

## F.A.Q. on CHNV Parole Recission Update

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### What is the CHNV Parole Program?

On January 6, 2023, the Biden Administration formally launched a humanitarian parole program allowing certain nationals from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela (CHNV) to apply for entry to the United States for a temporary stay of up to two years. During the course of the CHNV program, almost 532,000 people had been granted parole, according to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

In late 2024, the Biden Administration decided not to offer a re-parole process for the CHNV parole program. On January 20, 2025, President Trump signed an [executive order entitled "Securing Our Borders."](#) Section 7 of this executive order specifically called for an end to the CHNV parole program. New grants of travel authorization or parole under CHNV ended.

### What is the latest on the CHNV program?

On March 25, DHS issued a [notice](#) in the Federal Register terminating the Parole Processes for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans and Venezuelans (CHNV). The Notice effectively terminates the program and the humanitarian parole held by the individuals who entered the U.S. through it. Termination of respective paroles will take effect on April 24 — 30 days after the notice was published unless the Secretary makes an individual determination to the contrary. Nationals who hold CHNV parole and their U.S. sponsors are challenging the termination of the parole programs in [court](#).

### What does this termination mean?

The termination notice of CHNV parole specifies that:

- Parole for those admitted under CHNV and whose parole has not already expired, will end on April 24.
- CHNV beneficiaries who do not have a lawful basis to stay in U.S. must depart the U.S. before their parole termination date.
- Individuals who have obtained a lawful immigration status or other basis that permits them to remain in the U.S. are not required to depart the U.S. following the notice.
- After termination of the parole, DHS intends to revoke the employment authorization of CHNV parolees (granted under the c(11) category), meaning they will lose work authorization unless they have gained or applied for another status that provides work authorization, such as Temporary Protected Status (TPS) or a pending asylum application.

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### **Does this recission impact other parole programs?**

No. This termination notice is specific to the CHNV parole program and does not apply to any other parole program. Other categorical parole programs, however, are under DHS review.

### **Has the 2023 TPS Designation for Venezuela been terminated?**

Yes. On Feb. 5, 2025, DHS [terminated](#) the 2023 Designation of TPS for Venezuela. The termination is effective April 7, 2025. Previously, on Jan. 28, 2025, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Noem [rescinded](#) the Jan. 17, 2025, [notice](#) that extended a TPS designation for Venezuela and reverted to the TPS redesignation [announced](#) in Oct. 2023. The DHS [termination](#) of the 2023 Designation of TPS for Venezuela does not apply to the 2021 Designation of TPS for Venezuela, which expires on Sept. 10, 2025. DHS must issue a decision on the status of the 2021 TPS Designation for Venezuela by July 12, 2025. The termination of TPS for Venezuela has been challenged in several lawsuits including [NTPSA v. Noem](#).

### **How has TPS Designation for Haiti changed?**

On Feb. 20, 2025, DHS issued a [notice](#) that amends the period of extension and redesignation of [Haiti](#) for TPS from 18 months to 12 months, with a new end date of Aug. 3, 2025, and makes a corresponding change to the initial registration period for new applicants under the redesignation, which will now remain in effect through Aug. 3, 2025. These actions are being challenged in lawsuits including [Haitian Americans United Inc., et al v. Trump](#).

### **What is parole?**

As a statutory provision, parole gives the executive branch, specifically the Secretary of Homeland Security — the discretionary authority to permit certain individuals on a case-by-case basis to enter and remain in the United States for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. It's important to note that parole does not confer a durable immigration status and applies only for limited periods of time.

### **Has parole been used before?**

Yes. Both Republican and Democratic administrations have used parole authority for 70 years including programs for Vietnamese and Cuban nationals. In 1980, Cubans and Haitians were paroled into the U.S. during the Mariel Boatlift. Family reunification parole programs have been offered for certain nationalities, beginning with a program for Cubans launched in 2007 by the Bush Administration.

Afghans were granted parole after the 2021 withdrawal and evacuation of Afghanistan. The Biden Administration announced a Uniting for Ukraine (U4U) parole program for U.S.-based sponsors to apply for Ukrainian nationals to receive travel authorization and parole to the United States.

These examples demonstrate a longstanding commitment to ensuring access to temporary lawful pathways for protection.

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