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FAQs on the Effect of Changes to Parole and Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for SAVE Agencies

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has recently announced several changes to parole and Temporary Protected Status (TPS), including through published Federal Register notices. DHS has also taken actions to terminate parole prior to the parole expiration date for certain aliens. These FAQs address questions that SAVE agencies may have regarding the implementation of these changes including the effect of court decisions.

SAVE provides point in time immigration verification including current immigration statuses/categories and pending applications. Aliens may have more than one lawful basis to remain in the U.S. If your agency requires an updated SAVE response, please submit a new case in SAVE, including requesting additional verification when needed. SAVE does not automatically update previously issued case responses.

Parole Programs for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans (CHNV Parole Programs)

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What are the parole programs for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans (CHNV parole programs)?



DHS implemented the CHNV parole programs, which permitted citizens or nationals of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela, and their immediate family members, with a confirmed U.S.-based supporter to request authorization to travel to the United States to be considered for parole into the United States for a temporary period of up to two years. Under these categorical parole programs, potentially eligible beneficiaries were granted advance authorization to travel to a U.S. port of entry (POE) in the interior of the country to seek a discretionary grant of parole.

How long was parole granted for parolees under the CHNV parole programs?



These aliens were paroled into the United States for a period of up to 2 years based on their entry date between late 2022 through late 2024 or early 2025.

What class of admission (COA) did parolees under the CHNV parole programs receive?

CHNV parolees were assigned the following COAs:

- **CHP** – Cuban Humanitarian Parole
- **HHP** – Haitian Humanitarian Parole
- **NHP** – Nicaraguan Humanitarian Parole
- **VHP** – Venezuelan Humanitarian Parole

Did parolees under the CHNV parole programs receive employment authorization?

Aliens paroled into the United States under the CHNV parole programs were eligible to apply for employment authorization and, if granted, were issued a category C11 Form I-766, Employment Authorization Document (EAD).

Have the CHNV parole programs Been Terminated?

Yes. On March 25, 2025, DHS announced by Federal Register notice that it terminated the CHNV parole programs effective March 25, 2025, and its intention to terminate the temporary parole periods of aliens paroled under the CHNV parole programs on April 24, if not already expired by that date. DHS also announced its intention to revoke employment authorization for these aliens based on their parole under the C11 category, effective April 24, 2025.

On April 14, 2025, the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts issued a Preliminary Injunction Order staying parts of the March 25, 2025, Federal Register notice titled, “Termination of Parole Process for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans (CHNV).” See *Svitlana Doe, et al., v. Noem, et. al.*, No. 25-cv-10495 (D. Mass. Apr. 14, 2025).

Update: On May 30, 2025, the Supreme Court of the United States issued an order lifting the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts’s April 14, 2025, Preliminary Injunction that stayed parts of the March 25, 2025, Federal Register notice titled, “Termination of Parole Process for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans (CHNV).” See *Noem v. Svitlana Doe*, 605 U.S. ____ (2025).

With this decision, DHS is terminating parole granted under the CHNV parole programs and revoking employment authorization based on being paroled under the CHNV parole programs.

No new requests for CHNV parole will be processed.

Will SAVE be able to verify these parolees’ correct period of parole and employment authorization?

Yes, SAVE provides point-in-time responses based on the most up-to-date data available in government systems.

If an agency creates a new SAVE case for an alien who no longer has an immigration status because their parole has ended or was terminated, the initial SAVE case response will prompt agencies to initiate additional verification. If no immigration status is located at additional verification, SAVE will provide a “no status” response.

If the alien changed or updated their immigration status, SAVE will verify that status and provide pending application information, if applicable.

If you receive an unexpected response, or if the benefit applicant disagrees with the SAVE response, submit the case for additional verification.

Will USCIS collect the revoked Employment Authorization Documents (Forms I-766)?

USCIS is instructing aliens previously paroled under a CHNV parole program whose EAD is revoked to return their EAD to USCIS immediately.

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Non-Categorical Parole

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What does “Non-Categorical Parole” mean?

Aliens who are outside of the United States may request to be paroled into the United States based on urgent humanitarian reasons or a significant public benefit. These aliens are not paroled into the United States under a categorical parole program or process. Often, the Class of Admission (COA) for these aliens is “DT” though other parole related COAs may have been used.

Can an alien’s parole be terminated before the initial Admit Until Date?

Yes, parole may be terminated upon written notice to the parolee if DHS determines the purpose for which the parole was authorized has been accomplished or if DHS determines that neither humanitarian reasons nor public benefit warrant the continued presence of the parolee in the United States.

Does Form I-766, Employment Authorization Document (EAD) issued with category C11 automatically terminate when parole is terminated on notice before the expiration date of the parole period?

No. If DHS terminates an alien’s parole by notice pursuant to 8 CFR 212.5(e)(2) before the expiration date of the parole period, the EAD does not automatically terminate and remains valid until it expires or is otherwise terminated or revoked by DHS.

An alien's EAD automatically terminates on the date listed on the EAD or by placing the alien into removal proceedings. Alternatively, for EADs that are not automatically terminated, DHS may revoke the EAD before the EAD expiration date by serving written notice of its intent to revoke the EAD citing the reasons that the revocation is warranted and providing the alien fifteen days to respond to the notice.

For EADs that are automatically terminated or revoked, DHS will not be collecting terminated/revoked EADs and will not issue new EADs to reflect the updated end date.

Is DHS revising the parolee's Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, Admit Until Date if parole is terminated early?

Yes. If DHS terminates an alien's parole before the expiration date of the parole period, DHS will update the Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record to reflect the new parole termination date. Aliens can view and print their most recent electronic Form I-94 from the [CBP I-94 website](#).

Aliens who were previously in a period of parole and subsequently obtained a lawful immigration status may possess a more recently issued Form I-94 with a different class of admission. Aliens whose parole has been terminated early may still possess an older printout of their electronic Form I-94 that appears facially valid but includes the original Admit Until Date that is no longer valid.

How does early termination of the parole period affect benefit eligibility?

It is up to each SAVE user agency to determine how the early termination of the parole period affects a benefit applicant's continued eligibility for the benefit/license. Agencies should consider their benefit eligibility policies to determine if new SAVE cases should be created for such aliens based on the termination of their parole. SAVE will provide an opportunity for agencies to request SAVE case data related to aliens whose parole has been terminated early.

Benefit applicants whose parole has been terminated may have another lawful basis to remain in the U.S. and may also be employment authorized based on another immigration status or a pending application. SAVE verifies current immigration statuses/categories and pending applications and does not automatically update past SAVE cases when an alien's status changes.

Note: A SAVE response indicating that the benefit applicant is a "Cuban-Haitian Entrant" is not affected by the termination of parole. "Cuban-Haitian Entrant" relates to benefit eligibility and is not an immigration status.

Is SAVE able to verify an alien's status if their parole was terminated early?

SAVE provides point-in-time immigration status verification. If an agency creates a new SAVE case for an alien who no longer has an immigration status because their parole has ended or was terminated, the initial SAVE case response will prompt agencies to initiate additional verification. If no immigration status is located at additional verification, SAVE will provide a "no status" response.

If the alien changed or updated their immigration status, SAVE will verify that status and provide pending application information, if applicable.

If you receive an unexpected SAVE response, submit the case for additional verification.

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Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

For current information about Temporary Protected Status (TPS) including country specific information, visit the [USCIS Temporary Protected Status](#) page.

TPS Venezuela

Is the TPS Venezuela designation terminated?



On Feb. 5, 2025, DHS issued a Federal Register notice that terminated the 2023 designation of TPS for Venezuelans and ends TPS and related benefits associated with the designation on April 7, 2025.

On March 31, 2025, Judge Edward Chen, a federal judge in San Francisco, ordered the department to continue TPS for Venezuelans. See *National TPS Alliance, et al., v. Kristi Noem et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-01766 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 31, 2025). For more information, please see the [Federal Register notice](#).

On May 19, 2025, the U.S. Supreme Court granted the government's request for an emergency stay of Judge Edward Chen's order in *National TPS Alliance, et al., v. Kristi Noem et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-01766 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 31, 2025). Based on the Supreme Court's May 19 order, the March 31, 2025, district court order in case No. 3:25-cv-1766 is stayed pending the disposition of the government's appeal in the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. On May 30, 2025, the district court in case No. 3:25-cv-1766 ordered that—pending resolution of the litigation—TPS beneficiaries who received TPS-related documentation with October 2, 2026, expiration dates on or before February 5, 2025 will maintain that status and their documentation will remain valid.

On Sep.5, 2025, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California issued a final order setting aside Secretary Noem's decision and allowed the 2023 TPS designation of Venezuela to continue.

Update: On October 3, 2025, the Supreme Court allowed the termination of the 2023 Venezuela TPS designation to take immediate effect.

What this update means for agencies:

TPS beneficiaries who received TPS-related employment authorization documents (EADs), Forms I-797, Notices of Action, receipt notices and Forms I-94 issued with October 2, 2026, expiration dates on or before February 5, 2025, will maintain work authorization and their documentation will remain valid until October 2, 2026, See the Automatic EAD Extension dropdown on the [USCIS TPS Venezuela](#) website for EAD extension information.

SAVE will be able to verify an individual's TPS or pending TPS application (and any employment authorization) using information from any TPS-related document. In some instances, the benefit-granting agency may need to institute additional verification to do so.

Applicants whose TPS has been terminated may have another lawful basis to remain in the U.S. and may also be employment authorized based on another immigration status or a pending application. SAVE provides point-in-time immigration verification including any current immigration status and pending applications.

If an applicant's TPS has expired and they do not have another lawful status, SAVE will provide a "No Status" response at manual 3rd step verification.

If you receive an unexpected response or the applicant disagrees with the response and requests additional verification, submit the case for additional verification.

The 2021 designation of Venezuela for TPS remains in effect through Nov. 7, 2025.

For more information about the 2023 and 2021 TPS Venezuela designations visit the [USCIS website](#).

TPS Haiti

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What changes have been made to the TPS Haiti designation?

Update: On July 15, 2025, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York issued a final judgement in Haitian Evangelical Clergy Ass'n v. Trump, No. 25-cv-1464, that makes the effective date of any termination no earlier than Feb. 3, 2026. TPS Haiti beneficiaries will retain their status and employment authorization, and their documentation remains valid through Feb. 3, 2026. Forms I-766, Employment Authorization Document, (EADs) with category A12 or C19 and a Card Expires date of Sep. 2, 2025; Aug. 3, 2025; Aug. 3, 2024; June 30, 2024; Feb. 3, 2023; Dec. 31, 2022; Oct. 4, 2021; Jan. 4, 2021; Jan 2, 2020; July 22, 2019; Jan. 22, 2018; or July 22, 2017, are valid through Feb. 3, 2026.

How does this affect the SAVE response?

SAVE user agencies who create new SAVE cases will be able to verify the TPS Haiti designation end date of Feb. 3, 2026. The prior end date of Sep. 2, 2025, is now changed to the termination date of Feb. 3, 2026. Haiti TPS-related EADs with category A12 or C19 previously extended through Aug. 2, 2025, are extended through Feb. 3, 2026.

SAVE will verify if an alien has TPS or a pending TPS application and any updated employment authorization validity period using information from any TPS-related document, such as Form I-797, Approval Notice; Form I-797C, Notice of Action or Form I-766, Employment Authorization Document, with category A12 or C19. In some instances, the benefit-granting agency may need to institute additional verification.

SAVE provides point-in-time immigration verification including current immigration statuses/categories and pending applications. Benefit applicants may have more than one lawful basis to remain in the U.S.

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