



Parole Requests

Fiscal Year 2023, Second and Third Quarter

December 4, 2023

Fiscal Year 2023 Report to Congress



**Homeland
Security**

Under Secretary for Management

Message from the Office of the Under Secretary for Management

December 4, 2023

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

The report was compiled pursuant to direction set forth 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
Chairman, 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
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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 was paroled has been allowed to physically enter or remain in the United States but was not admitted to the United States, and thus remains an "applicant for admission" even while paroled. As a matter of discretion, DHS may authorize parole and issue a travel document, or may authorize the Department of State to issue a travel document on DHS's behalf, to permit a noncitizen to travel to appear at a port of entry (POE) to seek parole into the United States. The travel document does not entitle a noncitizen to parole 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 in 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: applications, approvals, and grants. Each of these categories represents a stage in the parole process, although not all paroles require all three stages. Applications are the number of requests for parole submitted including requests to be a financial supporter for a prospective parole applicant. Approvals are the number of parole applications 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 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), 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 the first through third quarter of FY 2023, DHS granted 876,577 paroles. CBP granted 802,764 paroles, including 498,628 paroles by the Office of Field Operations and 304,136 paroles by the U.S. Border Patrol. ICE granted 66,573 paroles. USCIS granted 7,240 paroles. DHS received 2,168,197 parole requests and approved 558,843. ICE received 7,394 applications for parole and approved 5,316. USCIS received 2,160,803 applications for parole and approved 553,527. These numbers reflect total parole applications and grants processed, not unique individuals. A noncitizen may submit multiple applications for parole and/or be paroled multiple times.

Each grant of parole was considered and granted 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, Second and Third Quarter

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I. Legislative Language

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

The Joint Explanatory Statement¹ 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.

¹ 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 or remain in the United States temporarily for a specific purpose. A noncitizen who was paroled and was allowed to physically enter the United States, but was not admitted to the United States, 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 of each DHS Component for parole, absent any superseding guidance.²

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: applications, approvals, and grants. Each of these categories represents a stage in the parole process, although not all paroles require all three stages. Applications are the number of requests for parole submitted, which for the purposes of this report includes requests to be a financial supporter for a prospective parole applicant. Approvals are the number of parole applications 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 individual may not receive the grant of parole until 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 requests filed on Form I-131, *Application for Travel Document*, and requests 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 most parole approvals. 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.

² DHS, "Memorandum of Agreement Between DHS, USCIS, ICE and CBP 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>.

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 in 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 to the Southwest Border. Unlike parole requests submitted on Form I-131, beneficiaries may not apply directly to participate in these streamlined processes. Instead, a U.S.-based supporter must first complete and file Form I-134A online with USCIS on behalf of a beneficiary. If USCIS confirms the Form I-134A is sufficient, it will send the beneficiary information about the next step in the process to request an advance travel authorization (ATA) from CBP, which then adjudicates the parole request at the POE for those approved for an ATA.

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.³

When a noncitizen possessing a travel document or an ATA issued by CBP arrives at a POE, CBP 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 INA § 212(d)(5)(A) when that individual appears at a POE, after inspection and the completion of any additional vetting requirements. 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 discretion 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 become overcrowded, pursuant to USBP and ICE's *Policy on the Use of Parole Plus Alternatives to Detention to Decompress Border Locations*.⁴ 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

³ USCIS may complete processing and issue the travel document, but USCIS does not process ICE Parole and Law Enforcement Programs Unit (PLEPU) paroles. PLEPU authorizes and processes all paroles under its jurisdiction but does not issue its own travel documents. The travel document is issued by the ICE representative at the issuing post or by DOS or CBP.

⁴ 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.

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.⁵

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 another 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.⁶ 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 conditions of parole. If DHS revokes an Advance Parole Document prior to a noncitizen being granted parole into 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.

⁵ See INA § 212(d)(5) and 8 C.F.R. § 235.3(c)(1). Releases also occur if OFO refers custody to ICE but receives a declination of custody; these releases are also considered parole to attend removal proceedings.

⁶ See INA § 212(d)(5)(A) and 8 C.F.R. § 212.5(e).

III. Data Summary

This report provides a quarterly breakdown 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: applications, approvals, and grants. Each of these categories represents a stage in the parole process, although not all paroles require all three stages. Applications are the number of requests for parole submitted, which for the purposes of this report includes requests to be a financial supporter for a prospective parole applicant. Approvals are the number of parole applications 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 individual 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, Q1 through Q3, DHS granted 876,577 paroles. CBP granted 802,764 paroles, including 498,628 paroles by OFO and 304,136 paroles by the USBP. ICE granted 66,573 paroles. USCIS granted 7,240 paroles. These numbers reflect total parole grants and applications processed, not unique individuals. A noncitizen may be paroled multiple times.⁷ 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.⁸ 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 applications do not always match the number of parole grants for several reasons: not all paroles require applications (only ICE and USCIS receive applications); 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, Q1 through Q3, DHS received 2,168,197 parole requests and approved 558,843. ICE received 7,394 applications for parole and approved 5,316. USCIS received 2,160,803 applications for parole and approved 553,527. Tables 5 and 6 provide parole receipts and approvals by Component, quarter, and type.

⁷ Notably, 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. Similarly, the number of applications likely exceeds the number of individuals applying for parole, as an individual may submit multiple applications.

⁸ Each of these categories encompasses multiple classes – for a list of which classes fall into which categories, please see Appendix A.

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

Parole Rationale	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total
Parole from Custody	285,639	9,605	8,892	304,136

Notes: Data cover 10/1/2022-6/30/2023. Data as of 7/7/2023. 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. Data are current as of report date; future reporting may include updates to previous reports' data.
Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of USBP data.

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

Parole Rationale	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total
Advance Humanitarian (CH)	188	221	108	517
Process for Cubans (CHP)	NA	14,843	21,147	35,990
Significant Public Benefit (CP)	414	464	430	1,308
Advance Parole (DA)	1,285	1,583	1,339	4,207
Parole at a POE (DT)	8,459	9,498	6,769	24,726
Noncitizen issued a Form I-94 + NTA and released	67,053	67,532	92,411	226,996
Process for Haitians (HHP)	NA	18,465	32,965	51,430
Process for Nicaraguans (NHP)	NA	7,533	15,579	23,112
Uniting for Ukraine (UHP)	38,600	21,633	17,126	77,359
Process for Venezuelans (VHP)	11,456	21,401	17,573	50,430
All Other Categories ¹	431	638	1,484	2,553
Total	127,886	163,811	206,931	498,628

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

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

Parole categories within this sum are Central American Minors, Cuban Family Reunification (Principal), Cuban Family Reunification, Deferred Inspection, Family Reunification Task Force, Filipino WWII Veterans, Haitian Family Reunification, Operation Allies Refuge/Welcome, Overseas Authorization, Parole for Individuals Abroad, and Significant Public Benefit (Silent).

Notes: Data cover 10/1/2022-6/30/2023. Data as of 7/7/2023. 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. Data are current as of report date; future reporting may include updates to previous reports' data.

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of OFO data.

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

Parole Rationale	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total
Parole from Custody	23,684	21,413	21,476	66,573

Notes: Data cover 10/1/2022-6/30/2023. Data as of 7/5/2023. 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: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of ICE data.

Table 4.
Parole Grants by USCIS: FY 2023

Parole Rationale	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total
Parole in Place	2,002	2,381	2,857	7,240

Notes: Data cover 10/1/2022-6/30/2023. Data as of 7/18/2023. 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 upon entry. Data does not include re-paroles; re-paroles are a portion of the advance parole applications approved in Table 6. Data are current as of report date; future reporting may include updates to previous reports' data.

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of USCIS data.

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

Parole Type	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total
ICE ERO				
Requests	1,387	1,652	2,781	5,820
Approvals	917	1,057	1,969	3,943
ICE Parole and Law Enforcement Programs Unit (PLEPU)				
Requests	469	533	572	1,574
Approvals	389	485	499	1,373

Notes: Data cover 10/1/2022-6/30/2023. ICE ERO data as of 7/10/2023; PLEPU data as of 6/30/2023.

“ICE 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.

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

“ICE 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.

“ICE 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: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of ICE data.

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

Parole Type	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total
Parole Processes				
Requests	159,736	1,049,674	529,700	1,739,110
Approvals/Confirmations	66,978	128,115	115,359	310,452
Advance Parole				
Requests	132,455	148,910	131,318	412,683
Approvals	76,225	74,834	84,763	235,822
Parole in Place				
Requests	2,844	3,069	3,097	9,010
Approvals	2,005	2,386	2,862	7,253

Notes: Data cover 10/1/2022-6/30/2023. International entrepreneur data as of 7/6/2023; all other data as of 7/21/2023. “Parole Processes” are defined as any types of parole that are not advance parole or parole in place. This table defines parole requests as applications for parole from either the applicant or a sponsor of a potential applicant. Parole requests include requests from beneficiaries outside the United States and requests to be a financial supporter for a prospective parole applicant under the U4U and CHNV parole processes. 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-134A supporter. Rejections, e.g., applications that were not filled correctly, are not included in the count of approvals. Advance parole includes re-paroles. Data are current as of report date; future reporting may include updates to previous reports’ data.

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of USCIS data.

Appendix A: DHS Parole Classes and Details

Class of Admission ¹	Short Description	Length of Parole ²	Approved by	Granted by
CF3	Cuban Family Reunification (Principal)	2 years	USCIS	OFO
CFD	Cuban Family Reunification (Derivative)	2 years	USCIS	OFO
CFR	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	Central American Minors	3 years	USCIS	OFO
CP	Significant Public Benefit	1 year	ICE/USCIS	OFO
CP1	Cuban Family Reunification	2 years	USCIS	OFO
CP3	Cuban Family-Based	2 years	USCIS	OFO
CPD	Cuban Family Reunification (Derivative)	2 years	USCIS	OFO
DA	Advance Parole	1 year	ICE/USCIS	OFO
DE	Deferred Inspection	30 days - 1 year	OFO	OFO
DT ³	Parole at a POE	1 year	OFO	OFO
HHP	Process for Haitians	2 years	USCIS	OFO
HP	Haitian Family Reunification	3 years	USCIS	OFO
HP1	Haitian Family Reunification (Principal)	3 years	USCIS	OFO
HPD	Haitian Family Reunification (Derivative)	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	USCIS	OFO
OP	Overseas Authorization	364 days	USCIS	OFO
PAR	Parole for Individuals Abroad	2 years max	USCIS	OFO
PFR	Family Reunification Task Force	3 years	USCIS	OFO
RP	Filipino World War II Veterans	3 years	USCIS	OFO
SBP	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

¹ 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 6/30/2023, regardless of whether a class was used during FY 2023 Q1 through Q3. 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).

² Table refers to OFO lengths of original grant of parole; USCIS re-parole lengths can vary.

³ 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 or significant public benefit and granted as a matter of discretion after a case-by-case determination.

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of CBP, ICE, and USCIS data.

Appendix B: List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ATA	Advance Travel Authorization
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CHNV	The Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela Parole Processes
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOS	Department of State
ERO	Enforcement and Removal Operations
FY	Fiscal Year
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