

resulting from the current crisis in Somalia must demonstrate to the DSO that this employment is necessary to avoid severe economic hardship. A DSO who agrees that a nonimmigrant student should receive such employment authorization must recommend an application approval to USCIS by entering information in the remarks field of the student's SEVIS record. The authority to collect this information is in the SEVIS collection of information currently approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB Control Number 1653-0038.

This notice also allows an eligible F-1 nonimmigrant student to request employment authorization, work an increased number of hours while the academic institution is in session, and reduce their course load while continuing to maintain F-1 nonimmigrant student status.

To apply for employment authorization, certain F-1 nonimmigrant students must complete and submit a currently approved Form I-765 according to the instructions on the form. OMB has previously approved the collection of information contained on the current Form I-765, consistent with the PRA (OMB Control Number 1615-0040). Although there will be a slight increase in the number of Form I-765 filings because of this notice, the number of filings currently contained in the OMB annual inventory for Form I-765 is sufficient to cover the additional filings. Accordingly, there is no further action required under the PRA.

Alejandro Mayorkas,
Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[CIS No. 2773-24; DHS Docket No. USCIS-2013-0006]

RIN 1615-ZB77

Extension and Redesignation of Somalia for Temporary Protected Status

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

ACTION: Notice of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) extension and redesignation.

SUMMARY: Through this notice, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announces that the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) is extending the designation of Somalia for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and redesignating Somalia for TPS for 18 months, beginning on September 18, 2024, and ending on March 17, 2026. This extension and redesignation allows Somali nationals (and individuals having no nationality who last habitually resided in Somalia) who have been continuously residing in the United States since July 12, 2024, and who have been continuously physically present in the United States since September 18, 2024, to apply or re-register for TPS.

DATES: *Extension and Redesignation of Designation of Somalia for TPS* begins on September 18, 2024, and will remain in effect for 18 months. For registration instructions, see the Registration Information section below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

- You may contact Rená Cutlip-Mason, Chief, Humanitarian Affairs Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, by mail at 5900 Capital Gateway Drive, Camp Springs, MD 20746, or by phone at 240-721-3000.

- For more information on TPS, including guidance on the registration process and additional information on eligibility, please visit the USCIS TPS web page at <https://www.uscis.gov/tps>. You can find specific information about Somalia's TPS designation by selecting "Somalia" from the menu on the left side of the TPS web page.

- If you have additional questions about TPS, please visit <https://uscis.gov/tools>. Our online virtual assistant, Emma, can answer many of your questions and point you to additional information on our website. If you cannot find your answers there, you may also call our USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833).

- Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases may check Case Status Online, available on the USCIS website at uscis.gov, or visit the USCIS Contact Center at <https://www.uscis.gov/contactcenter>.

- You can also find more information at local USCIS offices after this notice is published.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Abbreviations

BIA—Board of Immigration Appeals
CFR—Code of Federal Regulations
DHS—U.S. Department of Homeland Security

DoS—U.S. Department of State
EAD—Employment Authorization Document
FNC—Final Nonconfirmation
Form I-131—Application for Travel Document
Form I-765—Application for Employment Authorization
Form I-797—Notice of Action
Form I-821—Application for Temporary Protected Status
Form I-9—Employment Eligibility Verification
Form I-912—Request for Fee Waiver
Form I-94—Arrival/Departure Record
FR—Federal Register
Government—U.S. Government
IER—U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Immigrant and Employee Rights Section
IJ—Immigration Judge
INA—Immigration and Nationality Act
SAVE—USCIS Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program
Secretary—Secretary of Homeland Security
TPS—Temporary Protected Status
TTY—Text Telephone
USCIS—U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
U.S.C.—United States Code

Registration Information

Extension of Designation of Somalia for TPS: The 18-month extension of the designation of Somalia for TPS begins on September 18, 2024, and will remain in effect for 18 months, ending on March 17, 2026. The extension allows existing TPS beneficiaries to retain TPS through March 17, 2026, if they otherwise continue to meet the eligibility requirements for TPS. Existing TPS beneficiaries who wish to extend their status through March 17, 2026, must re-register during the 60-day re-registration period described in this notice.

Re-registration: The 60-day re-registration period for existing beneficiaries runs from July 22, 2024, through September 20, 2024. (*Note:* It is important for re-registrants to timely re-register and apply for new Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) during the re-registration period and not to wait until their EADs expire, as delaying re-registration and the filing of EAD renewal applications could result in gaps in their employment authorization documentation.)

Redesignation of Somalia for TPS: The 18-month redesignation of Somalia for TPS begins on September 18, 2024, and will remain in effect for 18 months, ending on March 17, 2026. The redesignation allows individuals who do not currently have TPS to apply for TPS during the initial registration period described under the first-time registration information in this notice. In addition to demonstrating continuous residence in the United States since July 12, 2024, and meeting other eligibility

criteria, initial applicants for TPS under this designation must demonstrate that they have been continuously physically present in the United States since September 18, 2024, the effective date of this redesignation of Somalia for TPS.

First-time Registration: The initial registration period for new applicants under the Somalia TPS redesignation begins on July 22, 2024, and will remain in effect through March 17, 2026.

Purpose of This Action (TPS)

Through this notice, DHS sets forth procedures necessary for nationals of Somalia (or individuals having no nationality who last habitually resided in Somalia) to (1) re-register for TPS and apply to renew their EAD with USCIS or (2) submit an initial registration application under the redesignation and apply for an EAD.

Re-registration is limited to individuals who have previously registered for TPS under the prior designation of Somalia and whose applications have been granted. If you do not re-register properly within the 60-day re-registration period, USCIS may withdraw your TPS following appropriate procedures. *See* 8 CFR 244.14.

For individuals who have already been granted TPS under Somalia's designation, the 60-day re-registration period runs from July 22, 2024, through September 20, 2024. USCIS will issue new EADs with a March 17, 2026, expiration date to eligible Somali TPS beneficiaries who timely re-register and apply for EADs. Given the time frames involved with processing TPS re-registration applications, DHS recognizes that not all re-registrants may receive a new EAD before their current EAD expires. Accordingly, through this **Federal Register** notice, DHS automatically extends through September 17, 2025, the validity of certain EADs previously issued under the TPS designation of Somalia. As proof of continued employment authorization through September 17, 2025, TPS beneficiaries can show their EAD with the notation A-12 or C-19 under Category and a "Card Expires" date of September 17, 2024, or March 17, 2023. This notice explains how TPS beneficiaries and their employers may determine if an EAD is automatically extended and how this affects the Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification, E-Verify, and USCIS Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) processes.

Individuals who have an Application for Temporary Protected Status (Form I-821) for Somalia or Application for Employment Authorization (Form I-

765) that was still pending as of July 22, 2024, do not need to file either application again. If USCIS approves an individual's pending Form I-821, USCIS will grant the individual TPS through March 17, 2026. Similarly, if USCIS approves a pending TPS-related Form I-765, USCIS will issue the individual a new EAD that will be valid through the same date.

Under the redesignation, individuals who currently do not have TPS may submit an initial application during the initial registration period that runs from July 22, 2024, through the full length of the redesignation period ending March 17, 2026. In addition to demonstrating continuous residence in the United States since July 12, 2024, and meeting other eligibility criteria, initial applicants for TPS under this redesignation must demonstrate that they have been continuously physically present in the United States since September 18, 2024,¹ the effective date of this redesignation of Somalia, before USCIS may grant them TPS. DHS estimates that approximately 4,300 individuals may become newly eligible for TPS under the redesignation of Somalia.

What is Temporary Protected Status (TPS)?

- TPS is a temporary immigration status granted to eligible nationals of a foreign state designated for TPS under the INA, or to eligible individuals without nationality who last habitually resided in the designated foreign state, regardless of their country of birth.

- During the TPS designation period, TPS beneficiaries are eligible to remain in the United States, may not be removed, and are authorized to obtain EADs if they continue to meet the requirements of TPS.

- TPS beneficiaries may also apply for and be granted travel authorization as a matter of DHS discretion.

- To qualify for TPS, beneficiaries must meet the eligibility standards at INA section 244(c)(1)-(2), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(c)(1)-(2).

- When the Secretary terminates a foreign state's TPS designation, beneficiaries return to one of the following:

¹ The "continuous physical presence" date is the effective date of the most recent TPS designation of the country, which is either the publication date of the designation announcement in the **Federal Register** or a later date established by the Secretary. The "continuous residence" date is any date established by the Secretary when a country is designated (or sometimes redesignated) for TPS. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(2)(A) (effective date of designation); 244(c)(1)(A)(i-ii) (continuous residence and continuous physical presence date requirements); 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(2)(A); 1254a(c)(1)(A)(i-ii).

- The same immigration status or category that they maintained before TPS, if any (unless that status or category has since expired or terminated); or

- Any other lawfully obtained immigration status or category they received while registered for TPS, if it is still valid beyond the date their TPS terminates.

When was Somalia designated for TPS?

Somalia was initially designated on September 16, 1991, on the basis of extraordinary and temporary conditions that prevented Somalis from returning in safety.² Somalia's designation for TPS has been consecutively extended since its initial designation. Additionally, Somalia was redesignated for TPS in 2001, again based on extraordinary and temporary conditions.³ In 2012, Somalia was again redesignated for TPS on the basis of extraordinary and temporary conditions and on the additional basis of ongoing armed conflict.⁴ Somalia was redesignated on these same bases in 2021.⁵ Most recently, DHS extended and redesignated Somalia for 18 months, from March 18, 2023, through September 17, 2024, again on the basis of ongoing armed conflict and extraordinary and temporary conditions.⁶

What authority does the Secretary have to extend the designation of Somalia for TPS?

Section 244(b)(1) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1), authorizes the Secretary, after consultation with appropriate agencies of the U.S. Government, to designate a foreign state (or part thereof) for TPS if the Secretary determines that certain country conditions exist.⁷ The

² *See Designation of Nationals of Somalia for Temporary Protected Status*, 56 FR 46804 (Sept. 16, 1991).

³ *See Extension and Redesignation of Somalia under Temporary Protected Status Program*, 66 FR 46288 (Sept. 4, 2001).

⁴ *See Extension and Redesignation of Somalia for Temporary Protected Status*, 77 FR 25723 (May 1, 2012).

⁵ *See Extension and Redesignation of Somalia for Temporary Protected Status*, 86 FR 38744 (July 22, 2021).

⁶ *See Extension and Redesignation of Somalia for Temporary Protected Status*, 88 FR 15434 (March 13, 2023).

⁷ INA section 244(b)(1) ascribes this power to the Attorney General. Congress transferred this authority from the Attorney General to the Secretary of Homeland Security. *See* Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002). The Secretary may designate a country (or part of a country) for TPS on the basis of ongoing armed conflict such that returning would pose a serious threat to the personal safety of the country's nationals and habitual residents, environmental disaster (including an epidemic), or extraordinary and temporary conditions in the country that prevent the safe return of the country's nationals.

decision to designate any foreign state (or part thereof) is a discretionary decision, and there is no judicial review of any determination with respect to the designation, termination, or extension of a designation. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(5)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(5)(A). The Secretary, in their discretion, may then grant TPS to eligible nationals of that foreign state (or individuals having no nationality who last habitually resided in the designated foreign state). *See* INA sec. 244(a)(1)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(a)(1)(A).

At least 60 days before the expiration of a foreign state's TPS designation or extension, the Secretary, after consultation with appropriate U.S. Government agencies, must review the conditions in the foreign state designated for TPS to determine whether they continue to meet the conditions for the TPS designation. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(3)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A). If the Secretary determines that the foreign state continues to meet the conditions for TPS designation, the designation will be extended for an additional period of 6 months or, in the Secretary's discretion, 12 or 18 months. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(3)(A), (C), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A), (C). If the Secretary determines that the foreign state no longer meets the conditions for TPS designation, the Secretary must terminate the designation. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(3)(B), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(B).

What is the Secretary's authority to redesignate Somalia for TPS?

In addition to extending an existing TPS designation, the Secretary, after consultation with appropriate Government agencies, may redesignate a country (or part thereof) for TPS. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(1), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1); *see also* INA sec. 244(c)(1)(A)(i), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(c)(1)(A)(i) (requiring that "the alien has been continuously physically present in the United States since the effective date of the most recent designation of that state") (emphasis added).⁸

For environmental disaster-based designations, certain other statutory requirements must be met, including that the foreign government must request TPS. A designation based on extraordinary and temporary conditions cannot be made if the Secretary finds that allowing the country's nationals to remain temporarily in the United States is contrary to the U.S. national interest. INA sec. 244(b)(1); 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1).

⁸ The extension and redesignation of TPS for Somalia is one of several instances in which the Secretary and, before the establishment of DHS, the Attorney General, have simultaneously extended a country's TPS designation and redesignated the country for TPS. *See, e.g., Extension and Redesignation of Haiti for Temporary Protected Status*, 76 FR 29000 (May 19, 2011); *Extension and Re-designation of Temporary Protected Status for*

When the Secretary designates or redesignates a country for TPS, the Secretary also has the discretion to establish the date from which TPS applicants must demonstrate that they have been "continuously resid[ing]" in the United States. *See* INA sec. 244(c)(1)(A)(ii), 8 U.S.C.

1254a(c)(1)(A)(ii). The Secretary has determined that the "continuous residence" date for applicants for TPS under the redesignation of Somalia will be July 12, 2024. Initial applicants for TPS under this redesignation must also show they have been "continuously physically present" in the United States since September 18, 2024, which is the effective date of the Secretary's redesignation of Somalia. *See* INA sec. 244(c)(1)(A)(i), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(c)(1)(A)(i). For each initial TPS application filed under the redesignation, USCIS cannot make the final determination of whether the applicant has met the "continuous physical presence" requirement until September 18, 2024, the effective date of this redesignation for Somalia.

USCIS, however, will issue employment authorization documentation, as appropriate, during the registration period in accordance with 8 CFR 244.5(b).

Why is the Secretary extending the TPS designation for Somalia and simultaneously redesignating Somalia for TPS through March 17, 2026?

DHS has reviewed country conditions in Somalia. Based on the review, including input received from the Department of State (DoS) and other U.S. Government agencies, the Secretary has determined that an 18-month TPS extension is warranted because the ongoing armed conflict and extraordinary and temporary conditions supporting Somalia's TPS designation remain. The Secretary has further determined that redesignating Somalia for TPS under INA sec. 244(b)(3)(C), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(C) is warranted and is changing the "continuous residence" and "continuous physical presence" dates that applicants must meet to be eligible for TPS.

Overview

Somalia continues to experience widespread insecurity due to armed conflict involving state and non-state actors. The ongoing conflict, as well as other violence, has exposed civilian populations to ill-treatment, abuse, and displacement. Additionally, Somalia

Sudan, 69 FR 60168 (Oct. 7, 2004); *Extension of Designation and Redesignation of Liberia Under Temporary Protected Status Program*, 62 FR 16608 (Apr. 7, 1997).

recently experienced intense flooding that damaged land and infrastructure, impeded efforts to address food insecurity, and exacerbated disease outbreaks. Significant barriers to the delivery of humanitarian aid persist.

Armed Conflict and Violence

The terrorist group Al-Shabaab continues to pose a significant threat to Somalia's security,⁹ frequently conducting attacks using improvised explosive devices¹⁰ and 107mm rockets.¹¹ Since Somalia's last TPS redesignation in March 2023, the government has launched a series of counter-insurgency operations against the group¹² with support from local clan militias.¹³ While the counter-insurgency has had some success,¹⁴ efforts have been hampered by heavy rains and flooding, and Al-Shabaab activities have increased.¹⁵ The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant faction in Somalia, a separate terrorist group, carries out attacks primarily in Puntland state.¹⁶ The group has clashed with Al-Shabaab over territory and control of smuggling routes.¹⁷

Violence, including armed conflict, has harshly impacted civilians, with nearly 1,300 civilian casualties recorded

⁹ As African Union Mission in Somalia Draws Down, Al-Shabaab Remains Threat to Country, Region, Special Representative Tells Security Council, UN News, Oct. 19, 2023, available at <https://press.un.org/en/2023/sc15457.doc.htm> (last visited May 24, 2024).

¹⁰ Situation in Somalia—Report of the Secretary-General (S/2024/129), UN Security Council, February 2, 2024, pg. 3, Available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/situation-somalia-report-secretary-general-s2024129-enarruzh> (last visited June 5, 2024).

¹¹ Situation in Somalia, UN Security Council, Oct. 13, 2023, pg. 3, available at <https://www.ecoi.net/en/file/local/2101912/N2328915.pdf>.

¹² Somalia: The Government and al-Shabaab Vie for the Support of Clan Militias, Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), Sept. 15, 2023, available at <https://acleddata.com/2023/09/15/somalia-situation-update-september-2023-the-government-and-al-shabaab-vie-over-the-support-of-clan-militias/> (last visited May 24, 2024).

¹³ Somalia: Al Shabaab Strikes Back at Local Administrators, ACLED, Oct. 20, 2023, <https://acleddata.com/2023/10/20/somalia-situation-update-october-2023-al-shabaab-strikes-back-at-local-administrators/> (last visited May 24, 2024).

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ Situation in Somalia—Report of the Secretary-General, UN Security Council (S/2024/129), February 2, 2024, pg. 3, Available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/situation-somalia-report-secretary-general-s2024129-enarruzh> (last visited June 5, 2024).

¹⁶ Letter dated 29 September 2023 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Al-Shabaab addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2023/724), UN Security Council, Oct. 2, 2023, pg. 3, available at <https://www.ecoi.net/en/file/local/2100037/N2325555.pdf>.

¹⁷ *Id.* at 17.

between January and September 2023.¹⁸ Al-Shabaab subjects civilians to numerous human rights abuses, including summary executions, religiously and politically motivated killings, disappearances, physical abuse, and other inhuman treatment.¹⁹ More than 3.8 million people have been displaced due to a combination of conflict, natural disasters, and other factors.²⁰ The number of people displaced due to security issues in 2023 is estimated to be 653,000, the highest figure on record for Somalia.²¹

Women and children face particular risks. Somalia has one of the world's highest rates of violence against women and girls, and such violence is more prevalent among women and girls in internally displaced persons camps.²² Al-Shabaab has raided schools, madrassas, and mosques, and has harassed and coerced clan elders and family members to recruit and train children to carry out violence.²³ They have used children in direct hostilities, including as suicide bombers and as human shields.²⁴ In late 2023, the UN reported a 67 percent increase in the number of grave violations against children compared to earlier in the year, with Al-Shabaab responsible for the majority of the violations.²⁵

In addition to the threat posed by terrorist groups, clan-related violence remains a security concern.²⁶ Clan

militias, including some affiliated with the Somali government, reportedly have engaged in physical abuse and other ill-treatment, and the government has limited capacity and will to hold them accountable.²⁷ Clan militias have also “carried out indiscriminate deadly attacks and, in some cases, targeted killings of civilians.”²⁸

Humanitarian Assistance and Access

As of 2024, an estimated 6.9 million people—around half of Somalia's population²⁹—require humanitarian assistance.³⁰ Humanitarian access remains a challenge due to ongoing conflict, insecurity, and violence.³¹ Close to 900,000 people live in areas that are inaccessible, and an additional two million people live in areas with significant access constraints due to the presence of non-state armed actors.³² Continued attacks on humanitarian workers and infrastructure, as well as restrictions on movement, have exacerbated access and operational challenges.³³ Many impediments stem from Al-Shabaab's targeted disruption efforts, which include attacks against state security forces along main supply routes, seizure of certain routes, limitations on the movement of goods, and deliberate limitation of access by humanitarian organizations.³⁴

Environmental Impacts, Health, and Food Security

Climate change impacts from droughts and floods pose severe hazards

2024, available at https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/528267_SOMALIA-2023-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf.

²⁷ *Id.* at 4–5.

²⁸ *Id.* at 3.

²⁹ Somalia, CIA World Factbook, available at <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/somalia/#people-and-society> (last visited Apr. 4, 2024). The Factbook estimates Somalia's 2023 population to be around 12.7 million. Other estimates place Somalia's population at around 17 or 18 million.

³⁰ Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Somalia, UNOCHA, Jan. 30, 2024, pg. 9, available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2024-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrrp> (last visited May 28, 2024).

³¹ *Id.* at 30.

³² Joint Justice and Corrections Programme: 01 June 2023–30 May 2027, UN Somalia Joint Fund, pg. 5, available at https://mptf.undp.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-09/unsjif_mptf_prodod_jjcp_redacted.pdf.

³³ Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Somalia, UNOCHA, Jan. 30, 2024, pg. 30, available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2024-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrrp> (last visited May 28, 2024).

³⁴ 2023 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Somalia, U.S. Dep't of State, pp. 17–18 Apr. 22, 2024, available at https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/528267_SOMALIA-2023-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf.

to the country.³⁵ In 2023, Somalia faced “the worst drought in decades followed by the most extensive floods in generations within the span of just a few months.”³⁶ The flooding has affected more than 2.5 million people, and has caused significant damage to agriculture, livestock, and critical infrastructure.³⁷ Floods damaged at least 1.5 million hectares (3.7 million acres) of farmland and led to an increase in waterborne diseases, including acute watery diarrhea and cholera.³⁸

Disease outbreaks are attributed to lack of access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene; low vaccination rates; and lack of healthcare infrastructure.³⁹ The flooding has further hampered access to health services.⁴⁰ Somalia has faced “uninterrupted” cholera transmission since 2022, and reported more than 18,300 suspected cases and 46 deaths in 2023, with the majority being among children under the age of five.⁴¹

Food insecurity in Somalia persists due to residual drought-like conditions, flooding, protracted conflict and insecurity, and high food prices.⁴² An estimated 4.3 million people are “acutely food insecure.”⁴³ Malnutrition due to food insecurity is compounded by disease, limited access to clean water, and limited sanitation and health resources.⁴⁴ An estimated 1.5 million

³⁵ Somalia, Climate Change Knowledge Portal, available at <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/somalia#:~:text=Climate%20plays%20a%20key%20role,severe%20hazards%20to%20the%20country> (last visited May 1, 2024).

³⁶ Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, UNOCHA, Jan. 30, 2024, pg. 8, available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2024-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrrp> (last visited May 28, 2024).

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ Situation in Somalia—Report of the Secretary General, UN Security Council, Feb. 12, 2024, pg. 6, available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/situation-somalia-report-secretary-general-s2024129-enarruzh> (last visited May 28, 2024).

³⁹ Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Somalia, UNOCHA, Jan. 30, 2024, pg. 13, available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2024-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrrp> (last visited May 28, 2024).

⁴⁰ *Id.* at 47.

⁴¹ Country analysis—Somalia, ACAPS, available at <https://www.acaps.org/en/countries/somalia#> (last visited June 5, 2024).

⁴² WFP Somalia Country Brief, January 2024, World Food Programme (WFP), Mar. 1, 2024, available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/wfp-somalia-country-brief-january-2024> (last visited May 28, 2024).

⁴³ Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Somalia, UNOCHA, Jan. 30, 2024, pg. 12, available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2024-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrrp> (last visited May 28, 2024).

⁴⁴ WFP Somalia Country Brief, December 2023, WFP, Jan. 28, 2024, pg. 1, available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/wfp-somalia-country-brief-december-2023> (last visited May 28, 2024).

¹⁸ Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Somalia, UNOCHA, Jan. 30, 2024, pg. 8, available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2024-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrrp> (last visited May 28, 2024).

¹⁹ 2023 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Somalia, U.S. Dep't of State, p. 2, Apr. 22, 2024, available at https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/528267_SOMALIA-2023-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf.

²⁰ Over 1 million people internally displaced in record time, UNHCR, May 24, 2023, available at <https://www.unhcr.org/news/press-releases/over-1-million-people-internally-displaced-somalia-record-time> (last visited June 5, 2024).

²¹ Somalia, UNICEF, Jan. 2024, pg. 2, available at <https://www.unicef.org/media/154536/file/2024-HAC-Somalia-revised-January.pdf>.

²² Hassan Abdullahi Dahie, Mohamed Maalim Dakane, and Bashir Said Hassan, Prevalence, patterns, and determinants of gender-based violence among women and girls in IDP camps, Mogadishu-Somalia, *Journal of Migration and Health*, June 23, 2023, available at <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37637858/> (last visited Apr. 5, 2024).

²³ 2023 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Somalia, U.S. Dep't of State, p. 16, Apr. 22, 2024, available at https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/528267_SOMALIA-2023-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ Situation in Somalia, UN Security Council, Oct. 13, 2023, pg. 10, available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/situation-somalia-report-secretary-general-s2023758-enarruzh> (last visited May 24, 2024).

²⁶ 2023 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Somalia, U.S. Dep't of State, p. 3, Apr. 22,

children under the age of five suffered from acute malnutrition in 2023.⁴⁵

Based on this review and after consultation with appropriate U.S. Government agencies, the Secretary has determined that:

- The conditions supporting Somalia's designation for TPS continue to be met. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(3)(A) and (C), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A) and (C).

- There continues to be an ongoing armed conflict in Somalia and, due to such conflict, requiring the return to Somalia of Somali nationals (or individuals having no nationality who last habitually resided in Somalia) would pose a serious threat to their personal safety. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(1)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1)(A).

- There continue to be extraordinary and temporary conditions in Somalia that prevent Somali nationals (or individuals having no nationality who last habitually resided in Somalia) from returning to Somalia in safety, and it is not contrary to the national interest of the United States to permit Somali TPS beneficiaries to remain in the United States temporarily. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(1)(C), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1)(C).

- The designation of Somalia for TPS should be extended for an 18-month period, beginning on September 18, 2024, and ending on March 17, 2026. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(3)(C), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(C).

- Due to the conditions described above, Somalia should be simultaneously extended and redesignated for TPS beginning on September 18, 2024, and ending on March 17, 2026. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(1)(A) and (C) and (b)(2), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1)(A) and (C) and (b)(2).

- For the redesignation, the Secretary has determined that TPS applicants must demonstrate that they have continuously resided in the United States since July 12, 2024.

- Initial TPS applicants under the redesignation must demonstrate that they have been continuously physically present in the United States since September 18, 2024, the effective date of the redesignation of Somalia for TPS.

- There are approximately 600 current Somalia TPS beneficiaries who are eligible to re-register for TPS under the extension.

- It is estimated that approximately 4,300 additional individuals may be eligible for TPS under the redesignation of Somalia. This population includes Somali nationals in the United States in

nonimmigrant status or without immigration status.

Notice of the Designation of Somalia for TPS

By the authority vested in me as Secretary under INA section 244, 8 U.S.C. 1254a, I have determined, after consultation with the appropriate U.S. Government agencies, the statutory conditions supporting Somalia's designation for TPS on the basis on ongoing armed conflict and extraordinary and temporary conditions are met, and it is not contrary to the national interest of the United States to allow Somali TPS beneficiaries to remain in the United States temporarily. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(1)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1)(A) and INA sec. 244(b)(1)(C), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1)(C). On the basis of this determination, I am simultaneously extending the existing designation of Somalia for TPS for 18 months, beginning on September 18, 2024, and ending on March 17, 2026, and redesignating Somalia for TPS for the same 18-month period. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(1) and (b)(2); 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1), and (b)(2).

Alejandro N. Mayorkas,
Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Eligibility and Employment Authorization for TPS

Required Application Forms and Application Fees To Register or Re-Register for TPS

To register or re-register for TPS based on the designation of Somalia, you must submit a Form I-821. If you are submitting an initial TPS application, you must pay the application fee for Form I-821 (or request a fee waiver, which you may submit on Form I-912, Request for Fee Waiver). If you are filing an application to re-register for TPS, you do not need to pay the application fee. Whether you are registering as an initial applicant or re-registering, you are required to pay the biometric services fee. If you cannot pay the biometric services fee, you may ask USCIS to waive the fee. Please see additional information under the "Biometric Services Fee" section of this notice.

TPS beneficiaries are eligible for an Employment Authorization Document (EAD), which proves their authorization to work in the United States. You are not required to submit Form I-765 or have an EAD to be granted TPS, but see below for more information if you want an EAD to use as proof that you can work in the United States.

Individuals who have a Somalia TPS application (Form I-821) that was still

pending as of July 22, 2024, do not need to file the application again. If USCIS approves an individual's Form I-821, USCIS will grant the individual TPS through March 17, 2026.

For more information on the application forms and fees for TPS, please visit the USCIS TPS web page at <https://www.uscis.gov/tps>. Fees for the Form I-821, the Form I-765, and biometric services are also described in 8 CFR 106.2 and the fee waiver-related regulations in 8 CFR 106.3. In addition, USCIS Form G-1055, Fee Schedule, provides the current fees required for the Form I-821 and Form I-765 for both initial TPS applicants and existing TPS beneficiaries who are re-registering.

How can TPS beneficiaries obtain an Employment Authorization Document (EAD)?

Everyone must provide their employer with documentation showing that they have the legal right to work in the United States. TPS beneficiaries are eligible to obtain an EAD, which proves their legal right to work. If you want to obtain an EAD, you must file Form I-765 and pay the Form I-765 fee (or request a fee waiver, which you may submit on Form I-912). TPS applicants may file this form with their TPS application, or separately later, if their TPS application is still pending or has been approved.

Beneficiaries with a Somalia TPS-related Form I-765 that was still pending as of July 22, 2024, do not need to file the application again. If USCIS approves a pending TPS-related Form I-765, USCIS will issue the individual a new EAD that will be valid through March 17, 2026.

Refiling an Initial TPS Registration Application After Receiving a Denial of a Fee Waiver Request

If USCIS denies your fee waiver request, you can resubmit your TPS application. The fee waiver denial notice will contain specific instructions about resubmitting your application.

Filing Information

USCIS offers the option to applicants for TPS under Somalia's designation to file Form I-821 and related requests for EADs online or by mail. However, if you request a fee waiver, you must submit your application by mail. When filing a TPS application, you can also request an EAD by submitting a completed Form I-765 with your Form I-821.

Online filing: Form I-821 and Form I-765 are available for concurrent filing

⁴⁵ Somalia Country Brief, WFP, Dec. 2023, pg. 1, available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/wfp-somalia-country-brief-december-2023> (last visited May 28, 2024).

online.⁴⁶ To file these forms online, you must first create a USCIS online account.⁴⁷

Mail filing: Mail your completed Form I-821; Form I-765, if applicable; Form I-912, if applicable; and supporting

documentation to the proper address in Table 1—Mailing Addresses.

TABLE 1—MAILING ADDRESSES

If you send your paper application via:	Then mail your application to:
U.S. Postal Service (USPS)	USCIS, Attn: TPS Somalia, P.O. Box 6943, Chicago, IL 60680-6943.
FedEx, UPS, or DHL deliveries	USCIS, Attn: TPS Somalia (Box 6943), 131 South Dearborn Street, 3rd Floor, Chicago, IL 60603-5517.

If you were granted TPS by an immigration judge (IJ) or the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) and you wish to request an EAD, please file online or mail your Form I-765 to the appropriate address in Table 1. If you file online, please include the fee. If you file by mail, please include the fee or fee waiver request. When you request an EAD based on an IJ or BIA grant of TPS, please include with your application a copy of the order from the IJ or BIA granting you TPS. This will help us verify your grant of TPS and process your application.

Supporting Documents

The filing instructions for Form I-821 list all the documents you need to

establish eligibility for TPS. You may also find information on the acceptable documentation and other requirements for applying (also called registering) for TPS on the USCIS website at <https://www.uscis.gov/tps> under “Somalia.”

Travel

TPS beneficiaries may also apply for and be granted travel authorization as a matter of discretion. You must file for travel authorization if you wish to travel outside of the United States. If USCIS grants travel authorization, it gives you permission to leave the United States and return during a specific period. To request travel authorization, you must file Form I-131, available at <https://www.uscis.gov/i-131>. You may file Form

I-131 together with your Form I-821 or separately. When you file Form I-131, you must:

- Select Item Number 1.d. in Part 2 on the Form I-131; and
- Submit the fee for Form I-131, or request a fee waiver, which you may submit on Form I-912.

If you are filing Form I-131 together with Form I-821, send your forms to the address listed in Table 1. If you are filing Form I-131 separately based on a pending or approved Form I-821, send your form to the address listed in Table 2 and include a copy of Form I-797 for your approved or pending Form I-821.

TABLE 2—MAILING ADDRESSES

If you are . . .	Mail to . . .
Filing Form I-131 together with Form I-821	The address provided in Table 1.
Filing Form I-131 based on a pending or approved Form I-821, and you are using the U.S. Postal Service (USPS): You must include a copy of the Notice of Action (Form I-797C or I-797) showing USCIS accepted or approved your Form I-821	USCIS, Attn: I-131 TPS, P.O. Box 660167, Dallas, TX 75266-0867.
Filing Form I-131 based on a pending or approved Form I-821, and you are using FedEx, UPS, or DHL: You must include a copy of the Notice of Action (Form I-797C or I-797) showing USCIS accepted or approved your Form I-821	USCIS, Attn: I-131 TPS, 2501 S State Hwy. 121, Business, Ste. 400, Lewisville, TX 75067.

Biometric Services Fee for TPS

Biometrics (such as fingerprints) are required for all applicants, in addition to a biometric services fee. As previously stated, if you cannot pay the biometric services fee, you may request a fee waiver, which you may submit on Form I-912. For more information on the application forms and fees for TPS, please visit the USCIS TPS web page at <https://www.uscis.gov/tps>. USCIS may require you to visit an Application Support Center to have your biometrics collected. For additional information on the USCIS biometric screening process, please see the USCIS Customer Profile Management Service Privacy Impact Assessment, available at <https://www.uscis.gov/privacy>.

www.dhs.gov/publication/dhsuscispia-060-customer-profile-management-service-cpms.

General Employment-Related Information for TPS Applicants and Their Employers

How can I obtain information on the status of my TPS application and EAD request?

To get case status information about your TPS application, as well as the status of your TPS-based EAD request, you can check Case Status Online at <https://uscis.gov> or visit the USCIS Contact Center at <https://www.uscis.gov/contactcenter>. If you still need assistance, you may ask a question

about your case online at <https://egov.uscis.gov/e-request/Intro.do> or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833).

Am I eligible to receive an automatic extension of my current EAD through September 17, 2025, through this Federal Register notice?

Yes. Regardless of your country of birth, if you currently have a Somalia TPS-based EAD with the notation A-12 or C-19 under Category and a “Card Expires” date of September 17, 2024, or March 17, 2023, this **Federal Register** notice automatically extends your EAD through September 17, 2025. Although this **Federal Register** notice

⁴⁶ Find information about online filing at “Forms Available to File Online,” <https://www.uscis.gov/file-online/forms-available-to-file-online>.

⁴⁷ https://myaccount.uscis.gov/users/sign_up.

automatically extends your EAD through September 17, 2025, you must timely re-register for TPS in accordance with the procedures described in this **Federal Register** notice to maintain your TPS and avoid possible gaps in your employment authorization documentation.

When hired, what documentation may I show to my employer as evidence of identity and employment authorization when completing Form I-9?

You can find the Lists of Acceptable Documents on Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification, as well as the Acceptable Documents web page at <https://www.uscis.gov/i-9-central/acceptable-documents>. Employers must complete Form I-9 to verify the identity and employment authorization of all new employees. Within three business days of hire, employees must present acceptable documents to their employers as evidence of identity and employment authorization to satisfy Form I-9 requirements.

You may present any document from List A (which provides evidence of both identity and employment authorization) or one document from List B (which provides evidence of your identity) together with one document from List C (which provides evidence of employment authorization), or you may present an acceptable receipt as described in these lists. Employers may not reject a document based on a future expiration date. You can find additional information about Form I-9 on the I-9 Central web page at <https://www.uscis.gov/I-9Central>. An EAD is an acceptable document under List A. See the section “How do my employer and I complete Form I-9 using my automatically extended EAD for a new job?” of this **Federal Register** notice for more information. If your EAD states A-12 or C-19 under Category and has a “Card Expires” date of September 17, 2024, or March 17, 2023, this **Federal Register** notice extends it automatically, and you may choose to present your EAD to your employer as proof of identity and employment eligibility for Form I-9 through September 17, 2025, unless your TPS has been withdrawn or your request for TPS has been denied. Your country of birth noted on the EAD does not have to reflect the TPS-designated country of Somalia for you to be eligible for this extension.

What documentation may I present to my employer for Form I-9 if I am already employed but my current TPS-related EAD is set to expire?

Even though we have automatically extended your EAD, your employer is

required by law to ask you about your continued employment authorization. Your employer may need to reexamine your automatically extended EAD to check the “Card Expires” date and Category code if your employer did not keep a copy of your EAD when you initially presented it. Once your employer has reviewed the “Card Expires” date and Category code, they should update the EAD expiration date in Section 2 of Form I-9. See the section “What updates should my current employer make to Form I-9 if my EAD has been automatically extended?” of this **Federal Register** notice for more information. You may show this **Federal Register** notice to your employer to explain what to do for Form I-9 and to show that USCIS has automatically extended your EAD through September 17, 2025, but you are not required to do so. The last day of the automatic EAD extension is September 17, 2025. Before you start work on September 18, 2025, your employer is required by law to reverify your employment authorization on Form I-9. By that time, you must present any document from List A or any document from List C on Form I-9 Lists of Acceptable Documents, or an acceptable List A or List C receipt described in these lists to reverify employment authorization.

Your employer may not specify which List A or List C document you must present and cannot reject an acceptable receipt.

If I have an EAD based on another immigration status, can I obtain a new TPS-based EAD?

Yes, if you are eligible for TPS, you can obtain a new TPS-based EAD, even if you already have an EAD or work authorization based on another immigration status. If you want to obtain a new TPS-based EAD valid through March 17, 2026, you must file Form I-765 and pay the associated fee (unless USCIS grants your fee waiver request).

Can my employer require that I provide any other documentation to complete Form I-9, such as evidence of my status, proof of my Somali citizenship, or a Form I-797C showing that I registered for TPS?

No. When completing Form I-9, employers must accept any documentation you choose to present from the Form I-9 Lists of Acceptable Documents that reasonably appears to be genuine and that relates to you, or an acceptable List A, List B, or List C receipt. Employers may not request other documentation, such as proof of Somali citizenship or proof of

registration for TPS, when completing Form I-9 for new hires or reverifying the employment authorization of current employees. If you present an EAD that USCIS has automatically extended, employers should accept it as a valid List A document if the EAD reasonably appears to be genuine and to relate to you. Refer to the “Note to Employees” section of this **Federal Register** notice for important information about your rights if your employer rejects lawful documentation, requires additional documentation, or otherwise discriminates against you based on your citizenship or immigration status or your national origin.

How do my employer and I complete Form I-9 using my automatically extended EAD for a new job?

When using an automatically extended EAD to complete Form I-9 for a new job before September 18, 2025:

1. For Section 1, you should:
 - a. Check “A noncitizen authorized to work until” and enter September 17, 2025, as the “expiration date”; and
 - b. Enter your USCIS number or A-Number where indicated. (Your EAD or other document from DHS will have your USCIS number or A-Number printed on it; the USCIS number is the same as your A-Number without the A prefix.)
2. For Section 2, employers should:
 - a. Determine whether the EAD is auto-extended by ensuring it is in category A-12 or C-19 and has a “Card Expires” date of September 17, 2024, or March 17, 2023;
 - b. Write in the document title;
 - c. Enter the issuing authority;
 - d. Provide the document number; and
 - e. Write September 17, 2025, as the expiration date.

Before the start of work on September 18, 2025, employers must reverify the employee’s employment authorization on Form I-9.

What updates should my current employer make to Form I-9 if my EAD has been automatically extended?

If you presented a TPS-related EAD that was valid when you first started your job and USCIS has now automatically extended your EAD, your employer may need to re-examine your current EAD if they do not have a copy of the EAD on file. Your employer should determine whether your EAD is automatically extended by ensuring that it contains Category A-12 or C-19 and has a “Card Expires” date of September 17, 2024, or March 17, 2023. Your employer may not rely on the country of birth listed on the card to determine

whether you are eligible for this extension.

If your employer determines that USCIS has automatically extended your EAD, they should update Section 2 of your previously completed Form I-9 as follows:

1. Write EAD EXT and September 17, 2025, as the last day of the automatic extension in the Additional Information field; and
2. Initial and date the correction.

Note: This is not considered a reverification. Employers do not reverify the employee until either the automatic extension has ended, or the employee presents a new document to show continued employment authorization, whichever is sooner. By September 18, 2025, when the employee's automatically extended EAD has expired, employers are required by law to reverify the employee's employment authorization on Form I-9.

If I am an employer enrolled in E-Verify, how do I verify a new employee whose EAD has been automatically extended?

Employers may create a case in E-Verify for a new employee by entering the number from the Document Number field on Form I-9 into the document number field in E-Verify. Employers should enter September 17, 2025, as the expiration date for an EAD that has been extended under this **Federal Register** notice.

If I am an employer enrolled in E-Verify, what do I do when I receive a "Work Authorization Documents Expiring" alert for an automatically extended EAD?

E-Verify automated the verification process for TPS-related EADs that are automatically extended. If you have an employee who provided a TPS-related EAD when they first started working for you, you will receive a "Work Authorization Documents Expiring" case alert when the auto-extension period for this EAD is about to expire. Before this employee starts work on September 18, 2025, you must reverify their employment authorization on Form I-9. Employers may not use E-Verify for reverification.

Note to All Employers

Employers are reminded that the laws requiring proper employment eligibility verification and prohibiting unfair immigration-related employment practices remain in full force. This **Federal Register** notice does not supersede or in any way limit applicable employment verification rules and policy guidance, including those rules setting forth reverification

requirements. For general questions about the employment eligibility verification process, employers may call USCIS at 888-464-4218 (TTY 877-875-6028) or email USCIS at I-9Central@uscis.dhs.gov. USCIS accepts calls and emails in English and many other languages. For questions about avoiding discrimination during the employment eligibility verification process (Form I-9 and E-Verify), employers may call the U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Immigrant and Employee Rights Section (IER) Employer Hotline at 800-255-8155 (TTY 800-237-2515). IER offers language interpretation in many languages. Employers may also email IER at IER@usdoj.gov or get more information online at <https://www.justice.gov/ier>.

Note to Employees

For general questions about the employment eligibility verification process, employees may call USCIS at 888-897-7781 (TTY 877-875-6028) or email USCIS at I-9Central@uscis.dhs.gov. USCIS accepts calls and emails in English, Spanish and many other languages. Employees or job applicants may also call the U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Immigrant and Employee Rights Section (IER) Worker Hotline at 800-255-7688 (TTY 800-237-2515) for information regarding employment discrimination based on citizenship, immigration status, or national origin, including discrimination related to Form I-9 and E-Verify. The IER Worker Hotline provides language interpretation in many languages.

To comply with the law, employers must accept any document or combination of documents from the Lists of Acceptable Documents if the documentation reasonably appears to be genuine and to relate to the employee, or an acceptable List A, List B, or List C receipt as described in these lists. Employers may not require extra or additional documentation other than what is required to complete Form I-9. Further, employers participating in E-Verify who receive an E-Verify case result of "Tentative Nonconfirmation" (mismatch) must promptly inform employees of the mismatch and give these employees an opportunity to resolve the mismatch. A mismatch means that the information entered into E-Verify from Form I-9 differs from records available to DHS.

Employers may not terminate, suspend, delay training, withhold or lower pay, or take any adverse action against an employee because of a mismatch while the case is still pending with E-Verify. A Final Nonconfirmation

(FNC) case result occurs if E-Verify cannot confirm an employee's employment eligibility. An employer may terminate employment based on a case result of FNC. Work-authorized employees who receive an FNC may call USCIS for assistance at 888-897-7781 (TTY 877-875-6028). For more information about E-Verify-related discrimination or to report an employer for discrimination in the E-Verify process based on citizenship, immigration status, or national origin, contact IER's Worker Hotline at 800-255-7688 (TTY 800-237-2515). Additional information about proper nondiscriminatory Form I-9 and E-Verify procedures is available on the IER website at <https://www.justice.gov/ier> and the USCIS and E-Verify websites at <https://www.uscis.gov/i-9-central> and <https://www.e-verify.gov>.

Note Regarding Federal, State, and Local Government Agencies (Such as Departments of Motor Vehicles)

For Federal purposes, if you present an automatically extended EAD referenced in this **Federal Register** notice, you do not need to show any other document, such as a Form I-797C, Notice of Action, reflecting receipt of a Form I-765 EAD renewal application or this **Federal Register** notice, to prove that you qualify for this extension. While Federal Government agencies must follow the guidelines laid out by the Federal Government, State and local government agencies establish their own rules and guidelines when granting certain benefits. Each state may have different laws, requirements, and determinations about what documents you need to provide to prove eligibility for certain benefits. Whether you are applying for a Federal, State, or local government benefit, you may need to provide the government agency with documents that show you are a TPS beneficiary or applicant, show you are authorized to work based on TPS or other status, or that may be used by DHS to determine if you have TPS or another immigration status. Examples of such documents are:

- Your current EAD with a TPS category code of A-12 or C-19, even if your country of birth noted on the EAD does not reflect the TPS-designated country of Somalia;
- Your Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record;
- Your Form I-797, Notice of Action, reflecting approval of your Form I-765; or
- Form I-797 or Form I-797C, Notice of Action, reflecting approval or receipt of a past or current Form I-821, if you received one from USCIS.

Check with the government agency requesting documentation about which document(s) the agency will accept.

Some state and local government agencies use SAVE to confirm the current immigration status of applicants for public benefits. While SAVE can verify that an individual has TPS or a pending TPS application, each agency's procedures govern whether they will accept an unexpired EAD, Form I-797, Form I-797C, or Form I-94. If an agency accepts the type of TPS-related document you present, such as an EAD, the agency should accept your automatically extended EAD, regardless of the country of birth listed on the EAD. It may assist the agency if you:

- a. Give the agency a copy of the relevant **Federal Register** notice showing the extension of TPS-related documentation in addition to your recent TPS-related document with your A-Number, USCIS number, or Form I-94 number;
- b. Explain that SAVE will be able to verify the continuation of your TPS using this information; and
- c. Ask the agency to initiate a SAVE query with your information and follow through with additional verification steps, if necessary, to get a final SAVE response verifying your TPS.

You can also ask the agency to look for SAVE notices or contact SAVE if they have any questions about your immigration status or automatic extension of TPS-related documentation. In most cases, SAVE provides an automated electronic response to benefit-granting agencies within seconds, but occasionally verification can be delayed.

You can check the status of your SAVE verification by using CaseCheck at <https://www.uscis.gov/save/save-casecheck>. CaseCheck is a free service that lets you follow the progress of your SAVE verification case using your date of birth and one immigration identifier number (such as your A-Number, USCIS number, or Form I-94 number) or Verification Case Number. If an agency has denied your application based solely or in part on a SAVE response, the agency must allow you to appeal the decision in accordance with the agency's procedures. If the agency has received and acted on or will act on a SAVE verification and you do not believe the SAVE response is correct, the SAVE website, <https://www.uscis.gov/save>, has detailed information on how to correct or update your immigration record, make an appointment, or submit a written request to correct records.

[FR Doc. 2024-15829 Filed 7-19-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-97-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR-7080-N-32]

30-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: License for the Use of Personally Identifiable Information Protected Under the Privacy Act of 1974, OMB Control No.: 2528-0297

AGENCY: Office of Policy Development and Research, Chief Data Officer, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: HUD is seeking approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the information collection described below. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, HUD is requesting comment from all interested parties on the proposed collection of information. The purpose of this notice is to allow for an additional 30 days of public comment.

DATES: *Comments Due Date:* August 21, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposal. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function. Interested persons are also invited to submit comments regarding this proposal and comments should refer to the proposal by name and/or OMB Control Number and should be sent to: Anna Guido, Clearance Officer, REE, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 8210, Washington, DC 20410-5000; email PaperworkReductionActOffice@hud.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna P. Guido, Reports Management Officer, REE, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 8210, Washington, DC 20410; email: PaperworkReductionActOffice@hud.gov, telephone (202) 402-5535. This is not a toll-free number, HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech or communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit: <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs>.

Copies of available documents submitted to OMB may be obtained from Ms. Guido.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice informs the public that HUD is seeking approval from OMB for the information collection described in Section A.

The **Federal Register** notice that solicited public comment on the information collection for a period of 60 days was published on March 12, 2024 at 89 FR 17864.

A. Overview of Information Collection

Title of Information Collection: License for the Use of Personally Identifiable Information Protected Under the Privacy Act of 1974.

OMB Approval Number: 2528-0297.

Type of Request: Reinstatement with change of a previously approved collection.

Form Number: N/A.

Description of the need for the information and proposed use: The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) collects and maintains personally identifiable information on tenants in public and assisted housing, the confidentiality of which is protected by the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a). On occasion, HUD shares this information with contractors and grantees, subject to stringent requirements to protect these households from unauthorized disclosure of information. The purpose for sharing is to further policy-relevant research on the effectiveness of HUD programs.

HUD may, under the terms of the Routine Uses published in its various System of Records Notices, share these data with parties whom HUD has awarded contracts, grants, service agreements, or other agreements. HUD has shared data with contractors and grantees, but it has not until now shared data under service agreements because it has not until now proposed a legal form for effectuating such an agreement. HUD does not wish to limit access to the information to parties that have received specific funding to carry out a study through a grant or contract. Instead, HUD proposes to share the data with legitimate research organizations that have conceived policy-relevant analyses and that are able and willing to protect the data from unauthorized disclosure. The legal form for the proposed service agreement is herein called a "license."

HUD wishes to continue making the data available for statistical, research, or evaluation purposes to organizations and qualified and capable of research and analysis consistent with the statistical, research, or evaluation