

PAROLE PROCESSES FOR CUBANS, HAITIANS, NICARAGUANS AND VENEZUELAN (PROCESS FOR CHNV)

WHAT IS THE NEW PAROLE PROCESS?

Parole is used to allow someone into the U.S. for a temporary period of time because of an emergency, an urgent humanitarian reason, or when there is significant public benefit. The U.S. government will sometimes create special parole programs to help certain groups of people or people from certain countries that may be going through particularly difficult times to enter the U.S. more quickly.

At the start of January 2023, the U.S. began a new parole process for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans ("Process for CHNV"). The new plan is based off a similar plan that was only for Venezuelans. Process for CHNV, like the plan it is based on, has many problems and will force a lot more people to leave the U.S. than it will allow to stay. This is because along with the new parole program, the U.S. is introducing other policies which make coming to and staying in the U.S. as an asylum seeker at the southern border almost impossible. Also, the requirements for Process for CHNV will leave out many people who need this kind of help.

Those paroled under Process for CHNV **will be allowed into the U.S. for up to two years** and **will be able to apply for work authorization.** However, the application approval processes for parole and work authorization will likely each take a long time, up to several months, because of how many will need to be processed.

It's important to know that the **history of racism and prejudice** in the U.S. means that **Haitians are less likely to be selected** for parole under the new program, a program which already makes getting parole very hard.

What are the steps to get parole under Process for CHNV?

•STEP 1

- Under Process for CHNV, migrants must first have a sponsor in the U.S.
- A sponsor must have legal status (including US citizenship, green card, or TPS) and must be able to show they can support the migrant, or "beneficiary," for two years.
- The parole process begins with the sponsor's application.

•STEP 2

- After the sponsor is approved, USCIS will send the beneficiary instructions for next steps.
- The beneficiary must have a valid email address and ability to access the online account for their case.
- Once the beneficiary is approved, they have 90 days to fly to the U.S. They must arrive by air, and they must pay for their own flight.

•STEP 3

- When the migrant beneficiary arrives in the U.S., CBP will inspect them and determine if they are any kind of security risk.
- At the airport, CBP will consider whether to grant the migrant parole.**

Who qualifies for parole under Process for CHNV?

•In addition to having a sponsor in the U.S. and arranging their own air travel, migrants must:

- Be a national of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, or Venezuela, *or* be an immediate family member of a beneficiary.
- Be outside the United States.
- Have an unexpired passport valid for international travel.
- Pass required security checks.
- Comply with all vaccination requirements and other public health guidelines.
- Not be a permanent resident, dual national, or hold refugee status in any other country.
- Not have been ordered removed from the U.S. within the past 5 years or be barred because of a past removal order.
- Not have crossed into the U.S. between ports of entry after Jan. 9, 2023 (for Cubans, Haitians, and Nicaraguans) or Oct. 19, 2022 (for Venezuelans).
- Not have crossed the Mexican or Panamanian borders after Jan. 9, 2023 (or for Venezuelans, after Oct. 19, 2022) between ports of entry.

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