For nearly 30 years, Congress has failed to take the steps to update this intentionally “stop-gap” measure into a permanent immigration program. TPS families have lived in limbo, but they have complied with the rules and, until now, have never been asked to leave.



Talking Points on Save TPS for El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua

- By the end of 2017, TPS programs for Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Haiti will come up for renewal, and the Department of Homeland Security has signaled that they will not be renewed. One program, for Sudan, has already been cancelled.

3. INCLUDE SHARED CHALLENGES:

- **Families:** Sending TPS beneficiaries back to the unstable conditions in their home countries presents grave concerns for families. Parents will be faced with impossible decisions about whether to be separated from their US citizen children or bring them into harm's way. Those who opt to return home will likely be subject to violence and the targets of extortion, a reality that saps \$600M from families in El Salvador and Honduras each year.
- **Economy:** Cancelling TPS also has negative economic effects for the United States. TPS holders are important parts of our country's healthcare, construction, and childcare workforces. It would cost US employers nearly \$1B to replace these workers and retrain new ones—and it would cost US taxpayers \$3B to deport them.
- **Security and Stability:** Cancelling TPS also compromises the remittance money that TPS holders have sent to support family and friends over the years. Removing this economic lifeline—which represents a 17% of the GDP in El Salvador and Honduras—where few other economic opportunities exist will pushes people to either organized crime or to migrate to the United States, further destabilizing the region.

4. END WITH SOLUTIONS:

- Ending TPS is not a practical, nor is it a humane solution, especially as the net result would be even more destabilization of the region and migration trends to the United States.
- But to simply continuing to offer temporary and transitory reprieves to people who have become a permanent part of our communities and economies is not a solution either. Congress should be pressured to do what is right and formalize what these individuals are: Permanent residents of the US.
- In the meantime, DHS should extend the program until Congress passes a lasting solution for a population who have earned the condition of permanent residents in our country.

Here is a short-hand metaphor to incorporate these elements in a brief message:

Our immigration system is out-of-synch with our nation's commitment to supporting people in humanitarian crises: TPS was always a Band-Aid solution to this larger systemic problem. Now, in potentially cancelling this lifesaving program, we are removing that Band-Aid even as the wound has not yet healed. For nearly 30 years, Congress has failed to build a permanent solution for families in limbo. An extension of TPS is an important start in building an immigration system that both serves our economic needs and honors our humanitarian responsibilities.

Resources for Education and Organizing/ Recursos para educar y organizar

#SaveTPS

Respuestas a Preguntas Frecuentes de la Comunidad sobre lo que está Pasando con el TPS

¿Qué está Pasando con el TPS?

La administración del Presidente Obama en septiembre de 2016 y la actual administración Trump en mayo de 2017 han dado paso a una serie de medidas sobre el futuro del programa conocido como Estatus de Protección Temporal (TPS). Las medidas a la fecha se han manifestado por medio de anuncios de culminación de la protección e informando que las personas beneficiarias de TPS de ciertos países se preparen a ser repatriadas.

¿Qué países han recibido estos anuncios de terminación de la protección del TPS?

Los anuncios de descontinuar los beneficios de protección ante deportación han sido anunciados a personas beneficiarias de TPS de los países siguientes: Guinea, Haití, Liberia y Sierra León.

¿Cuándo sucedieron estos anuncios y quien los dio a conocer?

Durante la administración del Presidente Obama, el 22 de septiembre de 2016, el Departamento de Seguridad Nacional de los Estados Unidos (DHS), bajo el liderazgo del entonces Secretario Jeh Johnson anunció la decisión de extender los beneficios de TPS para Guinea, Liberia y Sierra León por 6 meses con el propósito de una transición ordenada antes de que la anterior designación de TPS de estos tres países fuera terminada. El amparo de TPS para dichos países culmino el 21 de mayo de 2017. El 22 de mayo de 2017, a dos meses antes de la finalización de la designación actual de TPS para Haití, la administración del Presidente Trump por medio del actual Secretario de Seguridad Nacional John Kelly anuncia que Haití ha recibido una notificación de extensión temporal por seis meses pero que son para permitir que las personas beneficiadas bajo el programa se准备n a ser repatriadas a su nación.

¿Quiénes están decidiendo e implementando estas medidas hacia el TPS?

Hay varias agencias federales que están involucradas en analizar y decidir el futuro del programa TPS para cada país, estas son la Oficina de Ciudadanía e Inmigración (USCIS), el Departamento de Seguridad Doméstica (DHS) y el Departamento de Estado. Por ejemplo, en abril de 2015 el Director interino del USCIS, James McCament, envió una carta al Secretario del DHS John Kelly aconsejándole culmine la protección para Haití porque considera que el país se ha recuperado del desastre ocasionado por los terremotos de enero 2010. El secretario del DHS pide al Secretario de Estado que haga indagaciones y le presente un reporte para confirmar la petición del USCIS. Basado en ese reporte el DHS tomara una decisión final en enero de 2018 y comunicara al USCIS ya sea una extensión de la protección por otros 6 a 18 meses o para ordenar la culminación de la protección y la repatriación de los haitianos con TPS.

Respuestas a Preguntas Frecuentes de la Comunidad sobre lo que está Pasando con el TPS

¿Porque se dio fin al TPS de Guinea, Liberia y Sierra León?

Bajo la administración del Presidente Obama, el DHS reviso el reporte presentado el entonces secretario de estado John Kerry el cual dijo haber constatado que las condiciones en Guinea, Liberia y Sierra Leona ya no apoyan su designación para TPS. Estos países fueron designados TPS por diferentes razones, pero un particular hay una causa que los tres países tienen en común, están sumergidos en un conflicto armado con violentos impactos hacia la población civil. Otro de los factores que contribuyeron a la designación de TPS fue la transmisión generalizada del virus Ebola en los tres países. Pero de acuerdo al reporte del secretario de estado estas causas han sido resueltas por lo que ya no impide que los nacionales regresen con seguridad a sus países.

¿Que hemos escuchado del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional de la Administración Trump?

Luego de una visita a Haití, el Secretario de Seguridad Doméstica John Kelly, manifestó el pasado 1 de junio su intención de poner fin a la protección migratoria otorgado a ciertos grupos de personas de diferentes países bajo el programa conocido como TPS. Manifestó que él considera que este programa debería ser temporal y aplicado bajo la ley como tal. Para el caso específico de los haitianos dijo: "deberían empezar a pensar ahora en lo que sucederá en un futuro no muy lejano, pero no quiero saber si [el TPS] se va a extender o no en este momento ". Asimismo, agrego que una solución a detener la deportación de los beneficiarios del TPS se encuentra en las manos del Congreso estadounidense.

¿Cuál es el posible impacto de la declaración del Secretario del DHS John Kelly?

De efectivamente poner fin a dichos programas de protección, importantes segmentos de la población de Haití, El Salvador, Honduras y Nicaragua que han residido en los Estados Unidos de América, protegidos bajo el TPS; serían los más afectados. Se estima hay unas 312,550 personas amparadas bajo el TPS para los países arriba indicados. Poner fin a los programas de protección sería un grave error. Tendría el efecto de amenazar el bienestar de cientos de miles de hogares, separar familias, y poner a riesgo las vidas de las personas beneficiarias. Además de afectar a miles de trabajadores cuyas contribuciones tributarias aportan millones de dólares a las arcas públicas de los Estados Unidos de América, se infringiría un grave daño a los países de origen de estas poblaciones. Los apoyos económicos que estas personas envían a sus familiares, conocidos como remesas, representan la más importante fuente de ingresos extranjeros en estos países.

Respuestas a Preguntas Frecuentes de la Comunidad sobre lo que está Pasando con el TPS

¿Qué significado tiene el impacto de la decisión del Secretario del DHS para El Salvador, Haití, Honduras y Nicaragua?

Sin duda este es un mensaje claro de alerta ante lo que vamos identificando como la culminación de la protección del TPS para todos los países que al momento reciben este alivio. Indica que la administración actual no está realizando una evaluación amplia de la situación frágil que enfrentan los países que se han beneficiado del TPS. Refleja la posición política de la actual administración ante las comunidades inmigrantes que han vivido por décadas en los Estados Unidos.

¿Porque esta decisión pasa sobre los derechos de la comunidad beneficiaria del TPS?

Los beneficiarios de estos programas han vivido en los Estados Unidos durante muchos años. Han criado familias y han echado raíces profundas en sus comunidades. Además, son personas que han cumplido con los requisitos de registración periódica ante el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y han proporcionado una amplia información de antecedentes.

¿Cuál es el mensaje que debemos hacer llegar a la Casa Blanca, el Congreso, DHS y Departamento de Estado?

Los programas de protección migratoria temporal deberían ser mantenidos, los beneficiarios del TPS deberían de poder solicitar Residencia Permanente. En lugar de poner fin a estos programas, la administración Trump debería apoyar una solución legislativa que permita a los actuales beneficiarios del TPS solicitar visas de residencia permanente. En adición, y quizás de mucha más importancia, la Administración Trump debería de apoyar generosamente la adopción de políticas públicas en campos diversos que puedan transformar los países de origen de estas personas de manera que se conviertan en lugares donde la vasta mayoría de ciudadanos quieran quedarse. Las personas beneficiarias de TPS deberían redoblar esfuerzos en función de las dos metas antes mencionadas.

¿Qué debemos pedirles a los gobiernos de Haití, El Salvador, Honduras y Nicaragua?

Los gobiernos de los países de origen deberían apoyar a sus connacionales en sus propios esfuerzos organizativos y de incidencia ciudadana. Que expresen a la administración Trump que los programas de protección migratoria temporal deberían ser mantenidos. Que informen de manera responsable al Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos sobre las condiciones de inestabilidad en sus países y los impactos de deportar a más de trescientas mil personas amparadas con el TPS. Que no oculten que todos los días cientos de personas migran de manera forzada para sobrevivir and ayudar a que sus familias sobrevivan.

¡Salvemos al TPS y Aboguemos por la Residencia Permanente para los Beneficiarios del TPS Ahora!

¡Únete a la lucha!

¿Porque es urgente que te unas y tomes acción?

- El 21 de mayo de 2017 Departamento de Seguridad Nacional puso fin a la protección de TPS para tres países africanos Guinea, Liberia y Sierra León.
- El 22 mayo de 2017 anuncio una extensión de seis meses para beneficiarios de TPS de Haití pidiendo se preparen a regresar a su país.
- El 1 de junio de 2017 el Secretario de Seguridad Nacional John Kelly declaro que el TPS es temporal y que la gente amparada bajo el programa debe prepararse a retornar a sus países.
- Estos acontecimientos anuncian un panorama de alerta y muy incierto para El Salvador, Honduras y Nicaragua.
- De ponerse un fin al amparo del TPS, estas personas se convierten en prioridad de deportación según las órdenes ejecutivas del 25 de enero de 2017.
- Un posible anuncio de cancelación del TPS para Honduras y Nicaragua podría conocerse en noviembre de 2017. Para El Salvador se tendrá noticias en enero 2018.

¿Cuál es el impacto de finalizar el amparo del TPS?

- Notarios y abogados inescrupulosos buscan aprovecharse del temor y falta de información de la población beneficiaria del TPS para estafarles.
- Hay aproximadamente más de trescientas mil personas amparadas bajo el TPS originarios de El Salvador, Haití, Honduras y Nicaragua.
- Separaría a niños ciudadanos estadounidenses de sus padres beneficiarios de TPS.
- Estas personas tienen profundas raíces en nuestras comunidades. Muchos tienen negocios y propiedades.
- Retornarlos es injusto, inhumano e irrespeto las contribuciones billonarias que han aportado por años.
- El Salvador y Honduras están abatidos por una crítica situación de violencia producida por las pandillas y el crimen organizado.
- Haití es uno de los países más pobres del mundo, miles de personas aún viven en tiendas de campaña, sin agua potable luego de perder sus hogares por el terremoto de 2010.
- Los gobiernos de la región no están preparados con recursos e infraestructura si llegaran a deportar a los 195 mil salvadoreños, 50 mil haitianos, 50 mil hondureños y 2, 550 nicaragüenses.

¡NO SE QUEDE DE BRAZOS CRUZADOS! ¡Únase a salvar el TPS! ¡Aboguemos por la residencia permanente para las personas beneficiarias del TPS!

Para más información visite nuestra página electrónica www.alianzaamericas.org
síganos en Facebook y Twitter

¿Cómo evitar ser víctima de estafas a manos de Notarios?

Ante los recientes informes de culminación del programa de Estatus de Protección Temporal (TPS) para tres países africanos y el anuncio de una potencial finalización del TPS para beneficiarios de Haití, es urgente estar alerta de que hay mucha gente tratando de engañar y de robar el dinero de las personas beneficiarias del TPS de El Salvador, Honduras y Nicaragua y que se encuentran a la espera de conocer la decisión del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional sobre el futuro del TPS. En este documento te explicaremos como evitar ser una víctima de estafas a manos de notarios y algunos abogados sin escrúpulos.

¿Cuáles son algunas de las estafas de inmigración más comunes?

1- Promesas falsas de Negocios locales y Notarios. Algunos negocios y notarios en su comunidad “garantizan” que ellos pueden conseguirle beneficios como:

- Visa de turista o de trabajo
- Tarjeta de Residente o green card (mica)
- Documento de autorización de empleo
- Le aseguran que tienen relación (gente conocida) con el Servicio de Inmigración

2- Uso del nombre “INS”. ¡Esa institución ya no existe!

- El Servicio de Ciudadanía e Inmigración de los Estados Unidos (USCIS por las siglas en inglés) es la agencia que administra beneficios de inmigración.
- Toda la correspondencia oficial referente a su caso de inmigración debe llegar del USCIS

3- Sitios “.com” no son fuentes oficiales.

- Algunos sitios Web afirman estar afiliados al gobierno.
- Cuando usted esté buscando información oficial del gobierno fíjese que el nombre del sitio Web tenga el sufijo “.gov” y no “.com”
- La dirección oficial del USCIS es www.USCIS.gov

4- Decirle que anotaran su nombre en una lista de espera para que sea de las primeras personas en solucionar su situación

- Nadie puede en este momento obtener información oficial del DHS sobre una decisión sobre el futuro del TPS
- No es cierto que usted se pueda anotar en ninguna lista de espera para ser de los primeros en recibir ayuda.
- Garantizarle que le solucionaran su situación sin haber realizado un estudio riguroso de su caso.

Consecuencias de la “ayuda” equivocada

- Resultarle en gastos innecesarios
- ¡Perder tu caso o llegar a ser deportado(a)!

Los Notarios Públicos

En los Estados Unidos el notario público es una persona que puede ser testigo (estar presente) durante la firma de documentos. Pero esa labor NO le acredita para ejercer el trabajo de un abogado de inmigración.

¿A dónde puede poner una denuncia de estafa?

Si usted o alguien que conoce ha sido víctima de una estafa, debe denunciarlo de inmediato con la Comisión Federal de Comercio. Visite ftc.gov/queja o llame al numero 1-877-382-4357.

También puede visitar a una organización miembro Alianza Américas y le ayudaremos con la denuncia, para una lista nacional visite www.alianzaamericas.org



1638 S. BLUE ISLAND
CHICAGO, IL 60608

TEL: (877) 683-2908

3101 MISSION ST. SUITE 101
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94110

WWW.ALIANZAAMERICAS.ORG

¿Qué es un testimonio personal?

El término testimonio tiene una multiplicidad de usos, pero en todos los casos hace referencia al acto en que una persona declara algo, de forma oral o escrita, frente a otra que está interesada en escucharlo para algún efecto. En particular, siempre que se habla de un testimonio se está haciendo referencia a un discurso acerca de algo que sucedió y del cual el orador fue protagonista o testigo. Alguien que da un testimonio personal describe a los que toman las decisiones, o a la gente en el poder, cómo los cambios en una ley o política impactarán en su vida.

Nuestras vidas se ven afectadas cada día, de alguna manera, por las leyes y políticas de nuestro gobierno federal, estatal y los gobiernos locales y sus organismos. Nuestras vidas mejoran o empeoran así como cambian estos reglamentos o nuevos entran en vigor. Afortunadamente, antes que las leyes y las políticas puedan ser alteradas, las audiencias públicas son, a menudo, para dar a los ciudadanos una oportunidad de expresar su apoyo o preocupación sobre los cambios propuestos. Por supuesto, los testimonios también pueden ser dados en lugares distintos a las audiencias públicas. Lo que decimos puede hacer una diferencia.

Responda a estas preguntas mientras se prepara para su testimonio.

- ¿A quién le está hablando cuando da su testimonio?
- ¿Qué sabe usted de las actitudes de quienes toman las decisiones hacia los cambios propuestos?
- ¿Qué rol de liderazgo o de poder tiene el legislador con el que quiere compartir su testimonio?
- ¿Cómo le afecta o le afectará en un futuro una política determinada o los cambios propuestos? Dé ejemplos.
- ¿Cuáles son los cambios propuestos por el gobierno/legisladores y cómo impactará en su vida?
- ¿Cómo afectan o afectarán estos cambios a sus vecinos, sus amigos, su comunidad, estado, etc.? Si puede indique estadísticas de cuánta gente podría estar, o está, afectada por esta política.
- ¿Qué es lo que sugiere en lugar de los cambios propuestos?, (si no está de acuerdo con ellos).

Después que haya encontrado repuestas a estas preguntas, prepare su testimonio. Esto significa que haga un borrador antes de escribir lo que usted quiere decir y explicar cuáles son los puntos más importantes de su testimonio.

**CONSENTIMIENTO INFORMADO PARA DAR AUTORIZACION DE UTILIZAR
SU TESTIMONIOS EN APOYO A SALVAR EL TPS**

El propósito de esta ficha de consentimiento es proveer información a las familias migrantes que voluntariamente han aceptado dar su testimonio, darles una clara explicación de la naturaleza del proyecto de testimonios, así como de su rol como participantes. La meta de esta entrevista es documentar historias de personas afectadas que nos ayuden a ejercer presión e incidencia política en los oficiales electos, para garantizar que ellos(as), estén educados(as) y debidamente informados(as) sobre las realidades de las personas beneficiarias del TPS y sus familias, de los impactos negativos si se decide cancelar el alivio del TPS y porque es importante otorgar un camino a la residencia permanente a dichas personas.

Si usted decide dar su testimonio, se le pedirá responder preguntas específicas sobre su historia. La participación en este esfuerzo es estrictamente voluntaria. NO vamos a publicar su nombre completo, eso es confidencial. Pero su historia la vamos a compartir con miembros del Congreso, el Senado, en las redes sociales y con los medios de prensa.

Si tiene alguna duda sobre este proyecto de testimonios, puede hacer preguntas en cualquier momento durante su participación en él. Igualmente, puede retirarse del proyecto en cualquier momento sin que eso lo perjudique en ninguna forma. Si alguna de las preguntas durante la entrevista le parece incómodas, tiene usted el derecho de hacérselo saber a la persona que le está entrevistando o tiene derecho de no responderlas. Desde ya le agradecemos su participación.

Acepto participar voluntariamente en esta entrevista, conducida por _____. He sido informado (a) de que la meta de este proyecto de testimonios es documentar historias de personas afectadas que nos ayuden a ejercer presión e incidencia política en los oficiales electos, para garantizar que ellos(as), estén educados(as) y debidamente informados(as) sobre las realidades de las personas beneficiarias del TPS y sus familias, de los impactos negativos si se decide cancelar el alivio del TPS y porque es importante otorgar un camino a la residencia permanente a dichas personas.

Reconozco que MI NOMBRE es estrictamente confidencial y no se va a incluir en la información que yo provea y que mi historia no será usada para ningún otro propósito fuera de los objetivos de este proyecto. He sido informado(a) de que puedo hacer preguntas sobre la campaña de testimonios en cualquier momento y que puedo retirarme del mismo esfuerzo cuando así lo decida, sin que esto acarree perjuicio alguno para mi persona. De tener preguntas sobre mi participación en este estudio, puedo contactar _____.
[ESCRIBA EL NOMBRE Y TELEFONO DE LA PERSONA COORDINADORA DEL ESFUERZO].

Entiendo que una copia de esta ficha de consentimiento me será entregada, y que puedo pedir información sobre los resultados del proyecto de testimonios del TPS. Para esto, puedo contactar _____ **[ESCRIBA EL NOMBRE DE LA PERSONA COORDINADORA]** al teléfono anteriormente mencionado.

Nombre del Participante

Firma del Participante

Fecha

Nombre del Entrevistador

Firma del Entrevistador

Fecha

Members and allies providing information and support on TPS

CALIFORNIA

Asociación de Salvadoreños de Los Ángeles-ASOSAL,
660 S. Bonnie Brae St.
Los Angeles, CA 90057
Teléfono: (213) 483-1244
E-mail: legal@asosal.org
www.asosal.org

CARECEN Los Angeles
2845 West Seventh Street,
Los Angeles, CA 90005
Teléfono: (213) 385-7800
www.carecen-la.org

CARECEN San Francisco
3101 Mission St. Ste. 101,
San Francisco, CA, 94116
Teléfono: (415) 642-4400
E-mail: Ricardo@carecensf.org
www.carecensf.org

ILLINOIS

Centro Romero
6216 N. Clark St.
Chicago, IL, 60660
Teléfono: (773) 508-5300
Email: info@centroromero.org
www.centroromero.org

FLORIDA

Florida Immigrant Coalition
2800 Biscayne Blvd. Suite 800
Miami, FL 33137
Teléfono: (305) 571-7254
info@floridaimmigrant.org
www.floridaimmigrant.org

MASSACHUSETTS

Centro Presente
12 Bennington Street, Suite 202
East Boston, MA, 02128
Teléfono: 857-256-2981
E-mail: centro@cpresente.org
www.cpresente.org

Chelsea Human Services Collaborative, Inc.
318 Broadway,
Chelsea, MA, 02150
Teléfono: (617) 889-6080
www.chelseacollab.org

Allies: MASSACHUSETTS

Agencia Alpha
62 Northampton st.
Boston MA, 02118
Teléfono: 617-522-6382
E-mail: dlopez@agenciaalpha.org

American Friends Service Committee
2161 Massachusetts Ave,
Cambridge, MA 02140
Teléfono: (617) 661-6130
www.afsc.org/office/cambridge-ma

La Comunidad Inc.
471 Broadway, Suite # 1 Everett,
MA 02149
Teléfono: (617) 387-9996

NEW YORK

Casa Mary Johanna, ST. Bridgid's Iglesia Católica Romana
101 Mapple Ave,
Westbury, NY 11590
Teléfono: 516-333-0651
E-mail: yanira@saintbrigid.net

Hondureños Contra el SIDA/Casa Yurumein
874 Prospect Avenue,
Bronx, New York 10459
Teléfono: 718-213-5439
E-mail: mircolon@aol.com

Other Resources: New York

Central American Legal Assistance (CALA)
240 Hooper St,
Brooklyn, NY 11211
Teléfono: (718) 486-6800
<http://www.centralamericanlegal.info/>

New York Immigration Coalition
<http://www.thenyic.org/Ready4Relief>

Se Hace el Camino NY
<http://www.respectanddignity.org/migration>



Members and allies providing information and support on TPS

NEW JERSEY

Viento del Espíritu, centro de recursos para los inmigrantes
120 Speedwell Ave. 2fl
Morristown, NJ 07960
Tel: 973-538-2035;
Email: windofthespirit1@aol.com
www.windofthespirit.net

Centro Comunitario CEUS
4214 John F. Kennedy Boulevard,
Union City, NJ. 07087
Phone: (201) 617-2466
E-mail ceusnj@optonline.net
ceusnj2@optonline.net
www.ceusnj.org

TEXAS

CRECEN/America Para Todos
6601 Hillcroft St No. 125,
Houston, TX 77081
Telefono: 713-271-9703

Washington, DC

CARECEN-DC
1460 Columbia Road NW, Suite C-1, Washington, DC 20009
Phone: (202) 328-9799
Email: info@carecendc.org
www.carecendc.org

Casa Maryland
<http://casadmaryland.org/accionejecutiva/>



www.alianzaamericas.org
info@alianzaamericas.org

877.683.2908

1638 S. Blue Island Ave.
Chicago, IL 60608

415.642.4400

3101 Mission St. Ste 101
San Francisco, CA 94110

#SOMOS WeAre

How to Prepare and Steps during a Legislative Visit

Make a plan for the meeting.

Get your asks and talking points in order, assign roles of each member in the meeting, and prepare the main speakers.

1. Before your visit, meet with the other participants to assign roles (more below), including the facilitator, the personal story, specific points and the asks
2. Practice by role playing before the meeting so that everyone feels comfortable and knows what to do
3. Review the talking points inside the Save TPS toolkit.
4. Print the following tools 1,2, 3, and 4 from “Resources for Advocacy and Community Engagement” section in your Save TPS toolkit. Share the copies with your elected officials.
5. Assign roles. We recommend the following roles, but you can adapt as needed

Needed Roles:

Facilitator: The Facilitator should start the meeting by thanking the elected official or his staff for their time, introducing the group as a whole, and then having each person introduce themselves. Each participant should state name and organizational affiliation

Share issues of concern: Make sure you share your concerns on the possibility of ending TPS for El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua. Tell them: it is urgent to grants an extension of TPS for an additional 18 months. I ask you to use your leadership to pass legislation that would allow TPS holders to adjust to permanent resident status.

How to Prepare and Steps during a Legislative Visit

Testimony: identify one or two volunteers encourage them to keep it short; a three-minute testimonial is perfect. Ask them to share how they contribute to the economy and about their fair share to the IRS; how they will be directly impacted if they lose TPS protection against deportation, how their family can be impacted.

The ask: critical part of the visit when you ask for the member of Congress to save TPS and keep families together. Tell them: I urge you to use your leadership to protect TPS and to create real pathways for people holding TPS status to become Permanent Residents. Don't risk breaking up families and deporting people into dangerous conditions. Ending TPS would be bad for US business, bad for taxpayers and bad for the region.

Closing and next steps: the facilitator will thank the elected official or his staff for their time; invite them to an upcoming event you are planning, if you have mentioned documents or reports offer to send a copy via e-mail. Offer to be a resource to them, and remember to get the staffers' business cards. Consider asking them to take a photo with your group – most politicians love the photo opportunity!

After the visit: Debrief your meeting, it's important to make sure you and your group are on the same page immediately after leaving the meeting, while the conversation is fresh in your mind. Make sure to leave the office building, so your debrief conversation can't be overheard. As a group, review: What did we hear? Did we get what we wanted? What are the next steps? It is also important to evaluate your group's work. How did we do as a team? Share the information learned during your meeting with your state coalition, immigrants' rights groups, faith based organizations, labor unions, and other allies.

Follow up with your Member of Congress: Choose one person to send a follow up email attaching the documents mentioned, providing answers to questions that came up during the meeting, and continuing to engage the member and staff in your group's work. Send the staff you met an email thanking them for their time, attaching any documents you mentioned, providing answers to questions that came up during the meeting, once again making your case against breaking up families and need to respect TPS beneficiaries' economic contributions, and inviting them to an upcoming event

Resources for Organizing via Social Media/ Recursos para organización en línea y redes sociales

#SaveTPS

Call to Action, Save TPS!

We are urging TPS beneficiaries, faith based communities, labor unions, employers and all people of conscience to contact the White House, Congress, the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State and tell them that TPS for Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua is in our national interest. Ending TPS would be bad for business, bad for families, and a violation of our obligations to protect the vulnerable.

Combined, there are more than 300 thousand TPS holders from El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua currently living in the U.S.. These are our classmates, co-workers and neighbors. They have been living and working in the United States legally for years and have put down roots. Many of them have U.S. citizen children, contribute to the U.S. labor market and economy, and send money to impoverished communities back in their countries of origin.

The first, urgent step is to press for an extension of TPS for an additional 18 months. Next, we must ask Congress to pass legislation that would allow TPS holders to adjust to permanent resident status. Below there are simple steps we all can take to save TPS.

How to contact:

- White House **(202) 456-1111**
- DHS **(202) 282-8495**
- US Capitol Switchboard **(202) 224-3121**
(Call and enter zip code when asked.)

Websites for finding congressional members:

- <https://www.govtrack.us/congress/members>
- <http://whoismyrepresentative.com/>
- <https://www.usa.gov/elected-officials>

Script for your Representative:

As your constituent, I urge you to use your leadership to protect TPS and to create real pathways for people holding TPS status to adjust to LPR status. Don't risk breaking up families and deporting people into dangerous conditions. Ending TPS would be bad for US business, bad for taxpayers and bad for the region.

Script for Senate:

I urge you to use your leadership to protect TPS and to create real pathways for people holding TPS status to become Permanent Residents. Don't risk breaking up families and deporting people into dangerous conditions. Ending TPS would be bad for US business, bad for taxpayers and bad for the region.

Script for the White House:

President Trump, we ask you to extend TPS for El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua. TPS recipients have been living and working in the United States legally for years--they are our classmates, co-workers, and neighbors. Many of them have U.S. citizen children, contribute to the U.S. labor market and economy, and send money to impoverished communities back in their countries of origin. Ending TPS would be bad for business, bad for the economy, and bad for families.

Script for Department of Homeland Security:

I urge you to continue temporary protection for people from El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua currently living in the U.S. Don't break up families and put people in danger. Work with Congress to create real pathways for our TPS classmates, co-workers and neighbors to remain here with a Permanent Residency visa.

SAMPLE TWEETS

General Tweets

Ending TPS for Haiti, El Salvador, & Honduras would lead to \$45B reduction in GDP: <https://goo.gl/NYIi6M> #SaveTPS @DHSgov

Cost of Ending TPS for Haiti, El Salvador, & Honduras: \$45B GDP loss, \$6.9B tax loss, & \$967M employer costs <https://goo.gl/NYIi6M> #SaveTPS

Deporting Haitian, Salvadoran, & Honduran TPS holders would cost taxpayers over \$3B <https://goo.gl/NYIi6M> #SaveTPS @DHSgov

Haiti-Specific Tweets

Ending Haiti TPS would lead to \$2.8B GDP loss, \$428M lost taxes, and \$60M turnover cost <https://goo.gl/NYIi6M> #SaveTPS @DHSgov

Deporting Haitians with TPS would cost ~\$469M: <https://goo.gl/NYIi6M> #SaveTPS @DHSgov

Contact your Senator with this message:

I urge you to use your leadership to protect TPS and to create real pathways for people holding TPS status to become Permanent Residents. Don't risk breaking up families and deporting people into dangerous conditions. Ending TPS would be bad for US business, bad for taxpayers and bad for the region.

Visit this website
for finding your Senator

<https://www.usa.gov/elected-officials>

#SaveTPS

ISOMOS WEARS

ALIANZA AMERICAS

#SaveTPS

These are our neighbors, classmates, and co-workers.

Don't end TPS, help them adjust to a
Permanent Residency visa.

#SaveTPS

Ending TPS would cost employers close
to **\$1 billion** in turnover costs
and lower US GDP by **\$45 million.**

The United States benefits when immigrants can work.



#SaveTPS

Don't break up families.



