HUMANITARIAN PAROLE FOR PEOPLE LIVING ABROAD

→ WHAT IS HUMANITARIAN PAROLE?

Humanitarian parole is provided to individuals living abroad and who cannot otherwise legally enter the United States. It grants permission to enter and remain in the United States for a limited period of time. Individuals that enter the United States with parole may also apply for a work permit, for the same duration as the parole. However, humanitarian parole is not a visa and it is not a form of permanent residency or status in the United States.

According to established law, parole can be provided to a variety of people, but the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has used its authority to grant parole in very few cases, often creating specific requirements or programs for residents of certain countries.

□ HOW CAN I REQUEST HUMANITARIAN PAROLE?

Requests for humanitarian parole are reviewed by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) on a case by case basis. If USCIS approves a request for parole, the individual may apply for travel documents at their nearest U.S. consulate. Once the documentation is obtained, the applicant can travel to the United States and present these documents to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). If CBP approves the entry, the applicant will be allowed entry into the United States for a limited period of time, which will be indicated by an entry stamp on the passport or other travel document.

□ DOES MY FAMILY MEMBER MEET THE REQUIREMENTS FOR **HUMANITARIAN PAROLE?**

We recommend reviewing the attached parole chart to see if your family member meets the necessary requirements. But, remember, parole is a discretionary program and there are exceptions to who can apply for parole, such as having a deportation order. If you believe that your family member may qualify, make an appointment to receive legal advice.

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TYPES OF PAROLE	COUNTRIES FOR WHICH IT APPLIES							
	Colombia	Cuba	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Nicaragua	Venezuela
HUMANITARIAN OR SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC BENEFIT PAROLE: typically awarded for 1 year Who can petition: anyone, including the beneficiary, as long as they have financial support in the United States. Who can benefit: those with significant humanitarian or public benefit motives.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CENTRAL AMERICAN MINORS PROGRAM (CAM): typically awarded for 2 years Who can petition: parents (biological, adoptive, or through marriage) or legal guardians who meet immigration category requirements. Eligible immigration categories include: permanent residency, temporary protected status, deferred action, parole (for at least one year), deferred enforced departure, withholding of removal, and those with pending petitions for asylum or U nonimmigrant status (if applied before May 15, 2021). Who can benefit: unmarried minors under the age of 21 that are from one of the eligible countries, as well as their close family members. Close family members include: (1) children of the minor, if also unmarried and under 21; (2) parents of the minor (biological or through marriage), if living in the same household as the minor; and/or (3) the primary caretaker of the minor.			X	X		X		
PROCESSES FOR CUBANS, HAITIANS, NICARAGUANS, AND VENEZUELANS (CHNV): typically awarded for 3 years Who can petition: U.S. citizens, permanent residents, or individuals who meet the immigration category requirements. Eligible immigration categories include: temporary protected status, deferred action, parole, deferred enforced departure, withholding of removal, and asylum. Who can benefit: nationals and close family members from the included countries. Close family members include spouses, common-law partners, and unmarried children under the age of 21.		X			X		X	X
FAMILY REUNIFICATION PROGRAM: typically awarded for 3 years Who can petition: only U.S. citizens and permanent residents. Only by invitation. Who can benefit: Those that have an approved I-130 petition and receive an invitation. Additional beneficiaries in the family: spouses and unmarried children under the age of 21. If the petitioner is a U.S. citizen, their immediate family members (spouses or unmarried children under 21) will not be able to benefit from the program in the cases of the special programs for Cuba and Haiti. Currently, there are no new invitations being sent to Cuban or Haitian citizens.	X	X	X	X	X	X		