

**CUBAN, HAITIAN,
NICARAGUAN
AND
VENEZUELAN
PAROLE
PROGRAM
(CHNV)**

DHS has announced processes through which nationals of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela, and their immediate family members, may request to come to the United States in a safe and orderly way. Qualified beneficiaries who are outside the United States and lack U.S. entry documents may be considered, on a case-by-case basis, for advanced authorization to travel and a temporary period of parole for up to two years for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

Individuals participating in these processes must have a supporter in the United States who agrees to provide them with financial support for the duration of their parole in the United States.

To participate, eligible beneficiaries must:

- Have a supporter in the United States;
- Undergo and clear robust security vetting;
- Meet other eligibility criteria; and
- Warrant a favorable exercise of discretion.

WHO CAN BE A SUPPORTER?

An individual who holds lawful status in the United States or is a parolee or beneficiary of deferred action or Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) who has passed security and background vetting and demonstrated sufficient financial resources to receive, maintain, and support the individual(s) whom they commit to supporting for the duration of their stay in the United States.

Examples of individuals who meet the supporter requirement include:

- U.S. citizens and nationals;
- Lawful permanent residents, lawful temporary residents, and conditional permanent residents;
- Nonimmigrants in lawful status (who maintain their nonimmigrant status and have not violated any of the terms or conditions of their nonimmigrant status);
- Asylees, refugees, and parolees;
- Individuals granted Temporary Protected Status (TPS); and

Beneficiaries of deferred action (including deferred action for childhood arrivals) or DED.

U.S.-based supporters will initiate an online request on behalf of a named beneficiary, by submitting a Form I-134A to USCIS for each beneficiary, including minor children. Supporters can be individuals filing independently, filing with other individuals, or filing on behalf of organizations, businesses, or other entities. There is no fee required to file Form I-134A. The supporter will be vetted by the U.S. government to protect against exploitation and abuse and to ensure that they are able to financially support the beneficiary they are agreeing to support.

Examples of the types of support for beneficiaries that supporters should keep in mind when considering their ability to meet this commitment include:

- Receiving the beneficiary upon arrival in the United States and transporting them to initial housing;
- Ensuring that the beneficiary has safe and appropriate housing for the duration of their parole and initial basic necessities;
- As appropriate, helping the beneficiary complete necessary paperwork such as for employment authorization, for a Social Security card, and for services for which they may be eligible;
- Ensuring that the beneficiary's health care and medical needs are met for the duration of the parole; and
- As appropriate, assisting the beneficiary with accessing education, learning English, securing employment, and enrolling children in school.

Supporters must file a separate Form I-134A for each beneficiary, even minor children. Multiple supporters may join together to support a beneficiary. In this case, a supporter should file a Form I-134A and in the filing include supplementary evidence demonstrating the identity of, and resources to be provided by, the additional supporters and attach a statement explaining the intent to share responsibility to support the beneficiary. These supporters' ability to support a beneficiary will be assessed collectively.

Organizations, businesses, and other entities can play a critical role in providing support for beneficiaries arriving through this process. Although an individual is required to file and sign the Form I-134A, they can do so in association with or on behalf of an organization, business, or other entity that will provide some or all of the necessary support to the beneficiary. Individual supporters filing with or on behalf of an organization, business, or other entity should submit evidence of the entity's commitment to support the beneficiary when they file the Form I-134A.

Organizations outside of the government may be able to help potential supporters and beneficiaries to prepare for this process. Two organizations that specialize in providing the public with information about providing welcome to newcomers and resources to support participation in these processes are listed below.

- [Welcome.us](#) provides information on welcoming and supporting newcomer populations.
- [Community Sponsorship Hub](#) has established the [Sponsor Circle Program](#), which can provide resources and ongoing guidance to supporters.

This information is provided for informational purposes only. DHS does not endorse these entities. Using these entities in lieu of any other entity does not give any parolee preferential treatment in the adjudication of their application.

WHO CAN BE A BENEFICIARY?

- Be outside the United States;
- Be a national of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, or Venezuela; or be an immediate family member (spouse, common-law partner, and/or unmarried child under the age of 21) who is traveling with an eligible Cuban, Haitian, Nicaraguan, or Venezuelan;
- Have a U.S.-based supporter who filed a Form I-134A on their behalf that USCIS has vetted and confirmed;
- Possess an unexpired passport valid for international travel;
- Provide for their own commercial travel to an air U.S. POE and final U.S. destination;
- Undergo and pass required national security and public safety vetting;
- Comply with all additional requirements, including vaccination requirements and other public health guidelines; and
- Demonstrate that a grant of parole is warranted based on significant public benefit or urgent humanitarian reasons, and that a favorable exercise of discretion is otherwise merited.

WHO IS NOT ELIGIBLE TO BE A BENEFICIARY?

An individual is ineligible to be considered for parole under these processes if that person is a dual national or permanent resident of, or holds refugee status in, another country, unless DHS operates a similar parole process for the country's nationals. This requirement does not apply to immediate family members (spouse, common-law partner, or unmarried child under the age of 21) of an eligible national of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, or Venezuela with whom they are traveling.

In addition, a potential beneficiary is ineligible for advance authorization to travel to the United States as well as parole under these processes if that person:

- Fails to pass national security and public safety vetting or is otherwise deemed not to merit a favorable exercise of discretion;
- Has been ordered removed from the United States within the prior five years or is subject to a bar to inadmissibility based on a prior removal order;
- Has crossed irregularly into the United States, between the POEs, after the date the process was announced (for Venezuelans, after Oct. 19, 2022; for Cubans, Haitians, and Nicaraguans, after Jan. 9, 2023), except individuals permitted a single instance of voluntary departure pursuant to INA § 240B, 8 U.S.C. § 1229c or withdrawal of their application for admission pursuant to INA § 235(a)(4), 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(4) will remain eligible;
- Has irregularly crossed the Mexican or Panamanian border after the date the process was announced (for Venezuelans, after Oct. 19, 2022; for Cubans, Haitians, and Nicaraguans, after Jan. 9, 2023); or
- Is under 18 and not traveling through this process accompanied by a parent or legal guardian, and as such is a child whom the inspecting officer would determine to be an unaccompanied child.

Unaccompanied Children

Children under the age of 18 traveling without their parent or legal guardian are not eligible for advance authorization to travel or parole under these processes.

Upon arrival at a U.S. port of entry, a child who is not traveling with their parent or legal guardian may be transferred to the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), as required by law under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008. For more information, please visit the [HHS Unaccompanied Children webpage](#).

Since they are ineligible to pursue travel authorization under these processes, children who are not traveling with a parent or legal guardian but are coming to the United States to meet a parent or legal guardian may instead seek parole through the standard Form I-131 parole process. In the Form I-131 parole process, children who wish to travel without a parent or legal guardian will need written permission from all adults with legal custody of the child (including parents or legal guardians) to travel to the United States.

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PROCESS ON HOW TO APPLY

Beneficiaries cannot directly apply for these processes. A supporter in the United States must first complete and file Form I-134A with USCIS on behalf of a beneficiary and include information about them and contact details, such as an email address. If we deem the Form I-134A sufficient, in our discretion, we will send the beneficiary information about the next step in the process to be considered for authorization to travel to the United States and parole consideration at an airport of entry.

Once beneficiaries receive their travel authorization, they should arrange to fly directly to their final destination in the United States. Upon arrival at the interior port of entry, individuals will be inspected by CBP and required to submit additional information, to include fingerprints, for further biometric vetting, and then be considered for a discretionary grant of parole. Those who attempt to enter the U.S. at land ports of entry will not be considered for parole through this process and will generally be denied entry.

Step 1: Financial Support

- A U.S.-based supporter will submit a Form I-134A, Online Request to be a Supporter and Declaration of Financial Support, with USCIS through the online myUSCIS web portal to initiate the process. The Form I-134A identifies and collects information on both the supporter and the beneficiary. The supporter must submit a separate Form I-134A for each beneficiary they are seeking to support, including immediate family members and minor children.
- USCIS will then vet the supporter to ensure that they are able to financially support the individual they are agreeing to support and to protect against exploitation and abuse. USCIS, in our discretion, must vet and confirm supporters before they move forward in the process.

Step 2: Submit Biographic Information

- If USCIS confirms a supporter, the listed beneficiary will receive an email from USCIS with instructions on how to create a USCIS online account and other next steps. The beneficiary must confirm their biographic information in myUSCIS and attest to meeting the eligibility requirements.
- As part of confirming eligibility in their online account, individuals who seek authorization to travel to the United States must confirm that they meet public health requirements, including certain vaccination requirements.

Step 3: Submit Request in CBP One Mobile Application

- After confirming biographic information in their online account and completing required eligibility attestations, the beneficiary will receive instructions through myUSCIS on how to access the [CBP One mobile application \(PDF, 771.55 KB\)](#). The beneficiary must enter their biographic information into CBP One and provide a photo.

Step 4: Advance Travel Authorization to the United States

- After completing Step 3, the beneficiary will receive a notice in their online account confirming whether CBP will, in its discretion, provide them with advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek a discretionary grant of parole on a case-by-case basis.
- If approved, this authorization is valid for 90 days. Beneficiaries are responsible for securing their own travel via air to the United States. Approval of advance authorization to travel does not guarantee entry or parole into the United States at a U.S. port of entry. Parole is a discretionary determination made by CBP at the port of entry, based on a finding that parole is warranted due to urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

Step 5: Seeking Parole at the Port of Entry

- When a beneficiary arrives a port of entry, CBP will inspect them and consider them for a grant of discretionary parole on a case-by-case basis.
- As part of the inspection, beneficiaries will undergo additional screening and vetting, to include additional fingerprint biometric vetting consistent with the CBP inspection process. Individuals who are determined to pose a national security or public safety threat, or otherwise not warrant parole as a matter of discretion upon inspection, will be processed under an appropriate processing pathway and may be referred to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

Step 6: Parole

- Individuals granted parole under these processes generally will be paroled into the United States for a period of up to two years, subject to applicable health and vetting requirements, and will be eligible to apply for employment authorization under existing regulations.
- Individuals granted parole may request work authorization from USCIS by filing a [Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization](#), either [online](#) or via mail.

If the Form I-134A is Sufficient

If we confirm in our discretion that the Form I-134A is sufficient, the beneficiary will receive an email from USCIS with instructions on how to set up a USCIS online account and other next steps. The beneficiary must confirm their biographic information on myUSCIS and attest to completion of all requirements, including:

- An attestation affirming that
 - you are not a permanent resident or dual national of any country other than your country of nationality, and that you do not currently hold refugee status in any country, unless DHS operates a similar parole process for the country's nationals; or
 - you are the spouse, common-law partner, or unmarried child under the age of 21 and traveling with an eligible national;
- An [attestation](#) to certify understanding of the family relationship requirements for children under 18; and
- An attestation that you have completed vaccine requirements or are eligible for an exception to vaccine requirements for measles, polio, and the first dose of a COVID-19 vaccine [approved or authorized by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration \(FDA\)](#) or [Emergency Use Listed \(EUL\) by the World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#).

After arriving in the United States, the beneficiary must attest to receiving a medical screening for tuberculosis, including an Interferon-Gamma Release Assay (IGRA) test, within 90 days.

If the Form I-134A is Insufficient

If we are unable to confirm the Form I-134A is sufficient, that decision is final. The beneficiary will receive an email from USCIS notifying them that we determined the Form I-134A filed on their behalf was insufficient. We will not consider the beneficiary for parole under this parole process based on the insufficient Form I-134A. However, the supporter may file a new Form I-134A on behalf of the same or another beneficiary, or a different supporter may file a Form I-134A on behalf of the beneficiary.

Authorization to Travel to the United States

Once the beneficiary has confirmed their biographic information and attested to completing all other requirements, we will process their case further. Beneficiaries will receive an email instructing them to check their online account in myUSCIS for the result of their authorization to travel. This authorization is valid for 90 days.

If the beneficiary has been authorized to travel to the United States, they must arrange and fund their own travel. Beneficiaries must arrange to fly to the United States by air directly to an interior port of entry and their final destination.

After the Beneficiary is Paroled into the United States

Applying for Employment Authorization

After you (the beneficiary) are paroled into the United States, you are eligible to apply for discretionary employment authorization from USCIS. To apply for an Employment Authorization Document (EAD), you must submit [Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization](#), using the (c)(11) category code with the required fee or apply for a fee waiver.

To file Form I-765 online, eligible applicants will access their USCIS online account at my.uscis.gov.

Applicants who are requesting a waiver of the Form I-765 filing fee must submit Form I-765 by mail.

Obtaining a Social Security Number and Card

We encourage you to apply for a Social Security number (SSN) using [Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization](#), and following the form instructions. If you request an SSN in Part 2 (Items 13.a-17.b) of your Form I-765, and your application is approved, USCIS will electronically transmit that data to the Social Security Administration (SSA), and SSA will assign you an SSN and issue you a Social Security card. SSA will mail your Social Security card directly to the address you provide on Form I-765. Social Security numbers generally are assigned to people who are authorized to work in the United States. Social Security numbers are used to report your wages to the government and to determine eligibility for Social Security benefits.

If you do not request an SSN on your Form I-765, you can apply for an SSN after you receive your EAD from USCIS using the instructions on SSA's [Social Security Number and Card](#) webpage.

Terminating Your Parole

If you have already been paroled into the United States, your parole will automatically be terminated if:

- You depart the United States; or
- Your parole period expires.

DHS may also decide to terminate your parole in its discretion for other reasons, such as violating any laws of the United States. Individuals with expired parole are expected to depart the country of their own accord. Individuals in the United States encountered after their parole has terminated generally will be placed in removal proceedings.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q1. Is the U.S. Government limiting how many individuals are allowed to enter the United States under these processes?

The U.S. government will provide travel authorization for to up to 30,000 individuals to come to the United States each month across the Cuban, Haitian, Nicaraguan, and Venezuelan parole processes.

Can you submit Form I-134A by paper?

No. Supporters filing under the processes may only submit Form I-134A online through the [USCIS online account](#).

Is there a cost to file Form I-134A?

No. There is no fee to file Form I-134A, and supporters may not ask for a fee from a beneficiary to file the Form I-134A on the beneficiary's behalf. Neither the supporter nor the beneficiary is required to pay the U.S. government a fee for the request.

Do I need to be a family member of a beneficiary to submit a Form I-134A on their behalf under the process?

No.

How long will it take between the time a supporter submits Form I-134A and when a beneficiary is granted travel authorization under these processes?

USCIS and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) are committed to reviewing and processing cases as thoroughly and expeditiously as possible. During the process, several steps must be completed and will depend on action taken by supporters and beneficiaries. In the initial part of the process, we will review and provide responses to the supporter's Form I-134A as quickly as possible. Once we confirm the Form I-134A, we will contact the beneficiary via email with instructions for creating a USCIS online account and [adding their case](#). In the online account, the beneficiary reviews their biographical information and completes the necessary attestations (including attestations for eligibility and vaccine requirements) for themselves and travel group members and submits the information to CBP.

The beneficiary must also submit their live photo on the [CBP One mobile app](#). Once the photo has been submitted, the process transitions to CBP. CBP will vet available biographic information and the facial photograph to determine whether to authorize the beneficiary's travel to the United States to seek parole. CBP will then send the travel authorization determination to USCIS to be posted to the beneficiary's USCIS account. If the application for travel authorization is approved, the beneficiary is responsible for arranging and funding their own travel to the United States. If CBP approves travel authorization, it is generally valid for 90 days, and will post to the beneficiary's USCIS online account.

The status of a travel authorization may change at any time as a result of the vetting process. Individuals should monitor their USCIS online account frequently for messages and notices from USCIS, and for the most current travel authorization status.

I was granted an initial TPS and have re-registered for TPS but am waiting for final approval from USCIS. Can I apply to be a supporter?

Yes. If you were granted initial TPS and have a pending re-registration for TPS, you are eligible to be a supporter.

How does the process work when there is more than one supporter for a beneficiary?

Multiple supporters may join together to support a beneficiary. In this case, one supporter should file a Form I-134A and include supplementary evidence demonstrating the identity of, and resources to be provided by, the additional supporters and attach a statement explaining the intent to share responsibility to support the beneficiary. These supporters' ability to support a beneficiary will be assessed collectively.

I want to support a family of four. Can I file one Form I-134A for the entire family?

No. Supporters must file a separate Form I-134A for each beneficiary, including minor children.

I'm a U.S. citizen, but I live abroad. Would I be eligible to become a supporter?

To be eligible to become a supporter, you must be based in the United States.

Is there a specific income requirement for Form I-134A?

No. Each potential supporter's circumstances are unique, and we review financial information provided by them on Form I-134A about all assets and resources.

What type of financial proof must I provide? Do I need to provide my tax filings, proof of employment, and bank statement, or can I submit only one of these documents?

Supporters should determine what financial information they have about their assets to help USCIS determine their financial suitability. Some examples of financial evidence may include your federal income tax filing, bank statements, Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, from your employer, pay stub or pay statements from the past few months, and any proof of income coming into your household.

Can a beneficiary under the processes be in the United States?

No.

Does the beneficiary have to live with their supporters after being paroled into the United States?

No. The beneficiary is not required to live with their supporter; however, the types of support beneficiaries may need in addition to financial support for the duration of their parole period include safe and appropriate housing, health care, transportation, obtaining initial basic necessities, assistance with submitting forms such as the employment authorization application, learning English, securing employment, and enrolling children in school.

I meet the requirements to be considered for a travel authorization under the process, but my husband is a dual national of another country. Can I be the primary beneficiary to allow him to qualify for the process?

Yes. While eligible beneficiaries under the process may not be a permanent resident or be a dual national of any other country, and not currently hold refugee status in any country (unless DHS operates a similar parole process for the country's nationals) this requirement does not apply to immediate family members.

I understand that having a pending immigration case with USCIS will not make me ineligible for the process; however, if I am paroled into the United States under the process and my pending immigration case is approved, will that impact my ability to adjust status at a later time?

If you are paroled into the United States under the process and have a separate immigration case pending with USCIS, your ability to adjust status will not be impacted directly by your parole under this process.

Am I obligated to repay my supporter for financially agreeing to support me under this new process?

Beneficiaries are not obligated to repay, reimburse, work for, serve, marry, or otherwise compensate their supporter in exchange for filing Form I-134A on your behalf or for providing financial support while you are in the United States. Access to this process is free. Neither the supporter nor the beneficiary is required to pay the U.S. government a fee for the Form I-134A or participation in the process. Beware of any scams or potential exploitation by anyone who asks for money associated with applying to this process.

My passport is expired. Do I need to request an extension, or will my expired passport be accepted?

The beneficiary must have a valid, unexpired passport. Certified extensions of passport validity serve to meet this requirement. If a beneficiary's passport validity has been extended, the expiration date of the extension should be reflected as the passport expiration date. CBP will not authorize travel if the beneficiary's passport or extension is expired.

Q2. Can children travel under the passport of their parents?

Minor children traveling with their parent must have their own passport and may not be included on a parent's passport.

Where will my biometrics be taken?

Individuals must submit certain biographic and biometric information to DHS for screening and vetting purposes. If an individual receives authorization to travel to the United States, upon arrival to a U.S. port of entry, each individual will be required to submit additional information, to include fingerprints, for further biometric vetting.

What if I do not have access to a U.S. Food and Drug Administration COVID-19 vaccine?

Before traveling to the United States, you must attest that you have completed vaccine requirements or are eligible for an exception to vaccine requirements for measles, polio, and the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine approved or authorized by the [U.S. Food and Drug Administration](#) or [Emergency Use Listed \(EUL\) by the World Health Organization](#).

My travel authorization will expire soon, and I have been unable to arrange travel to the United States. Can I request an extension?

If, for reasons beyond your control, you cannot travel within the 90-day travel authorization validity period, your supporter may submit a one-time request for a 90-day travel authorization extension to USCIS. Only confirmed supporters who have filed Form I-134A, Online Request to be a Supporter and Declaration of Financial Support (previously the Form I-134, Declaration of Financial Support) on behalf of an eligible beneficiary or their immediate family member may request a one-time extension of a previously approved travel authorization. Beneficiaries may not request an extension of their travel authorization on their own behalf.

Supporters must submit the extension request no more than 30 days before, and no more than 30 days after, the expiration date of the original approved travel authorization period. Supporters must request a separate extension for each beneficiary by following the steps below.