



# Parole Requests

Fiscal Year 2023, Fourth Quarter

*April 3, 2024*

Fiscal Year 2023 Report to Congress



**Homeland  
Security**

*Under Secretary for Management*

# Message from the Office of the Under Secretary for Management

April 3, 2024

I am pleased to present the following report, “Parole Requests” for Fiscal Year (FY) 2023, Fourth Quarter, which was prepared by the Office of Homeland Security Statistics.

The report was compiled pursuant to direction in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the FY 2023 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-328).

The report provides breakdowns of the number of parole requests received and granted, and for those granted, the rationale for each grant and its duration.

Pursuant to congressional requirements, this report is provided to the following Members of Congress:

The Honorable David Joyce  
Chair, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Henry Cuellar  
Ranking Member, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Chris Murphy  
Chair, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Katie Britt  
Ranking Member, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the Office of Legislative Affairs at (202) 447-5890.

Sincerely,

**RANDOLPH D ALLES** Digitally signed by  
RANDOLPH D ALLES  
Date: 2024.04.02  
18:30:47 -04'00'

R.D. Alles  
Deputy Under Secretary for Management



# Executive Summary

Section 212(d)(5)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security, at the Secretary's discretion, to "parole into the United States temporarily under such conditions as he [or she] may prescribe only on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit any alien applying for admission into the United States." Parole allows a noncitizen, who may be inadmissible, to enter, re-enter, or remain in the United States for a temporary period and for a specific purpose.

A noncitizen who is paroled is allowed to physically enter the United States but is not "admitted" and remains an "applicant for admission" even while paroled. As a matter of discretion, DHS may authorize parole and issue a travel document to permit a noncitizen to travel to appear at a port of entry (POE) to seek parole into the United States or may authorize the Department of State to issue a travel document on DHS's behalf. The travel document does not entitle a noncitizen to be paroled into the United States; U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) must make a discretionary decision regarding parole when a noncitizen arrives at a POE. In some circumstances, noncitizens may also apply for parole and be granted parole from within the United States. For example, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) may parole noncitizens within its custody.

This report provides a quarterly breakdown of parole requests received and granted, and for those granted, the rationale for each grant and its duration. In this report, parole is broken down into three categories: requests, approvals, and grants. Each of these categories represents a stage in the parole process, although not all paroles require all three stages. Requests are the number of applications and petitions for parole submitted. Approvals are the number of parole requests authorized. Grants are the number of paroles given. Note that approvals are distinct from grants; an approval is the authorization of parole, while a grant confers parole. For example, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) may approve a noncitizen's parole application, but that noncitizen may not receive the grant of parole until the person appears at a POE and is paroled into the United States by CBP.

During FY 2023, DHS granted 1,340,002 paroles. Of these, CBP granted 1,244,348 paroles, including 940,348 paroles by the Office of Field Operations and 304,000 paroles by the U.S. Border Patrol. ICE granted 85,608 paroles. USCIS granted 10,046 paroles. DHS received 2,709,092 parole requests and approved 782,716. ICE received 10,840 requests for parole and approved 7,711. USCIS received 2,698,252 requests for parole and approved 775,005. These numbers reflect total parole requests and grants processed, not unique individuals. A noncitizen may apply for parole or have a supporter petition for parole multiple times.

Each grant of parole was made on a case-by-case basis for a duration generally between 30 days and 3 years and was based on significant public benefit and/or urgent humanitarian reasons.



# Parole Requests – Fiscal Year 2023, Fourth Quarter

## Table of Contents

I. Legislative Language .....	1
II. Background .....	2
III. Data Summary .....	5
Appendix A: DHS Parole Classes and Details .....	9
Appendix B: List of Abbreviations.....	10

# I. Legislative Language

This document was compiled pursuant to direction set forth in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-328).

The Joint Explanatory Statement<sup>1</sup> states:

*Parole Requests.*— Division F of the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-103 directed the Department to provide quarterly reports on the number of parole requests received and granted, and for those granted, the rationale for each grant and its duration. The reports shall delineate requests received and granted by entity, including ICE, CBP, and USCIS. The Department shall continue to work with the Committees to begin providing all the required data in a satisfactory and timely manner.

---

<sup>1</sup> For the full statement, see Explanatory Statement Submitted by Mr. Leahy, Chair of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, Regarding H.R. 2617, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023; Congressional Record Vol. 168, No. 198 (Senate - December 20, 2022) at <https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record/volume-168/issue-198/senate-section/article/S8553-2>.

## II. Background

Section 212(d)(5)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security, at the Secretary's discretion, to "parole into the United States temporarily under such conditions as he [or she] may prescribe only on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit any alien applying for admission into the United States." Parole under INA § 212(d)(5)(A) is not an admission to the United States. Parole is an extraordinary measure by which the Secretary may permit a noncitizen, who may be inadmissible, to enter, re-enter, or remain in the United States temporarily for a specific purpose. A noncitizen who is paroled into the country is allowed to physically enter the United States but is not "admitted" and remains an "applicant for admission" even while paroled.

The Secretary delegated parole authority to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). A memorandum of agreement sets out the division of responsibility for parole for each DHS Component, in the absence of superseding guidance.<sup>2</sup>

This report provides a quarterly breakdown of parole requests received and granted, and for those granted, the rationale for each grant and its duration. In this report, parole is broken down into three categories: requests, approvals, and grants. Each of these categories represents a stage in the parole process, although not all paroles require all three stages. Requests are the number of applications and petitions for parole submitted. Approvals are the number of parole requests authorized. Grants are the number of paroles given. Note that approvals are distinct from grants; an approval is the authorization of parole, while a grant confers parole. For example, a noncitizen may receive an approval from USCIS, but that noncitizen may not receive the grant of parole unless the person appears at a port of entry (POE) and is paroled into the United States by CBP.

USCIS receives the largest number of parole requests, including parole applications filed on Form I-131, *Application for Travel Document*, and petitions to be a financial supporter for a prospective parole applicant submitted through Form I-134A, *Online Request to be a Supporter and Declaration of Financial Support*. USCIS also issues the most parole approvals.<sup>3</sup> When USCIS approves a Form I-131 parole request for a noncitizen outside the United States, it exercises parole authority to adjudicate the parole request, and then issues (or requests the Department of State (DOS) to issue on USCIS's behalf) a travel document that authorizes parole and permits the noncitizen to travel to a POE to seek parole from CBP upon inspection. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 212.5(f). In such cases, USCIS conducts a full adjudication of the parole request and authorizes parole under INA § 212(d)(5). Noncitizens for whom parole is authorized are issued an appropriate document authorizing travel.

---

<sup>2</sup> DHS, "Memorandum of Agreement Between DHS, USCIS, ICE and CBP for the Purpose of Coordinating the Concurrent Exercise By USCIS, ICE, and CBP, of the Secretary's Parole Authority Under INA § 212(d)(5)(A) With Respect to Certain Aliens Located Outside of the United States," September 2008, <https://www.ice.gov/doclib/foia/reports/parole-authority-moa-9-08.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> While USCIS issued the most parole approvals, CBP issued the most parole grants.



On April 21, 2022, the United States announced Uniting for Ukraine (U4U), a streamlined parole process to provide a pathway for Ukrainian citizens and their immediate family members impacted by the war in Ukraine to come to the United States and stay temporarily for up to a 2-year period of parole. In October 2022, the United States announced a similar parole process for nationals of Venezuela. In January 2023, similar processes were announced for nationals of Cuba, Haiti, and Nicaragua. Taken together, the processes for nationals of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela (CHNV) and their immediate family members were designed to, among other things, help reduce irregular migration at the Southwest Border.

Invitations to new family reunification parole (FRP) processes were sent in July and August to nationals in Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, and Honduras; invitations were sent to Cuban nationals in August. FRP is an invitation-only process, through which certain qualifying individuals may be paroled into the United States as they await visa processing. Unlike parole requests submitted on Form I-131, beneficiaries of the CHNV, U4U, and FRP processes may not apply directly to participate in these processes. Instead, a U.S.-based supporter must first complete and file Form I-134A online with USCIS on behalf of a beneficiary.<sup>4</sup> If USCIS confirms the Form I-134A as sufficient, it will send the beneficiary information about the next step in the process to request an advance travel authorization (ATA) from CBP. If CBP approves the ATA, the approved beneficiary may travel to the United States to seek parole at the POE from CBP.

ICE may also approve parole for certain noncitizens (e.g., material witnesses, confidential informants) outside of the United States. When ICE approves parole for a noncitizen outside the United States, different entities may complete processing and issue the travel document.<sup>5</sup>

When a noncitizen possessing a travel document or an ATA issued by CBP arrives at a POE, CBP's Office of Field Operations (OFO) officers make an individualized case-by-case determination whether to grant parole into the United States. A travel document or ATA does not entitle a noncitizen to be paroled into the United States; OFO makes the parole decision pursuant to section 212(d)(5)(A) when that individual appears at a POE, after inspection and the completion of any additional vetting requirements. While OFO maintains discretion of the parole, generally, OFO defers to a prior parole approval by USCIS or ICE and grants parole, unless new information surfaces during inspection. A noncitizen's parole period begins when OFO grants parole into the United States at a POE. Because OFO makes the final determination to grant parole in these cases, they are counted as OFO parole grants in the data below.

In addition to granting parole based on USCIS or ICE authorization, CBP also may grant parole to those within its custody or at a POE based on its consideration alone. For example, in the first quarter of 2023, the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) paroled noncitizens from its custody pending the initiation of removal proceedings when certain criteria existed to decompress facilities that might

---

<sup>4</sup> Note that prior to January 6, 2023, potential supporters filed Form I-134 with USCIS to initiate consideration.

<sup>5</sup> USCIS may complete processing and issue the travel document, but USCIS does not process ICE Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Parole and Law Enforcement Programs Unit (PLEPU) paroles. PLEPU authorizes and processes all paroles under its jurisdiction. The travel document is issued by the ICE representative at the issuing post or by DOS at those posts where there is no ICE representation. PLEPU does not issue its own travel documents. In addition, as noted earlier in this section, DOS may alternatively issue the travel document. CBP may also issue electronic travel authorizations.

become overcrowded, pursuant to USBP and ICE's *Policy on the Use of Parole Plus Alternatives to Detention to Decompress Border Locations*, though that practice has since ceased.<sup>6</sup> Notably, under the Parole Plus Alternatives to Detention Policy, USBP parole typically lasted 60 days, during which time noncitizens were required to report to an ICE office near their intended destination in the United States. When OFO issues a Notice to Appear (NTA) with a Form I-94, *Arrival/Departure Record*, and subsequently releases noncitizens at a POE, such release is a parole.<sup>7</sup> Note that in this case, there is no application or petition for parole; an individual is granted parole directly.

In limited circumstances, noncitizens may also request parole from within the United States. Generally, these circumstances fall into four categories: re-parole, advance parole, parole in place, and parole from custody. For re-parole, a noncitizen who was previously paroled applies for a new period of parole. For advance parole, noncitizens who intend to travel outside the United States and return, and whose conditions of stay do not otherwise allow for admission to the United States if they depart, apply for an Advance Parole Document authorizing them to seek parole at a POE upon their return from abroad. Parole in place allows noncitizens inside the United States, such as certain family members of the U.S. Armed Forces, to remain within the United States. In cases of re-parole, advance parole, and parole in place, either USCIS or ICE approves parole. Re-parole and parole in place are typically granted by USCIS but can also be granted by ICE. After USCIS or ICE approves an advance parole request, parole is generally granted by OFO at a POE when the noncitizen presents for inspection after temporary travel abroad. For parole from custody, ICE may approve and grant parole for those within its custody. As noted above, CBP may also parole noncitizens from its custody.

If parole is granted, DHS will specify the duration of parole for a temporary period to accomplish the purpose of the parole.<sup>8</sup> For example, if parole is requested to attend a civil court proceeding between private parties, DHS may grant parole for the period necessary to attend the proceedings. Parole generally lasts from 30 days to 3 years.

Parole automatically terminates on the date the parole period expires or when the parolee departs the United States. DHS may also revoke parole on notice, including when the parolee obtains legal status. DHS may place conditions on parole, such as reporting or medical requirements. DHS may revoke parole at any time if no longer warranted or if the parolee fails to comply with any condition of parole. If DHS revokes an Advance Parole Document prior to a noncitizen reentering the United States, the noncitizen may be unable to return to the United States unless the noncitizen has a valid visa or other document that permits them to travel to the United States to seek admission.

---

<sup>6</sup> On March 8, 2023, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida vacated USBP and ICE's Parole plus Alternatives to Detention memorandum, which required the end of USBP and ICE's use of Parole plus Alternatives to Detention. *See Florida v. Biden*, No. 3:21-cv-1066-TKW-ZCB (N.D. Fla. filed Sept. 28, 2021). Litigation on USBP releases on Parole plus Alternatives to Detention is ongoing.

<sup>7</sup> *See* INA § 212(d)(5) and 8 C.F.R. § 235.3(c)(1). Releases occur if OFO refers custody to ICE but receives a declination of custody, and then subsequently releases individuals from custody at a POE; this is also considered parole to attend removal proceedings.

<sup>8</sup> *See* INA § 212(d)(5)(A) and 8 C.F.R. § 212.5(e).



### III. Data Summary

This report provides quarterly breakdowns of the number of parole requests received and granted, and for those granted, the rationale for each grant and its duration, and which entity granted the parole.

In this report, parole is broken down into three categories: requests, approvals, and grants. Each of these categories represents a stage in the parole process, although not all paroles require all three stages. Requests are the number of applications and petitions for parole submitted. Approvals are the number of parole requests authorized. Grants are the number of paroles given. Note that approvals are distinct from grants; an approval is the authorization of parole, while a grant confers parole. For example, a noncitizen may receive an approval from USCIS, but that noncitizen may not receive the grant of parole unless the person appears at a POE and is paroled into the United States by CBP.

During FY 2023, DHS granted 1,340,002 paroles. Of these, CBP granted 1,244,348 paroles, including 940,348 paroles by OFO and 304,000 paroles by USBP. ICE granted 85,608 paroles. USCIS granted 10,046 paroles. These numbers reflect total parole grants processed, not unique individuals. A noncitizen may be paroled multiple times.<sup>9</sup> Tables 1 through 4 provide parole grants by Component, quarter, and rationale.

In each of these instances, the parole was determined, on a case-by-case basis, to be for a significant public benefit and/or urgent humanitarian reason.<sup>10</sup> The specific length of parole varies depending upon the case and type. For detailed information on parole lengths, please see Appendix A.

The number of parole requests do not always match the number of parole grants for several reasons: not all paroles require requests (only ICE and USCIS receive requests); some individuals submit multiple applications; and many noncitizens who apply are not eligible for parole and are therefore not approved. Even when overseas noncitizens' applications are approved, not all of them travel to the United States.

During FY 2023, DHS received 2,709,092 parole requests and approved 782,716. ICE received 10,840 requests for parole and approved 7,711. USCIS received 2,698,252 requests for parole and approved 775,005. These numbers reflect total parole requests processed, not unique individuals. A noncitizen may apply for parole or have a supporter petition for parole multiple times.<sup>11</sup> Furthermore, as noted above, a parole approval authorizes parole, but only a parole grant confers parole. Tables 5 and 6 provide parole request receipts and approvals by Component, quarter, and type.

---

<sup>9</sup> The number of parole grants likely exceeds the number of individuals granted parole; for example, the same individual may receive parole from USBP and then afterwards receive parole from ICE.

<sup>10</sup> Each of these categories encompasses multiple classes – for a list of which classes fall into which categories, please see Appendix A.

<sup>11</sup> Notably, the number of applications likely exceeds the number of individuals applying for parole, as an individual may submit multiple applications and/or a supporter may submit multiple petitions.

**Table 1.**  
**Parole Grants by USBP: FY 2023**

Parole Rationale	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Parole from Custody	285,531	9,590	8,859	20	304,000

Notes: Data cover 10/1/2022-9/30/2023. Data as of 10/17/2023. Note that parole date is defined as bookout date, not apprehension date, as is the case in some CBP reports. Three individuals missing bookout dates are not included. Due to ongoing litigation and resulting changes in USBP policy, USBP's use of parole decreased substantially as the fiscal year progressed. Data are current as of report date; future reporting may include updates to previous reports' data.

Source: Office of Homeland Security Statistics analysis of USBP data.

**Table 2.**  
**Parole Grants by OFO: FY 2023**

Parole Rationale	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Cuban Family Reunification (CFR)	141	348	1,044	882	2,415
Advance Humanitarian (CH)	1,350	1,212	1,073	1,233	4,868
Process for Cubans (CHP)	NA	14,829	21,142	14,265	50,236
Significant Public Benefit (CP)	1,086	1,071	985	1,029	4,171
Advance Parole (DA)	34,028	41,108	36,335	46,966	158,437
Parole at a POE (DT)	15,858	18,489	12,655	17,435	64,437
Noncitizen issued a Form I-94 + NTA and released	67,026	67,543	92,441	135,245	362,255
Process for Haitians (HHP)	NA	18,450	32,924	33,971	85,345
Process for Nicaraguans (NHP)	NA	7,517	15,565	15,031	38,113
Parole for Individuals Abroad (PAR)	140	204	248	417	1,009
Family Reunification Task Force (PFR)	449	380	384	213	1,426
Uniting for Ukraine (UHP)	38,708	21,694	17,249	18,609	96,260
Process for Venezuelans (VHP)	11,449	21,392	17,558	16,588	66,987
All Other Categories <sup>1</sup>	1,157	1,010	1,074	1,148	4,389
Total	171,392	215,247	250,677	303,032	940,348

NA here means parole category was not in place during this quarter.

<sup>1</sup>Includes parole categories with fewer than 100 grants each quarter and law enforcement sensitive categories.

Notes: Data cover 10/1/2022-9/30/2023. "Noncitizen issued a Form I-94 + NTA and released" data as of 10/18/23; all other data as of 12/12/2023. Paroles include noncitizens issued NTAs by OFO and released with an I-94, as well as paroles granted by OFO based on authorization from ICE, USCIS, or OFO. Parole events counted include those with a Unified Secondary (USEC) sigma event with parole in title, admissibility inspections completed but not resulting in a USEC event being created despite the person having a parole disposition, and primary events not referred but having parole in the person's admissions class. Data are current as of report date; future reporting may include updates to previous reports' data.

Source: Office of Homeland Security Statistics analysis of OFO data.

**Table 3.****Parole Grants by ICE: FY 2023**

Parole Rationale	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Parole from Custody	23,693	21,422	21,491	19,002	85,608

Notes: Data cover 10/1/2022-9/30/2023. Data as of 10/17/2023. Paroles are defined as an ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) final release where the noncitizen has been booked out of ICE ERO custody with a release reason of “paroled.” Paroles include individuals granted parole from arrest case actions and decisions, but do not include paroles in place. Data are current as of report date; future reporting may include updates to previous reports’ data.

Source: Office of Homeland Security Statistics analysis of ICE data.

**Table 4.****Parole Grants by USCIS: FY 2023**

Parole Rationale	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Parole in Place	2,004	2,385	2,859	2,798	10,046

Notes: Data cover 10/1/2022-9/30/2023. Data as of 10/27/2023. All paroles are paroles in place, as noncitizens approved for parole by USCIS who were outside the United States would have had their final parole adjudications done by OFO at the POE. Data does not include re-paroles. Data are current as of report date; future reporting may include updates to previous reports’ data.

Source: Office of Homeland Security Statistics analysis of USCIS data.

**Table 5.****Parole Requests Received and Approved by ICE: FY 2023**

Parole Type	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
ERO – Parole from Custody					
Requests	1,387	1,647	2,879	3,092	9,005
Approvals	917	1,041	1,969	2,041	5,968
HSI PLEPU – Parole from Abroad					
Requests	469	533	572	261	1,835
Approvals	389	485	499	370	1,743

Notes: Data cover 10/1/2022-9/30/2023. ICE ERO data as of 9/30/2023; PLEPU data as of 10/27/2023.

“ERO Requests” are defined as each time a Parole Request or Parole Request Redetermination is documented by the officer in the case actions. Parole requests are counted each time, regardless of the parole decision and may include multiple requests per case. The data also includes requests for all cases, regardless of whether the case is still active. “ERO Approvals” are defined as each time an Agency-Parole Decision and/or Parole Redetermination Decision of Granted is documented by the officer in the case actions within the defined quarter, regardless of whether the case is still active.

“HSI PLEPU Requests” are defined as parole requests received by PLEPU.

“HSI PLEPU Approvals” are defined as parole approved by PLEPU.

Data are current as of report date; future reporting may include updates to previous reports’ data.

Source: Office of Homeland Security Statistics analysis of ICE data.

**Table 6.**  
**Parole Requests Received and Approved or Confirmed by USCIS – Applications and Petitions: FY 2023**

<b>Parole Type</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Parole Processes</b>					
Requests	159,736	1,049,676	529,704	386,183	2,125,299
Approvals/Confirmations	66,977	128,114	115,352	128,445	438,888
<b>Advance Parole</b>					
Requests	132,463	148,994	135,411	143,891	560,759
Approvals	76,210	74,791	84,677	90,393	326,071
<b>Parole in Place</b>					
Requests	2,854	3,102	3,235	3,003	12,194
Approvals	2,004	2,385	2,859	2,798	10,046

Notes: Data cover 10/1/2022-9/30/2023. International entrepreneur data as of 10/31/2023; all other data as of 10/27/2023. - “Parole Processes” are defined as any types of parole that are not advance parole or parole in place. This table defines parole requests as inclusive of both applications and petitions for parole. “Approvals/confirmations” include noncitizens approved for parole inside the United States, noncitizens approved for parole outside the United States, and noncitizens who have a confirmed Form I-134/I-134A supporter. Rejections (i.e., incorrectly filed applications or petitions) are not included in the count of approvals. Data does not include re-paroles. Data are current as of report date; future reporting may include updates to previous reports’ data. Source: Office of Homeland Security Statistics analysis of USCIS data.

## Appendix A: DHS Parole Classes and Details

Class of Admission <sup>1</sup>	Short Description	Length of Parole <sup>2</sup>	Approved by	Granted by
CF3, CFD, CFR, CP1, CP3, CPD	Cuban Family Reunification	2 years	USCIS	OFO
CH	Advance Humanitarian	365 days max	ICE/USCIS	OFO
CHP	Process for Cubans	2 years	USCIS	OFO
CM, CAM	Central American Minors	3 years	USCIS	OFO
CP	Significant Public Benefit	1 year	ICE/USCIS	OFO
DA	Advance Parole	1 year	ICE/USCIS	OFO
DE	Deferred Inspection	30 days - 1 year	OFO	OFO
DT <sup>3</sup>	Parole at a POE	1 year	OFO	OFO
HHP	Process for Haitians	2 years	USCIS	OFO
HP, HP1, HPD, HF	Haitian Family Reunification	3 years	USCIS	OFO
IA	Parole from USBP Custody	60 days	USBP	USBP
IE	International Entrepreneur	30 months	USCIS	OFO
NHP	Process for Nicaraguans	2 years	USCIS	OFO
NMI	Northern Mariana Islands Resident	2 years	USCIS	OFO
OAR	Operation Allies Refuge/Welcome	2 years	OFO	OFO
OP	Overseas Authorization	5 years max	USCIS	OFO
PAR	Parole for Individuals Abroad	2 years max	USCIS	OFO
PFR	Family Reunification Task Force	3 years	USCIS	OFO
RCO	Colombia Family Reunification	3 years	USCIS	OFO
RCU	Cuba Family Reunification	3 years	USCIS	OFO
RGT	Guatemala Family Reunification	3 years	USCIS	OFO
RHT	Haiti Family Reunification	3 years	USCIS	OFO
RHN	Honduras Family Reunification	3 years	USCIS	OFO
RSV	El Salvador Family Reunification	3 years	USCIS	OFO
RP	Filipino World War II Veterans	3 years	USCIS	OFO
SBP, CPL	Significant Public Benefit (Silent)	364 days	ICE/USCIS	OFO
UHP	Uniting for Ukraine	2 years	USCIS	OFO
VHP	Process for Venezuelans	2 years	USCIS	OFO
WHP	Western Hemisphere Parole	3 years	USCIS	OFO

<sup>1</sup> Although parole is not an admission, CBP uses this term for the code it puts on entry records. This table provides all possible DHS parole classes of admissions as of 9/30/2023, regardless of whether a class was used during FY2023. List does not include potential re-parole classes (e.g., SQ4 and SQ5, special immigrant parolees, are not active entry classes but may still renew their parole).

<sup>2</sup> Length of parole may vary; table refers to typical CBP lengths of original grant; USCIS re-parole lengths can vary.

<sup>3</sup> This category only includes individuals who are given the disposition of DT. Individuals issued an NTA and I-94 and released typically have a parole period of 1 year but may be allowed up to 2 years.

Notes: Table does not include grants of parole in place or ICE grants of parole because these grants do not have associated classes of admission. Similarly, reported lengths of parole apply to initial parole, not re-parole or parole in place. ICE parole from custody typically lasts 1 year. As stated above, all paroles were based on urgent humanitarian reason and/or significant public benefit and granted as a matter of discretion after a case-by-case determination.

Source: Office of Homeland Security Statistics analysis of CBP, ICE, and USCIS data.

## Appendix B: List of Abbreviations

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ATA	Advance Travel Authorization
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CHNV	Processes for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOS	Department of State
ERO	Enforcement and Removal Operations
FRP	Family Reunification Parole
FY	Fiscal Year
HSI	Homeland Security Investigations
ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
INA	Immigration and Nationality Act
NTA	Notice to Appear
OAW	Operation Allies Welcome
OFO	Office of Field Operations
PLEPU	Parole and Law Enforcement Programs Unit
POE	Port of Entry
Q1	Quarter 1 (October 1 – December 31)
Q2	Quarter 2 (January 1 – March 31)
Q3	Quarter 3 (April 1 – June 30)
Q4	Quarter 4 (July 1 – September 30)
U4U	Uniting for Ukraine
USBP	U.S. Border Patrol
USCIS	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services