



**U.S. Customs and
Border Protection**

JAN 13 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR: Directors, Field Operations
Office of Field Operations

Director, Field Operations Academy
Office of Training and Development

FROM: Todd A. Hoffman (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Executive Director
Admissibility and Passenger Programs
Office of Field Operations

SUBJECT: Changes to Parole and Expedited Removal Policies Specific to
Cuban Nationals

This memorandum serves to provide guidance on the announcement of changes to several Department of Homeland Security policies and regulations affecting Cuban nationals. This memorandum also supersedes in whole previous guidance regarding Cuban nationals, to include: April 19, 1999, *Eligibility for Permanent Residence Under the Cuban Adjustment Act Despite Having Arrived at a Place Other than a Designated Port-of-Entry (Immigration and Naturalization Service Memorandum)*; June 25, 2013, *Processing of Cubans at Ports of Entry*; October 23, 2013, *Further Simplify of Processing Cuba Citizens under the Cuban Refugee Adjustment Act of 1966(CRAA)*; and, May 27, 2015, *Additional Streamlining of Cuban Refugee Adjustment Act (CRAA) Processing*.

On January 12, 2017, The Secretary of Homeland Security rescinded the parole policy for arriving Cuban nationals, known as "wet-foot/dry-foot" and the Cuban Medical Professionals Parole Program. The Cuban Family Reunification Parole (CFRP) Program, administered by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, remains intact and allows certain eligible residents to apply for an advanced parole for family members in Cuba. These policy changes are effective immediately. Additionally, a regulatory change to 8 CFR Section 235.3(b)(1)(i), Expedited Removal, has been made to rescind the expedited removal exception for citizens of Cuba.

Accordingly, a citizen of Cuba arriving in the United States, who is determined to be inadmissible under section 212(a)(6)(C) or 212(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), should be ordered removed from the United States in accordance with section 235(b)(1) of the INA. This, in effect, treats arriving Cuban nationals the same as all other arriving aliens. This change does not alter CBP's discretionary authority to permit an alien to withdraw his application for admission, approve discretionary 212(d)(4) waiver of documents (I-193) for individuals who are solely lacking a valid passport or visa for their purpose, or 212(d)(5) parole

authority where parole of the alien will serve a legitimate law enforcement purpose, medical emergency, or other urgent humanitarian need.

Cuban nationals awaiting a credible fear interview will be referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) for detention pending credible fear determination.

Dual nationals with Cuban citizenship who are applying for admission under the Visa Waiver Program (VWP) will be treated as all VWP applicants, subject to removal under section 217 of the INA, to include a limited review of fear claims, as appropriate.

Please ensure that this memorandum and attached muster are disseminated to all ports of entry within your jurisdiction. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (A) Director, Enforcement Programs Division, at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), or (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Enforcement Programs Division at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C).

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Subject: FW: ice declined to detain
Date: Wednesday, June 3, 2020 1:16:15 PM

I found it!!

Very respectfully,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
CBPO Program Manager
Enforcement Programs Division
Customs and Border Protection
Telework number: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (OCC) (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Tuesday, May 21, 2019 3:59 PM
To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Cc: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (OCC) (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (OCC)
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Subject: (b)(5), (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(5), (b)(7)(E)

But without that here are our thoughts. (b)(5), (b)(7)(E)
(b)(5), (b)(7)(E)

First, (b)(5), (b)(7)(E)
(b)(5), (b)(7)(E)

Second, (b)(5), (b)(7)(E)
(b)(5), (b)(7)(E)

Finally, (b)(5), (b)(7)(E)
(b)(5), (b)(7)(E)

Let us know if you would like to discuss.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone

OCT 15 2015



**U.S. Customs and
Border Protection**

MEMORANDUM FOR: Directors, Field Operations
Director, Preclearance Operations
Office of Field Operations

FROM: Todd A. Hoffman (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Executive Director
Admissibility and Passenger Programs
Office of Field Operations

SUBJECT: New U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service Parole Programs

The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) has implemented two new parole programs: the Haitian Family Reunification Parole (HFRP) and the Central American Minors (CAM) Parole Program. To ensure accurate processing at ports of entry (POE), the Office of Field Operations is issuing guidance to the field of the program requirements.

HFRP Overview and Eligibility Requirements

USCIS established the HFRP Program via Federal Register Notice (FRN) in December 2014. The program offers parole to certain Haitian beneficiaries of approved Forms I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, for whom immigrant visas are not currently available but are expected to become available in the next 18-30 months. USCIS will issue parole travel documents on the basis of an approved Form I-131, Application for Travel Document. USCIS anticipates that no more than 5,000 individuals will be paroled under this program annually.

To be eligible for this parole, beneficiaries must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Generally meet all the eligibility requirements for an immigrant visa (except for the requirement that the immigrant visa number be available);
- Be interviewed by USCIS in Port-au-Prince;
- Pass security background checks and, for those 14 and older, FBI fingerprint checks;
- Pass a medical examination.

Duration of Parole and class of Admission

HFRP beneficiaries should be paroled for three (3) years. CBP officers are required to use the code "HF" (Haitian Family Reunification) on the parole stamp, (b)(7)(E)

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	(b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E)	An electronic I-94 will be automatically generated.

Travel Documentation

In addition to their passport, HFRP beneficiaries will be issued a Department of State boarding foil annotated with the beneficiary's A-number, and will present a letter to CBP at the POE from the USCIS Field Office Director in Port-au-Prince specifically noting that parole has been authorized for the period of three years. A-file information will be shipped directly by USCIS to the appropriate USCIS office in the United States. HFRP beneficiaries will seek entry into the United States at various POEs.

CAM overview and Eligibility Requirements

The CAM Parole Program allows certain parents, who are legally present in the U.S., to be eligible to obtain parole for their children from El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras who are at risk of harm in their respective countries, but do not meet the standard refugee definition. Under the CAM program, the Department of State requires DNA testing to establish that the requisite parent-child relationship exists. USCIS will confirm the qualifying relationship between the petitioner and beneficiary and the petitioner's lawful presence. USCIS anticipates approximately 4,000 individuals will be approved for parole under this program annually.

For beneficiaries of a CAM parole, USCIS will complete refugee equivalent security checks, CAM parolee beneficiaries will complete medical exams, and will travel to the United States on an International Organization for Migration (IOM) arranged flight.

Duration of Parole and Class of Admission

CAM beneficiaries should be paroled for two (2) years. CBP officers are required to use the code "CM" (Central American Minor) on the parole stamp, (b)(7)(E). An electronic I-94 will be automatically generated.

Travel Documentation

CAM parole beneficiaries will carry modified travel packets, containing only the Form I-512L, Authorization for Parole of an Alien into the United States, and a copy of the medical exam. CBP officers should return the CAM parole travel packets to the parolee after processing. CAM beneficiaries will seek entry only at Miami International Airport.

Please ensure that this memorandum and muster disseminated to all ports of entry within your jurisdiction. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Director, Enforcement Programs Division (EPD) at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) or (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Branch Chief at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Attachments

Weekly Muster

Week of Muster: Immediate

Topic: New U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service Parole Program

HQ POC/Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Enforcement Programs Division

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(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

An electronic I-94 will be automatically generated.

Travel Documentation

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HFRP beneficiaries will seek entry into the United States at various POEs.

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**AUTHORIZATION TO TRANSPORT FOR PAROLE OF AN ALIEN
INTO THE UNITED STATES**

Date Issued: Aug 7, 2015

This Document Valid Until: Sep 7, 2015

SAMPLE

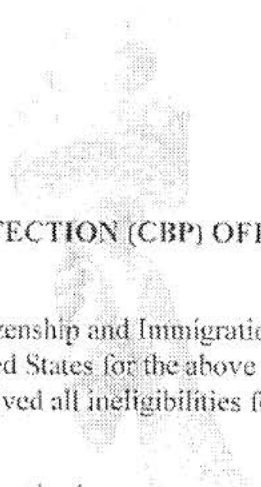
Name of Bearer: John SMITH

Date/Place of Birth: Jan 1, 2000 San Salvador, El Salvador

Bearer's A-Number: A088888888

Gender: Male

Passport Number: AA 88888888



TO: TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

TO: U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION (CBP) OFFICER AT PORT-OF-ENTRY

The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), has **AUTHORIZED PAROLE FOR TWO (2) YEARS** into the United States for the above named bearer under Section 205(d)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. USCIS has waived all ineligibilities for parole purposes only.

Presentation of the original of this document will authorize a transportation line to accept the named bearer, whose photograph is embedded below, on board for travel to the United States on or before Sep 7, 2015 without liability under Section 273(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act for transporting an alien without a visa to the United States.

Presentation of the original of this document will inform the Customs and Border Protection officer at a port of entry that USCIS has authorized the above named bearer to enter the United States on or before Sep 7, 2015 as an alien paroled pursuant to Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act for a period of two (2) years commencing with the alien's arrival in the United States.

Issued by: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Field Office Director

San Salvador, El Salvador

Telephone: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Muster

Date: March 24, 2021

Topic: Routing of Eligibility Requests and Determinations for Yellow Case Status Noncitizens Under the Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP) Wind Down Plan

HQ POC/Office: Enforcement Programs Division, (b)(7)(E) or
(b)(7)(E)

Noncitizens who return a yellow case status in the CBP One application but who are preliminarily determined to be accompanying a green case status immediate relative by the International Organizations (IOs) must receive an eligibility determination by both U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Office of Field Operations (OFO) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), as well as file and have granted a Motion to Reopen (MTR) in their case before being transported to the port of entry (POE) for processing under the MPP Wind Down Plan.

The process for routing the inquiries and determinations in yellow case status noncitizens accompanying a green case status immediate relative is outlined below.

- IOs will contact local OFO when they identify a yellow case status noncitizen accompanying a green case status immediate relative to determine if the noncitizen is able to overcome their ineligibility for processing under the MPP Wind Down Plan.
- IOs will provide local OFO with details, including Alien Registration Number when available, of mixed case status families in a spreadsheet which will include a column for OFO to record an eligibility determination for processing under the MPP Wind Down Plan.
 - Spreadsheet may include green-yellow as well as green-red mixed case status families.
 - CBP will determine eligibility for processing under the MPP Wind Down Plan and inform the IOs in the case of green-red mixed case status families without OPLA/EOIR involvement.
 - Communication of any CBP decision regarding eligibility for processing to the IOs should be limited to CBP's determination as to whether it would be appropriate to process the noncitizen in accordance with the MPP Wind Down Plan at the present time.

The following applies to those green-yellow mixed case status families identified in the IO submitted spreadsheet.

- Local OFO will review submitted documentation and conduct appropriate queries to determine if the yellow case status individual is able to overcome their ineligibility for processing under the MPP Wind Down Plan.
 - Determination of a yellow case status result noncitizen's ability to overcome their ineligibility for processing under the MPP Wind Down Plan will be determined by CBP on a case-by-case basis, considering the totality of the circumstances and taking into

account any derogatory information that could indicate the individual poses a national security or public safety risk.

- Determinations should also take into account the importance of maintaining family unity, but such considerations do not require CBP to recommend the facilitated entry of those who pose a national security or public safety risk.
- CBP will examine the claimed familial relationship to the accompanying green case status immediate relative.
- Local OFO will submit the spreadsheet with column for CBP to record an eligibility determination completed to OPLA based on location.
 - Laredo, Brownsville, and Hidalgo
 - Chief Counsel: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
 - El Paso
 - Chief Counsel: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
 - San Diego
 - Chief Counsel: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
- The following steps occur in this process without CBP involvement:
 - After OPLA review, OPLA will coordinate with PRM to communicate the DHS eligibility determination to the IOs for the yellow case status noncitizens.
 - IOs will notify individuals of their ineligibility or will assist eligible individuals in completion of any required paperwork for the MTR.
 - IOs will submit MTR paperwork to OPLA and OPLA will file the MTR with EOIR.
- EOIR will serve documentation of the decision in the MTR on any noncitizen's retained counsel, OPLA, and OFO. OFO will receive the communication from EOIR at the below email addresses based on location.
 - Laredo, Brownsville, and Hidalgo
 - (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
 - El Paso
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - San Diego
 - (b)(7)(E)
- OFO will notify the IOs that the noncitizen, previously returning an ineligible yellow case status, is now eligible for processing under the Wind Down Plan.
- IOs will note mixed status families on manifests for intake provided to CBP each day.
- In the event that EOIR is unable to serve the noncitizen via retained counsel, OFO will provide the EOIR documentation to the noncitizen when they arrive for processing.



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

April 21, 2022

MEMORANDUM FOR: Directors, Field Operations
Office of Field Operations

FROM: Executive Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Admissibility and Passenger Programs
Office of Field Operations

SUBJECT: Processing of Ukrainian Citizens Under the Uniting for Ukraine
Program

In response to the President's commitment to welcome 100,000 Ukrainian citizens and others fleeing Russia's aggression, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in coordination with the Department of State (DOS), has established the Uniting for Ukraine (U4U) program. This program will allow Ukrainian citizens without U.S. visas to submit certain personal information to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to facilitate the issuance of an advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek parole. At this time, travel authorization under U4U is limited to citizens of Ukraine who resided in Ukraine immediately prior to the Russian invasion (through February 11, 2022), were displaced as a result of the invasion, and are in possession of a valid, unexpired Ukrainian passport and their non-Ukrainian immediate family members.

This guidance supersedes the March 11, 2022, Admissibility and Passenger Programs (APP) *Title 42 Exceptions for Ukrainian Nationals* memorandum and muster. Ports of entry may continue to except noncitizens, including Ukrainian nationals, from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) *Order Suspending the Right to Introduce Certain Persons from Countries Where a Quarantinable Communicable Disease Exists* ("CDC Order") on a case-by-case basis.

Beginning April 25, 2022, U.S. based persons or entities may submit an I-134, *Affidavit of Support*, to USCIS on behalf of a citizen of Ukraine who meets established program eligibility requirements. Following USCIS vetting of the sponsor, confirmation of biographic information and attestation of the Ukrainian beneficiary's vaccination against measles, polio, and COVID-19, and CBP biographic vetting of the Ukrainian beneficiary, an approval or denial of advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek parole will be issued.

To relieve pressure at the southwest land border ports of entry (POEs) currently experiencing an influx of undocumented noncitizens, Ukrainian noncitizens with approved advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek parole will be encouraged to complete their travel to the

United States on commercial flights. When arriving by air, all current United States COVID-19 vaccination and testing requirements apply.

Ukrainian noncitizens with an approved advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek parole may elect to complete their travel to the United States through a land border POE. To facilitate arrival and processing at southwest land border POEs, such noncitizens will be required to use the CBP One™ mobile or desktop application to submit their biographic information and photograph, as well as to schedule their arrival at a POE. Initially, noncitizens will only be able to schedule their arrival in CBP One™ at the San Ysidro, California POE. Individuals arriving to the United States having fully complied with this DHS-approved process are excepted from the CDC Order. Noncitizens arriving at land POEs may be required to demonstrate proof of vaccination against COVID-19.

This memorandum outlines how CBP Office of Field Operations (OFO) may consider exercising discretionary authority under Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) to parole certain Ukrainian citizens into the United States pursuant to the U4U program, given current circumstances following the Russian invasion of Ukraine. This guidance outlines the considerations for processing Ukrainian citizens arriving in the United States without appropriate documents sufficient for entry but who have obtained advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek parole under the U4U program. For those who are determined to be inadmissible, in addition to parole, other forms of discretion may be considered, such as I-193 waivers, as appropriate. Parole may only be considered on a case-by-case basis, for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit, and only after appropriate vetting. Ukrainian noncitizens for whom parole is appropriate under this guidance should generally be paroled for a period of two years.

Ukrainian noncitizens determined to be unaccompanied noncitizen children, consistent with 6 U.S.C. § 279(g)(2), may be considered for parole under this memorandum and must be turned over to the custody of Health and Human Services (HHS) under established policy and procedure. Moreover, for all noncitizens arriving as part of a family unit, officers are reminded that the guidance implementing *Ms. L*, including “Interim Guidance on Preliminary Injunction in *Ms. L v. ICE*” issued on June 27, 2018, as well as the June 1, 2021, memorandum “Clarifying Guidance on Separation of Family Units Due to 8 U.S.C. § 1326 Prosecutions or Related Criminal History” remain in effect.

Individuals encountered without travel documents sufficient to be admitted and without having participated in this DHS-approved process will be processed as appropriate, consistent with established policy and procedure. Further, individuals encountered at a land border POE who are subject to the CDC Order and who have had their advance travel authorization submission denied or failed to schedule their advance arrival in CBP One™ after approval of their advance travel authorization submission, may be prevented entry at the international boundary or be expelled from the United States pursuant to the CDC Order.

Consistent with current practice, POEs should coordinate (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) where noncitizens arriving under this process are determined to be possible matches to national security records or to present a public safety risk upon arrival in the United States.

Those with a final negative vetting from (b)(7)(E) may be paroled, consistent with this guidance, if appropriate. Those with positive vetting results (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) must be processed consistent with established policy and procedure.

The attached muster contains specific processing guidance. Nothing in this guidance supersedes the local exercise of discretionary authority and the ability of the port to make determinations regarding appropriate processing, on a case-by-case basis considering the totality of the circumstances.

Please ensure that this memorandum and muster are disseminated to all ports of entry within your jurisdiction. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C).

Attachments: Muster, *Processing of Ukrainian Citizens Under the Uniting for Ukraine Program*, Admissibility and Passenger Programs, April 21, 2022

Muster

Date: April 21, 2022

Topic: Processing of Ukrainian Citizens Under the Uniting for Ukraine Program

HQ POC/Office: Admissibility and Passenger Programs

This muster outlines the considerations for processing Ukrainian citizens arriving in the United States without appropriate documents sufficient for admission, who have obtained advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek parole under the Uniting for Ukraine (U4U) program.

- Travel authorization under U4U is limited to citizens of Ukraine who resided in Ukraine immediately prior to the Russian invasion (through February 11, 2022), were displaced as a result of the invasion, and are in possession of a valid, unexpired Ukrainian passport and their non-Ukrainian immediate family members.
- Parole may only be considered on a case-by-case basis, for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit, and only after appropriate vetting.
- Ukrainian noncitizens determined to be unaccompanied noncitizen children, consistent with 6 U.S.C. § 279(g)(2), may be considered for parole under this memorandum and must be turned over to the custody of Health and Human Services (HHS) under established policy and procedure.
- Moreover, for all Ukrainian noncitizens arriving as part of a family unit, officers are reminded that the guidance implementing *Ms. L*, including “Interim Guidance on Preliminary Injunction in *Ms. L. v. ICE*” issued on June 27, 2018, as well as the June 1, 2021, memorandum “Clarifying Guidance on Separation of Family Units Due to 8 U.S.C § 1326 Prosecutions or Related Criminal History” remain in effect.
- Inadmissible Ukrainian citizens, including those without documents sufficient to be admitted, who are encountered without having participated in the U4U process will be processed consistent with established policy and procedure, and should not be considered for parole pursuant to U4U.
- Ukrainian citizens who seek to transit the United States or who are seeking admission as a non-immigrant, should be considered for an I-193 waiver, rather than parole, if an individual is otherwise admissible and arrives in the United States with:
 - A valid passport, a valid non-immigrant purpose of travel, and no U.S. visa; or
 - An expired passport and expired non-immigrant U.S. visa; or
 - No passport, no visa, and:
 - Identity confirmed in CBP systems based on previous entries
 - A valid non-immigrant purpose of travel
- When considering whether parole is appropriate, officers should consider, as part of their discretionary determination, whether the Ukrainian citizen:

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(b)(7)(E)

- Consistent with current practice, ports of entry (POEs) should coordinate (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) where noncitizens arriving under this process are determined to be possible matches to national security records or to present a public safety risk upon arrival in the United States.
 - Those with a final negative vetting from (b)(7)(E) may be paroled, consistent with this guidance, if appropriate.
 - Those with positive vetting results (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) must be processed consistent with established policy and procedure.
- Consistent with current policy, CBP officers (CBPOs) will refer undocumented noncitizens who appear to be inadmissible to the United States for secondary admissibility inspection. Generally, noncitizens arriving under U4U are expected to be lacking sufficient entry documents and therefore must be referred for secondary admissibility inspection.
- (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) However, Unified Secondary (USEC) will display an approved advance U4U travel authorization (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)
- CBPOs will determine the appropriate processing disposition for each noncitizen on a case-by-case-basis at the time the noncitizen presents themselves at the POE.
- Where parole for this population is appropriate, CBPOs will initiate a USEC event with a disposition of “UHP – Ukraine Humanitarian Parole” and complete all necessary case processing, to include recordation of the A-number in the event and the issuance of an electronic I-94.
 - CBP Officers should utilize the (b)(7)(E) to validate if an A-number was previously issued by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). *Note: All individuals arriving under U4U are expected to have an existing A-number.*
 - If no A-number was issued, CBPOs must issue an A-number following current processing procedures prior to completion of processing a noncitizen for “UHP – Ukraine Humanitarian Parole.”
 - Processing for “UHP – Ukraine Humanitarian Parole” must include biometric capture and review of results for all noncitizens age 14-79 considered in scope for biometric collection.

- Ukrainian noncitizens with approved advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek parole for whom “*UHP – Ukraine Humanitarian Parole*” is appropriate may arrive with non-Ukrainian immediate family members, specifically spouse or unmarried children under the age of 21.
 - Land border POEs may except the family members from the CDC Order and process for an appropriate disposition under Title 8 on a case-by-case basis, as appropriate.
 - To preserve family unity, if one member of a family unit is processed for parole under U4U, absent national security or public safety concerns, “*UHP*” may be considered for family unit members who may not independently meet U4U program eligibility criteria.
- Noncitizens for whom parole is appropriate under this guidance should generally be paroled for a period of two years.
- CBPOs are reminded to ensure both the A-number and the passport number are correct prior to issuance of an electronic I-94.
- CBP will provide a *Ukraine Parole Information* tear sheet to all noncitizens processed as “*UHP*.”

(b)(7)(E)

Additional Guidance for Southwest Land POEs

The below guidance is applicable to those Ukrainian citizens who receive advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek parole and elect to complete their travel to the United States through a southwest land border POE. To fully comply with program parameters and be considered for parole under U4U, such Ukrainian noncitizens will be required to use the CBP One™ mobile or desktop

application to submit their biographic information and photograph, as well as to schedule their arrival at a POE. *All above processing guidance applies to processing of this population at land POEs.*

- Ukrainian noncitizens arriving to the United States having fully complied with this DHS-approved process will be excepted from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) *Order Suspending the Right to Introduce Certain Persons from Countries Where a Quarantinable Communicable Disease Exists* (“CDC Order”) but may be required to demonstrate proof of vaccination against COVID-19.

(b)(7)(E)

- Ukrainian noncitizens encountered at a land border POE who are subject to the CDC Order and who have had their advance travel authorization submission denied or failed to schedule their advance arrival in CBP One™ after approval of their advance travel authorization submission, may be prevented entry at the international boundary or be expelled from the United States pursuant to the CDC Order.
- CBPOs should import the information provided in a noncitizen’s CBP One™ advance information submission to the USEC event, where appropriate.

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

Nothing in this guidance supersedes the local exercise of discretionary authority and the ability of the port to make determinations regarding appropriate processing, on a case-by-case basis considering the totality of the circumstances.



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

June 6, 2022

MEMORANDUM FOR: Directors, Field Operations
Office of Field Operations

FROM: Executive Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Admissibility and Passenger Programs
Office of Field Operations

SUBJECT: Updated Processing of Noncitizens Under the Uniting for Ukraine
Program

In response to the President's commitment to welcome 100,000 Ukrainian citizens and others fleeing Russia's aggression, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in coordination with the Department of State (DOS), has established the Uniting for Ukraine (U4U) program. This program will allow Ukrainian citizens without U.S. visas to submit certain personal information to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to facilitate the issuance of an advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek parole. At this time, travel authorization under U4U is limited to citizens of Ukraine who resided in Ukraine immediately of the invasion, and are in possession of a valid, unexpired Ukrainian passport and their eligible non-Ukrainian immediate family members.

This guidance supersedes the April 11, 2022, Admissibility and Passenger Programs (APP) *Processing of Ukrainian Citizens Under the Uniting for Ukraine Program* memorandum and muster. Ports of entry may continue to except noncitizens, including Ukrainian nationals, from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) *Order Suspending the Right to Introduce Certain Persons from Countries Where a Quarantinable Communicable Disease Exists* ("CDC Order") on a case-by-case basis.

Beginning April 25, 2022, U.S. based persons or entities began to submit an I-134, *Declaration of Financial Support*, to USCIS on behalf of a citizen of Ukraine and their certain eligible non-Ukrainian immediate family members who meet established program eligibility requirements. Following USCIS vetting of the supporter, confirmation of beneficiary biographic information and attestation of the I-134 beneficiary's vaccination against measles, polio, and COVID-19, and CBP biographic vetting of the I-134 beneficiary, an approval or denial of advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek parole will be issued.

To relieve pressure at the southwest land border ports of entry (POEs) currently experiencing an influx of undocumented noncitizens, U4U beneficiaries with approved advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek parole will be encouraged to complete their travel to the United States on commercial flights. Noncitizens traveling on an approved U4U authorization

by air must adhere to CDC guidelines regarding COVID testing but will not be required to demonstrate proof of COVID vaccination at time of boarding.

Noncitizens with an approved advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek parole may elect to complete their travel to the United States through a land border POE. To facilitate arrival and processing at southwest land border POEs, such noncitizens will be required to use the CBP One™ mobile or desktop application to submit their biographic information and photograph, as well as to schedule their arrival at a POE. Initially, noncitizens were only able to schedule their arrival in CBP One™ at the San Ysidro, California POE but beginning June 6, 2022, scheduling in CBP One™ will also be available in Nogales, Arizona and El Paso, Eagle Pass, Laredo, and Hidalgo, Texas. Individuals arriving to the United States having fully complied with this DHS-approved process are excepted from the CDC Order. Noncitizens arriving at land POEs may be required to demonstrate proof of vaccination against COVID-19.

This memorandum outlines how CBP Office of Field Operations (OFO) may consider exercising discretionary authority under Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) to parole certain noncitizens into the United States pursuant to the U4U program, given current circumstances following the Russian invasion of Ukraine and pursuant to DHS Secretary Mayorkas' April 20, 2022 memorandum *Authorization for the Immigration Processing of Ukrainian Nationals under Uniting for Ukraine*. This guidance outlines the considerations for processing noncitizens arriving in the United States without appropriate documents sufficient for entry but who have obtained advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek parole under the U4U program. For those who are determined to be inadmissible, in addition to parole, other forms of discretion may be considered, such as I-193 waivers, as appropriate. Parole may only be considered on a case-by-case basis, for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit, and only after appropriate vetting. Noncitizens for whom parole is appropriate under this guidance should generally be paroled for a period of two years.

Noncitizens determined to be unaccompanied noncitizen children (UCs), consistent with 6 U.S.C. § 279(g)(2), are expressly not eligible for the U4U program and may not be considered for parole under this memorandum. UCs may be processed for other available processing dispositions and must be turned over to the custody of Health and Human Services (HHS) under established policy and procedure. Moreover, for all noncitizens arriving as part of a family unit, officers are reminded that the guidance implementing *Ms. L*, including "Interim Guidance on Preliminary Injunction in *Ms. L v. ICE*" issued on June 27, 2018, as well as the June 1, 2021, memorandum "Clarifying Guidance on Separation of Family Units Due to 8 U.S.C. § 1326 Prosecutions or Related Criminal History" remain in effect.

Noncitizens encountered without travel documents sufficient to be admitted and without having participated in this DHS-approved process will be processed as appropriate, consistent with established policy and procedure. Further, noncitizens encountered at a land border POE who are subject to the CDC Order and who have had their advance travel authorization submission denied or failed to schedule their advance arrival in CBP One™ after approval of their advance travel authorization submission, may be prevented entry at the international boundary or be expelled from the United States pursuant to the CDC Order.

Consistent with current practice, POEs should coordinate (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) where noncitizens arriving under this process are determined to be possible matches to national security records or to present a public safety risk upon arrival in the United States. Those with a final negative vetting from (b)(7)(E) may be paroled, consistent with this guidance, if appropriate. Those with positive vetting results (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) must be processed consistent with established policy and procedure.

The attached muster contains specific processing guidance. Nothing in this guidance supersedes the local exercise of discretionary authority and the ability of the port to make determinations regarding appropriate processing, on a case-by-case basis considering the totality of the circumstances.

Please ensure that this memorandum and muster are disseminated to all ports of entry within your jurisdiction. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C).

Attachments: Muster, *Updated Processing of Noncitizens Under the Uniting for Ukraine Program*, Admissibility and Passenger Programs, June 3, 2022

Muster

Date: June 6, 2022

Topic: Updated Processing of Noncitizens Under the Uniting for Ukraine Program

HQ POC/Office: Admissibility and Passenger Programs

This muster outlines the considerations for processing Ukrainian citizens and their eligible non-Ukrainian immediate family members arriving in the United States without appropriate documents sufficient for admission, who have obtained advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek parole under the Uniting for Ukraine (U4U) program.

- Travel authorization under U4U is limited to citizens of Ukraine who resided in Ukraine immediately prior to the Russian invasion (through February 11, 2022), were displaced as a result of the invasion, and are in possession of a valid, unexpired Ukrainian passport and their non-Ukrainian immediate family members.
- Parole may only be considered on a case-by-case basis, for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit, and only after appropriate vetting.
- Parole specific to U4U will be processed utilizing the “*UHP – Ukraine Humanitarian Parole*” disposition in Unified Secondary (USEC).
 - Any noncitizen processed for the UHP disposition must have an approved U4U travel authorization as verified through CBP system queries.
 - UHP may not be used for any individual without an approved U4U travel authorization.
 - Noncitizens may not have their inspection deferred in order allow them to obtain a U4U travel authorization post arrival in the United States.
- Noncitizens determined to be unaccompanied noncitizen children (UCs), consistent with 6 U.S.C. § 279(g)(2), are expressly not eligible for the U4U program and may not be considered for parole under this memorandum.
 - UCs may be processed for other available processing dispositions, including but not limited to “DT” Port of Entry Parole or issuance of a Notice to Appear.
 - Under no circumstance is a UC to be released from CBP custody a non-parent or legal guardian co-traveler.
 - Consistent with the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA), UCs must be turned over to the custody of Health and Human Services (HHS).
- Moreover, for all noncitizens arriving as part of a family unit, officers are reminded that the guidance implementing *Ms. L*, including “Interim Guidance on Preliminary Injunction in *Ms. L v. ICE*” issued on June 27, 2018, as well as the June 1, 2021, memorandum “Clarifying Guidance on Separation of Family Units Due to 8 U.S.C § 1326 Prosecutions or Related Criminal History” remain in effect.

- Inadmissible noncitizens, including those without documents sufficient to be admitted, who are encountered without having participated in the U4U process will be processed consistent with established policy and procedure, and should not be considered for parole pursuant to U4U.
- Ukrainian citizens who seek to transit the United States or who are seeking admission as a non-immigrant, should be considered for an I-193 waiver, rather than parole, if an individual is otherwise admissible and arrives in the United States with:
 - A valid passport, a valid non-immigrant purpose of travel, and no U.S. visa; or
 - An expired passport and expired non-immigrant U.S. visa; or
 - No passport, no visa, and:
 - Identity confirmed in CBP systems based on previous entries
 - A valid non-immigrant purpose of travel
- When considering whether parole is appropriate, officers should consider, as part of their discretionary determination, whether the noncitizen:

(b)(7)(E)

- Consistent with current practice, ports of entry (POEs) should coordinate **(b)(7)(E)** **(b)(7)(E)** where noncitizens arriving under this process are determined to be possible matches to national security records or to present a public safety risk upon arrival in the United States.
 - Those with a final negative vetting from **(b)(7)(E)** may be paroled, consistent with this guidance, if appropriate.
 - Those with positive vetting results **(b)(7)(E)** **(b)(7)(E)** must be processed consistent with established policy and procedure.
- Consistent with current policy, CBP officers (CBPOs) will refer undocumented noncitizens who appear to be inadmissible to the United States for secondary admissibility inspection. Generally, noncitizens arriving under U4U are expected to be lacking sufficient entry documents and therefore must be referred for secondary admissibility inspection.
- **(b)(7)(E)** **(b)(7)(E)** However, USEC will display an approved advance U4U travel authorization **(b)(7)(E)** **(b)(7)(E)**
- CBPOs will determine the appropriate processing disposition for each noncitizen on a case-by-case-basis at the time the noncitizen presents themselves at the POE.

- Where parole for this population is appropriate, CBPOs will initiate a USEC event with a disposition of “*UHP – Ukraine Humanitarian Parole*” and complete all necessary case processing, to include recordation of the A-number in the event and the issuance of an electronic I-94.
 - CBP Officers should utilize the (b)(7)(E) to validate if an A-number was previously issued by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). *Note: All individuals arriving under U4U are expected to have an existing A-number.*
 - If no A-number was issued, CBPOs must issue an A-number following current processing procedures prior to completion of processing a noncitizen for “*UHP – Ukraine Humanitarian Parole.*”
 - Processing for “*UHP – Ukraine Humanitarian Parole*” must include biometric capture (search & enroll) and review of results for all noncitizens age 14-79 considered in scope for biometric collection.
 - Noncitizens with approved advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek parole for whom “*UHP – Ukraine Humanitarian Parole*” is appropriate may arrive with non-Ukrainian immediate family members, specifically spouse or unmarried children under the age of 21.
 - To be considered for the “*UHP – Ukraine Humanitarian Parole*” disposition, each individual must have their own U4U travel authorization approval.
 - Any non-Ukrainian arriving to the United States under U4U must be traveling with their Ukrainian family member to be considered for “*UHP – Ukraine Humanitarian Parole*”.
 - Noncitizens for whom parole is appropriate under this guidance should generally be paroled for a period of two years.
 - CBPOs are reminded to ensure both the A-number and the passport number are correct prior to issuance of an electronic I-94.
 - CBP will provide a *Ukraine Parole Information* tear sheet to all noncitizens processed as “*UHP.*”

Additional Guidance for Southwest Land POEs

The below guidance is applicable to those noncitizens who receive advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek parole and elect to complete their travel to the United States through a southwest land border POE. To fully comply with program parameters and be considered for parole under U4U, such noncitizens will be required to use the CBP One™ mobile or desktop application to submit their biographic information and photograph, as well as to schedule their arrival at a POE. *All above processing guidance applies to processing of this population at land POEs.*

- Ukrainian noncitizens arriving to the United States having fully complied with this DHS-approved process will be excepted from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) *Order Suspending the Right to Introduce Certain Persons from Countries Where a Quarantinable Communicable Disease Exists* (“CDC Order”) but may be required to demonstrate proof of vaccination against COVID-19.

(b)(7)(E)

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(b)(7)(E)

- Noncitizens encountered at a land border POE who are subject to the CDC Order and who have had their advance travel authorization submission denied or failed to schedule their advance arrival in CBP One™ after approval of their advance travel authorization submission, may be prevented entry at the international boundary or be expelled from the United States pursuant to the CDC Order.
- CBPOs should import the information provided in a noncitizen's CBP One™ advance information submission to the USEC event, where appropriate.

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

Nothing in this guidance supersedes the local exercise of discretionary authority and the ability of the port to make determinations regarding appropriate processing, on a case-by-case basis considering the totality of the circumstances.



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

May 11, 2023

MEMORANDUM FOR: Executive Directors, Headquarters
Directors, Field Operations
Office of Field Operations

FROM: Casey Durst (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Executive Director, Operations
Office of Field Operations

Matthew S. Davies (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Executive Director, Admissibility and Passenger Programs
Office of Field Operations

SUBJECT: Post-Title 42 Port Operations

On Thursday, May 11, 2023 at 23:59 ET, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will lift the Title 42 Public Health Order. Moreover, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will no longer require noncitizen, non-lawful permanent resident travelers entering the United States via land ports of entry (POEs) and ferry terminals to be fully vaccinated against COVID-19 and provide related proof of vaccination upon request. The lifting of Title 42 will affect POE operations for Office of Field Operations (OFO) personnel as U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) resumes all Title 8 processing operations.

OFO will return to inspecting and processing all noncitizens arriving in the United States pursuant to Title 8 of the U.S. Code. As such, noncitizens will no longer have their entry prevented or be subject to Title 42 expulsions. These changes in OFO's operational landscape will be addressed through strategic resource leveraging in the following areas of consideration: pre-processing steps, port security, inspecting of all travelers including noncitizens, and efficient, safe release from POEs.

As OFO returns to processing undocumented noncitizen applicants for admission under Title 8, noncitizens who lack documents sufficient for admission are strongly encouraged, but not required, to use the CBP One™ mobile application to schedule an appointment to present at a POE. All POEs will process noncitizens in accordance with the November 1, 2021 memorandum titled, *Guidance for Management and Processing of Undocumented Noncitizens at Southwest Border Land Ports of Entry*, and their respective field office plans. OFO will not turn back, redirect, or prevent any noncitizen without appropriate documents sufficient for admission from applying for entry at any POE in a safe, orderly, and humane manner.

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OFO will manage the intake of noncitizens arriving at POEs, as operationally feasible, including the identification and funneling of noncitizens that have utilized CBP One™ to schedule their arrival. Where feasible, travelers will be processed in the following priority order upon arrival:

1. U.S. Citizens, Lawful Permanent Residents, and Trusted Travelers
2. Travelers in possession of valid entry documents
3. Noncitizens with CBP One™ scheduled arrivals
4. Noncitizens without CBP One™ scheduled arrivals

Should the integrity of POEs or the safety of OFO personnel and the traveling public become jeopardized by operational realities, the Acting Commissioner's authority to temporarily close a POE is delegated to Senior Executive Service members. To maintain the integrity of POEs and safety of OFO personnel and the traveling public, POEs will take active, preventative measures when necessary, including the suspension of operations when required due to security concerns.

Please ensure this memorandum and the attached muster are distributed to port personnel. Should you require additional information on operational matters, please contact (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Deputy Executive Director, Operations, at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C); for policy concerns related to the processing of applicants for admission, please contact (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (A) Deputy Executive Director, Admissibility and Passenger Programs, at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C).

Muster

Date: May 11, 2023

Topic: Post-Title 42 Port Operations

Headquarters POCs: Operational Concerns: Incident Response Branch
[REDACTED] (b)(7)(E)

Admissibility Policy Concerns: SEAL [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E)

Overview: On May 11, 2023, at 23:59 ET, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) will lift the Title 42 Public Health Order. In alignment with the termination of the Presidential Proclamation on air travel, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will no longer require noncitizen, non-lawful permanent resident travelers entering the United States via land ports of entry (POEs) and ferry terminals to be fully vaccinated against COVID-19 and provide related proof of vaccination upon request (Title 19 Temporary Travel Restrictions). With the lifting of these restrictions, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Office of Field Operations (OFO) personnel at POEs will ensure:

- CBP officers will not turn back, redirect, or prevent the entry of a noncitizen without documents sufficient for admission at any POE.
- All travelers, including noncitizens without documents sufficient for admission, will be processed in a safe, orderly manner under Title 8.
- OFO will balance the need to process noncitizens without documents sufficient for admission at land POEs with the duty to execute the critical priority missions to protect the American people, safeguard our borders, and enhance the Nation's economic prosperity through the facilitation of lawful trade and travel.

Pre-Processing:

- Through DHS announcements and initiatives, noncitizens without documents sufficient for admission will be encouraged, but not required, to schedule an appointment to present at a POE through the CBP One™ mobile application.
 - POEs may prioritize the inspection and processing of noncitizens without documents sufficient for admission with CBP One™ appointments over those without CBP One™ appointments.

- The lifting of Title 42 and its related measures, including anticipated operational effects, does not change OFO's commitment to the facilitation of lawful trade and travel; where operationally feasible, travelers will be processed in the following priority order upon arrival:
 1. U.S. Citizens (USCs), Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs), and Trusted Travelers
 2. Travelers in possession of valid entry documents
 3. Noncitizens with CBP One™ scheduled arrivals
 4. Noncitizens without CBP One™ scheduled arrivals
- If HQ-issued signage is available at a POE, it should be posted in a manner that maximizes public awareness of available processing lines for each of the above 4 categories, in languages most useful to demographics encountered at the POE.
- Where physical queuing space is limited due to infrastructure or security measures, and staging multiple pedestrian lines for each of the above 4 categories is not possible, the following structures should be utilized:
 - Where only 3 lines are possible:
 - Line 1: USCs, LPRs, Trusted Travelers, and travelers with valid entry documents
 - Line 2: Noncitizens without documents sufficient for admission with CBP One™ scheduled arrivals
 - Line 3: Noncitizens without documents sufficient for admission without CBP One™ scheduled arrivals
 - Where only 2 lines are possible:
 - Line 1: USCs, LPRs, Trusted Travelers, and travelers with valid entry documents
 - Line 2: Noncitizens without documents sufficient for admission
- Noncitizens without documents sufficient for admission arriving by vehicle should not be prioritized for secondary processing over pedestrian arrivals.
- When noncitizens are required to wait outdoors on U.S. soil for extended periods of time, OFO will ensure the following resources are all regularly made available:
 - Cover from sun and/or weather conditions
 - Water and food (which may include snacks)
 - Toilet facilities
- OFO will assist in providing urgent medical care when required, to include health screenings when necessary.
 - POEs should leverage contract medical support, where available, and certified medical professionals, such as emergency medical technicians and paramedics.

Port Security:

- POEs will take active, preventative measures when necessary, including the suspension of operations when required due to security concerns.
 - The use of barricades, fencing, and alike infrastructure should be leveraged where available and appropriate.

- Available law enforcement assets such as Special Response Team operators and/or Mobile Field Force personnel should be deployed where available and appropriate.
- If a significant suspension of POE operations seems probable, port management should immediately contact local law enforcement partners, (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) as well as local stakeholders and government officials.
- In addition to active reporting on the circumstances requiring a suspension of operations or temporary closure, POE management will also designate a management official to begin drafting plans for the reconstitution of standard operations at the POE, with anticipated timelines.
- When necessary to respond to a specific threat to human life, and when time and circumstances reasonably preclude the exercise of such authority by the Acting Commissioner, the authority to close temporarily any OFO office or POE along the southwest border between the United States and Mexico, or to temporarily take any other lesser action that may be necessary to respond to the specific threat to human life, is delegated (See *Delegation Order 22-027* dated December 05, 2022) to Senior Executive Leadership.

Processing:

- Noncitizens without documents sufficient for admission who arrive with confirmed CBP One™ scheduled arrivals will be processed in Simplified Arrival (SA) (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E), as it confirms facial submission, displays user provided information, and allows for more efficient secondary processing.
- While noncitizens without documents sufficient for admission with CBP One™ scheduled arrivals will be prioritized for processing over those without scheduled arrivals, a scheduled arrival will not determine the processing disposition applied under Title 8; each processing disposition will be determined on a case-by-case basis, considering the totality of circumstances.
 - All available processing dispositions under Title 8 should be considered.
 - Custody determinations with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Enforcement Removal Operations (ERO) will continue.
- DHS previously established a process that provides certain nationals of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela (CHNV), along with their qualifying immediate family members, the opportunity to request advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek a discretionary grant of parole at an air POE.
 - CHNV noncitizens without sufficient documents for admission encountered by OFO at a land border POE, may in the exercise of discretion, based on the facts and circumstances known to the officer, be offered the opportunity to withdraw their application for admission and return to Mexico in lieu of removal proceedings, and remain eligible for the aforementioned parole process provided that such Withdrawal (WD) would be their first with CBP, whether Border Patrol or OFO after either January 9, 2023 (for Cubans, Haitians and Nicaraguans), or December 20, 2022 (for Venezuelans); ports are reminded that when processing a

CHNV national for a WD of their application for admission, the provisions of the Discretionary Authority Directive remain in effect.

- The following statement must be read in its entirety in a language understood by the CHNV noncitizen prior to permitting any WD:

“You may withdraw your application for admission to the United States and return to Mexico instead of being placed in removal proceedings. Withdrawal of your application is a voluntary decision. You are not required to withdraw your application for admission and depart, and you may instead decide to remain in the United States to be placed in removal proceedings and seek relief or protection from removal, including asylum, if appropriate.

The United States currently offers a parole process that allows Cuban, Haitian, Nicaraguan or Venezuelan nationals and their immediate family members to come to the United States. That parole process provides a safe and orderly way for Cuban, Haitian, Nicaraguan or Venezuela nationals who lack sufficient U.S. entry documents to be considered, on a case-by-case basis, for advance authorization to travel and a temporary period of parole into the United States for up to 2 years.

Participants in that process must have a supporter in the United States, pass certain security checks, and fly to an interior location in the United States. To seek participation in that process, however, you must be outside the United States.

You may choose to depart the United States voluntarily a single time and still be eligible for the parole process. You are being given an opportunity now to withdraw your application for admission and return to Mexico so that you remain eligible for that parole process.”

- CBP officers will determine the appropriate processing disposition under Title 8, including Expedited Removal (ER), Notice to Appear (NTA), and where appropriate, WD, for each noncitizen on a case-by-case-basis at the time the noncitizen presents themselves at the POE.
 - Where a WD is determined to be the appropriate processing disposition, CBP officers may, in place of a traditional sworn statement, answer the following 2 questions in the event closeout portion in Unified Secondary (USEC):

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

- Regardless of the nationality of a noncitizen without documents sufficient for admission, including the CHNV population, POEs will continue to process individuals who present national security or public safety concerns for ER, including referral to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) for credible fear determination when applicable, and detention coordination with ERO.
 - If OFO cannot complete a removal when appropriate, ERO will be contacted; if ERO declines custody, it should be annotated by officers in the narrative of the event and in appropriate secondary system selections: **(b)(7)(E)**
- If an NTA disposition is determined to be appropriate given the totality of circumstances, noncitizens without documents sufficient for admission that presented at a POE with a CBP One™ scheduled arrival may be considered for parole, on a case-by-case basis, for a period up to 24 months to attend removal proceedings.
 - If an NTA disposition is determined to be appropriate given the totality of circumstances, noncitizens that presented at a POE without a CBP One™ scheduled arrival may be considered for parole, on a case-by-case basis, for a period up to 12 months to attend removal proceedings.
 - In alignment with efficiency-based processing measures, port management may determine, based on operational considerations, that sworn statements for NTA dispositioned cases will not be completed.

- If that determination occurs, a Form I-213 is still required to record the arrival and inadmissibility of the noncitizen.
- Processing of unaccompanied children (UC) remains unchanged.

Release:

- OFO only provides short-term holding of individuals for processing, repatriation, release, or transfer to other federal agencies.
- OFO turns all individuals over to law enforcement partners or releases directly from POEs; however, OFO will continue to coordinate with non-governmental organizations and state and local partners to enable support for noncitizens who may seek assistance upon release from POEs.
- If OFO's detention and/or transportation resources are unable to match noncitizen apprehension volumes, the processing of some or all individuals (see aforementioned priority order) may need to be halted, suspended, or limited due to the suspension of POE operations.



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

May 11, 2023

MEMORANDUM FOR: Directors, Field Operations
Office of Field Operations

FROM: Executive Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Admissibility and Passenger Programs
Office of Field Operations

SUBJECT: Issuance of Final Rule on Circumvention of Lawful Pathways

On May 10, 2023, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Justice issued a Final Rule, titled *Circumvention of Lawful Pathways*, which introduces a rebuttable presumption of asylum ineligibility for certain noncitizens who enter the United States at the southwest land border or adjacent coastal borders without documents sufficient for admission, who have neither availed themselves of a lawful pathway to enter the United States, nor sought asylum or other protection in a country through which they traveled.

DHS anticipates this rule will reduce the number of noncitizens seeking to cross the southwest land border without authorization or without documents sufficient for admission to the United States. The rule provides for certain exceptions to and grounds for rebuttal of the presumption.

Under the rule, noncitizens who arrive with an appointment scheduled through the CBP One™ mobile application will be excepted from the rule's rebuttable presumption of asylum ineligibility. Noncitizens who arrive without an appointment will also be excepted if they, or a member of their family with whom they are traveling, can demonstrate that it was not possible to access the application to schedule an appointment due to language barrier, illiteracy, significant technical failure, or other ongoing and serious obstacle.

Additionally, noncitizens who do not use CBP One™ may be able to rebut the presumption of asylum ineligibility if they, or a member of their family with whom they are traveling, can demonstrate exceptionally compelling circumstances, including one (or more) of the following:

1. They faced an acute medical emergency.
2. They faced an imminent and extreme threat to their life or safety (e.g., rape, murder).
3. They were a victim of a severe form of trafficking.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will not determine whether the rule applies, whether noncitizens are subject to an exception, or whether noncitizens have rebutted the presumption. However, CBP officers will assist partner agencies (e.g., U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services) in assessing whether the rule applies or if a noncitizen is subject to an exception or may be able to rebut the presumption by annotating on the Form I-213 any information relevant to the aforementioned conditions that is affirmatively stated by a noncitizen during inspection.

CBP officers are not required to ask the noncitizen specific questions related to the aforementioned conditions, but will annotate any information that is provided. CBP officers will also annotate whether the noncitizen arrived with a CBP One™ appointment. This rule does not affect how ports determine appropriate processing dispositions (e.g., Expedited Removal) on a case-by-case basis under Title 8, including the contents of sworn statements.

Please ensure this memorandum is distributed to port personnel. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (A) Director, Enforcement Programs Division, at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

September 27, 2023

MEMORANDUM FOR: Directors, Field Operations
Office of Field Operations

FROM: Executive Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Admissibility and Passenger Programs
Office of Field Operations

SUBJECT: Family Reunification Parole Processes for Nationals of Colombia, El
Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has established Family Reunification Parole (FRP) processes for certain individuals who are nationals of Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Under these parole processes, noncitizens who are principal beneficiaries of an approved U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, and their qualifying immediate family members (derivative beneficiaries), may request to travel to the United States with an approved Advance Travel Authorization (ATA) issued by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to seek a discretionary grant of parole.

The FRP processes are voluntary and only available to those noncitizens who have a petitioner invited to participate. FRP complements other efforts to collaboratively manage migration in the Western Hemisphere and at the southwest border (SWB).

These parole processes implement the use of the Secretary of Homeland Security's discretionary parole authority under Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), to consider the parole of certain individuals identified under the FRPs, and their qualifying immediate family members, into the United States for significant public benefit or for urgent humanitarian reasons, with the intention to live together in the United States while they await their immigrant visas.

Following the publication of the associated Federal Register Notices (FRNs) for these specific FRP countries on July 10, 2023, Department of State (DOS) began sending invitations to U.S. Citizens (USCs) and Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) eligible to submit an I-134A, *Online Request to be a Supporter and Declaration of Financial Support*, to USCIS on behalf of individuals for whom advance authorization to travel under FRP may be appropriate. Following USCIS vetting of the supporter, confirmation of the beneficiary's biographic information, and clearance of the beneficiary's completion of the Panel Physician medical examination, the beneficiary will submit biometric information, specifically a live facial photograph, to CBP using the CBP One™ application.

After completion of vetting of the potential beneficiary, CBP will issue an approval or denial of advance authorization to travel on a commercial flight to the United States to seek parole. Noncitizens identified under FRP who are encountered at a land border port of entry (POE) without documents sufficient for admission may not be considered for parole under these processes.

Noncitizens arriving in the United States under FRP may be considered, on a case-by-case basis, for a temporary period of parole for up to three years, provided that they were issued an approved ATA and warrant a favorable exercise of discretion upon inspection at the POE.

Noncitizens determined to be unaccompanied children (UC) may not be considered for parole under FRP.

The accompanying muster outlines how CBP may consider exercising discretionary authority under Section 212(d)(5) of the INA to consider granting parole for certain noncitizens into the United States under these FRP processes pursuant to four separate memoranda, approved by the Secretary of Homeland Security on May 9, 2023. Nothing in this memorandum or the attached muster supersede local discretionary authority.

Please ensure this memorandum and the following muster are distributed to port personnel. Should you require additional information, please contact (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), Director, Enforcement Programs Division at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C).

Muster

Date: September 27, 2023

Topic: Family Reunification Parole Processes for Nationals of Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras

HQ POC/Office: Enforcement Programs Division (EPD)
(b)(7)(E)

This muster provides guidance to U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers (CBPOs) for processing noncitizens who arrive in the United States with Advance Travel Authorization (ATA) to seek parole under the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) established Family Reunification Parole (FRP) processes for nationals of Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

- To be eligible to request and ultimately be considered for a discretionary issuance of an ATA to travel to the United States to seek a discretionary grant of parole under FRP at the port of entry (POE), noncitizens must:
 - be outside the United States;
 - be the principal beneficiary (or a derivative beneficiary spouse or child) of an approved Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative;
 - be a national of Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras or be a derivative beneficiary spouse or child of a principal beneficiary of one of these countries;
 - If a principal beneficiary married or had a child after U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) approved the underlying Form I-130, that spouse or unmarried child under 21 may in some circumstances become a derivative beneficiary and may be eligible for parole based on their relationship to the principal beneficiary.
 - have not yet been issued an immigrant visa at the time the invitation is issued to the petitioning relative; and
 - have an unexpired passport valid for international travel.

- (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E) additionally, during secondary processing, Unified Secondary (USEC) will display an approved ATA (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E)

- Consistent with current practice, POEs should coordinate (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) where noncitizens arriving under FRP are determined to be possible matches to national security records or who present a public safety risk upon arrival in the United States.
 - Those with a final negative vetting from (b)(7)(E) may be paroled, consistent with this guidance, if appropriate.

- Those with positive vetting results: (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E) must be processed consistent with established policy and procedure.
- CBPOs will determine the appropriate processing disposition for each noncitizen at the time the noncitizen presents themselves at the POE; when making a determination in the processing disposition, CBPOs will consider a potential FRP noncitizen's previous immigration history, encounters with U.S. government entities (e.g., prior maritime interdictions), and the results of national security and public safety vetting.
- Additionally, the following factors render a noncitizen presenting under FRP as ineligible for such parole – if the noncitizen:
 - has crossed irregularly into the United States, between the POEs, after July 10, 2023, except DHS will not consider a single instance of voluntary departure or withdrawal of their application for admission;
 - has been interdicted at sea by the U.S. Coast Guard after July 10, 2023; or
 - has been ordered removed from the United States within the previous five years or is subject to a bar to admissibility based on a prior removal order.
- Any grants of parole under FRP will only be made on a case-by-case basis for an urgent humanitarian reason or significant public benefit.

(b)(7)(E)

- Where parole for this population is appropriate, CBPOs will initiate a USEC event with the appropriate process specific disposition and complete all necessary case processing, to include recordation of the A-number in the event and the issuance of an electronic I-94.
 - CBPOs should utilize the (b)(7)(E) to validate if an A-number was previously issued by USCIS. *Note: All individuals arriving under FRP are expected to have an existing A-number.*
 - Parole under FRP must include biometric capture (search & enroll) and review of results for all noncitizens age 14-79 considered in-scope for biometric collection or for whom collection is otherwise warranted.
 - To be considered for parole under FRP, each individual must have their own approved ATA; additionally, a derivative spouse or child not independently eligible under FRP must be traveling with their principal beneficiary, or travel following the FRP parole of the principal beneficiary to be considered for parole.

- Noncitizens for whom parole is appropriate under this guidance should generally be paroled for a period of three years.
- CBPOs are reminded to ensure both the A-number and the passport number are correct prior to issuance of an electronic I-94.
- FRP will utilize the following dispositions in USEC based on nationality and ATA:
 - “RCO – *Colombian Family Reunification Parole*”
 - “RSV – *Salvadoran Family Reunification Parole*”
 - “RGT – *Guatemalan Family Reunification Parole*”
 - “RHN – *Honduran Family Reunification Parole*”
- Noncitizens encountered without documents sufficient for admission who have not received an ATA under FRP will be processed as appropriate, consistent with established policy and procedure, and may not be considered for parole under FRP.
 - RCO, RSV, RGT, or RHN may not be used for any noncitizen without an approved corresponding ATA under FRP, as verified in CBP systems, and a valid, unexpired passport.
 - RCO, RSV, RGT, or RHN may not be used for noncitizens arriving at any location other than an air POE.
 - RCO, RSV, RGT, or RHN may not be used for noncitizens whom the port determines are not eligible for parole under FRP.
- Noncitizens determined to be unaccompanied children (UC) may not be considered for parole under FRP; moreover, for all noncitizens arriving as part of a family unit, CBPOs are reminded that the guidance implementing *Ms. L*, including “**Interim Guidance on Preliminary Injunction in *Ms. L. v. ICE***” issued on June 27, 2018, as well as the June 1, 2021, memorandum “**Clarifying Guidance on Separation of Family Units Due to 8 U.S.C § 1326 Prosecutions or Related Criminal History**” remain in effect.
- Noncitizens may not have their inspection deferred in order to allow them to obtain ATA under FRP post-arrival in the United States.



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

September 27, 2023

MEMORANDUM FOR: Directors, Field Operations
Office of Field Operations

FROM: Executive Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Admissibility and Passenger Programs
Office of Field Operations

SUBJECT: Updated Family Reunification Parole Processes for Nationals of Cuba
and Haiti

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has updated the Family Reunification Parole (FRP) processes for certain individuals who are nationals of Cuba and Haiti. Under these parole processes, noncitizens who are principal beneficiaries of an approved U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, and their qualifying immediate family members (derivative beneficiaries), may request to travel to the United States with an approved Advance Travel Authorization (ATA) issued by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to seek a discretionary grant of parole.

The FRP processes are voluntary and only available to those noncitizens who have a petitioner invited to participate. FRP complements other efforts to collaboratively manage migration in the Western Hemisphere and at the southwest border (SWB).

These parole processes **implement the use of the Secretary of Homeland Security's** discretionary parole authority under Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), to consider the parole of certain individuals identified under the FRPs, and their qualifying immediate family members, into the United States for significant public benefit or for urgent humanitarian reasons, with the intention to live together in the United States while they await their immigrant visas.

Following the publication of the associated Federal Register Notices (FRNs) for these specific FRP countries on August 11, 2023, Department of State (DOS) began sending invitations to U.S. Citizens (USCs) and Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) eligible to submit an I-134A, *Online Request to be a Supporter and Declaration of Financial Support*, to USCIS on behalf of individuals for whom advance authorization to travel under FRP may be appropriate. Following USCIS vetting of the supporter, confirmation of the **beneficiary's biographic information**, and clearance of the **beneficiary's** completion of the Panel Physician medical examination, the beneficiary will submit biometric information, specifically a live facial photograph, to CBP using the CBP One™ application.

After completion of vetting of the potential beneficiary, CBP will issue an approval or denial of advance authorization to travel on a commercial flight to the United States to seek parole. Noncitizens identified under FRP who are encountered at a land border POE without documents sufficient for admission may not be considered for parole under these processes.

Noncitizens arriving in the United States under FRP may be considered, on a case-by-case basis, for a temporary period of parole for up to three years, provided that they were issued an approved ATA and warrant a favorable exercise of discretion upon inspection at the POE.

The updated FRP process for Cubans will now utilize ATA; however, it is important to note that CBP will continue to receive Cubans utilizing the formerly known Cuban Family Reunification Parole (CFRP) Program where beneficiaries traveling with an I-512L, Advance Parole, may be paroled for the period indicated on their issued Form I-512L, generally for a period of two or three years. If CBP encounters noncitizens traveling under the former CFRP program, officers should follow the guidance provided on August 18, 2022, *Resumption of the Cuban Family Reunification Parole Program*.

Noncitizens determined to be unaccompanied children (UC) may not be considered for parole under FRP.

The accompanying muster outlines how CBP may consider exercising discretionary authority under Section 212(d)(5) of the INA to consider granting parole for certain noncitizens into the United States under these FRP processes pursuant to two separate memoranda, approved by the Secretary of Homeland Security on May 9, 2023. Nothing in this memorandum or the attached muster supersede local discretionary authority.

Please ensure this memorandum and the following muster are distributed to port personnel. Should you require additional information, please contact (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), Director, Enforcement Programs Division at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C).

Muster

Date: September 27, 2023

Topic: Updated Family Reunification Parole Processes for Nationals of Cuba and Haiti

HQ POC/Office: Enforcement Programs Division (EPD)
(b)(7)(E)

This muster provides guidance to U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers (CBPOs) for processing noncitizens who arrive in the United States with Advance Travel Authorization (ATA) to seek parole under the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) updated Family Reunification Parole (FRP) processes for nationals of Cuba and Haiti.

- To be eligible to request and ultimately be considered for a discretionary issuance of an ATA to travel to the United States to seek a discretionary grant of parole under FRP at the port of entry (POE), noncitizens must:
 - be outside the United States;
 - be the principal beneficiary (or a derivative beneficiary spouse or child) of an approved Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative;
 - be a national of Cuba or Haiti or be a derivative beneficiary spouse or child of a principal beneficiary of one of these countries;
 - If a principal beneficiary married or had a child after U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) approved the underlying Form I-130, that spouse or unmarried child under 21 may in some circumstances become a derivative beneficiary and may be eligible for parole based on their relationship to the principal beneficiary.
 - have not yet been issued an immigrant visa at the time the invitation is issued to the petitioning relative; and
 - have an unexpired passport valid for international travel.

- (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E) additionally, during secondary processing, Unified Secondary (USEC) will display an approved ATA (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E)

- Consistent with current practice, POEs should coordinate (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) where noncitizens arriving under FRP are determined to be possible matches to national security records or who present a public safety risk upon arrival in the United States.
 - Those with a final negative vetting from (b)(7)(E) may be paroled, consistent with this guidance, if appropriate.
 - Those with positive vetting results (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) must be processed consistent with established policy and procedure.

- CBPOs will determine the appropriate processing disposition for each noncitizen at the time the noncitizen presents themselves at the POE; when making a determination in the processing disposition, CBPOs will consider a potential FRP noncitizen's **previous** immigration history, encounters with U.S. government entities (e.g., prior maritime interdictions), and the results of national security and public safety vetting.
- Additionally, the following factors render a Cuban or Haitian noncitizen presenting under FRP as ineligible for such parole – if the noncitizen:
 - has crossed irregularly into the United States, between the POEs, after August 11, 2023, except DHS will not consider a single instance of voluntary departure or withdrawal of their application for admission;
 - has been interdicted at sea by the U.S. Coast Guard after August 11, 2023; or
 - has been ordered removed from the United States within the previous five years or is subject to a bar to admissibility based on a prior removal order.
- Any grants of parole under FRP will only be made on a case-by-case basis for an urgent humanitarian reason or significant public benefit.

(b)(7)(E)

- Where parole for this population is appropriate, CBPOs will initiate a USEC event with the appropriate process specific disposition and complete all necessary case processing, to include recordation of the A-number in the event and the issuance of an electronic I-94.
 - CBPOs should utilize the **(b)(7)(E)** to validate if an A-number was previously issued by USCIS. *Note: All individuals arriving under FRP are expected to have an existing A-number.*
 - Parole under FRP must include biometric capture (search & enroll) and review of results for all noncitizens age 14-79 considered in-scope for biometric collection or for whom collection is otherwise warranted.
 - To be considered for parole under FRP, each individual must have their own approved ATA; additionally, a derivative spouse or child not independently eligible under FRP must be traveling with their principal beneficiary, or travel following the FRP parole of the principal beneficiary to be considered for parole.
 - Noncitizens for whom parole is appropriate under this guidance should generally be paroled for a period of three years.

- CBPOs are reminded to ensure both the A-number and the passport number are correct prior to issuance of an electronic I-94.
- FRP will utilize the following dispositions in USEC based on nationality and ATA:
 - “RCU – *Cuban Family Reunification Parole*”
 - “RHT – *Haitian Family Reunification Parole*”
- Noncitizens encountered without documents sufficient for admission who have not received an ATA under FRP will be processed as appropriate, consistent with established policy and procedure, and may not be considered for parole under FRP.
 - RCU or RHT may not be used for any noncitizen without an approved corresponding ATA under FRP, as verified in CBP systems, and a valid, unexpired passport.
 - RCU or RHT may not be used for noncitizens arriving at any location other than an air POE.
 - RCU or RHT may not be used for noncitizens whom the port determines are not eligible for parole under FRP.
- The updated FRP process for Cubans will now utilize ATA; however, it is important to note that CBP will continue to receive Cubans utilizing the formerly known Cuban Family Reunification Parole (CFRP) program where beneficiaries traveling with an I-512L, Advance Parole, may be paroled for the period indicated on their issued Form I-512L, generally for a period of two or three years. If CBP encounters noncitizens traveling under the former CFRP program, officers should follow the guidance provided on August 18, 2022, *Resumption of the Cuban Family Reunification Parole Program*.
 - If a noncitizen is traveling under the former CFRP program, the following disposition should be utilized in USEC:
 - “CFR – *Cuban Family Reunification Parole (USCIS)*”
- Noncitizens determined to be unaccompanied children (UC) may not be considered for parole under FRP; moreover, for all noncitizens arriving as part of a family unit, CBPOs are reminded that the guidance implementing *Ms. L*, including “**Interim Guidance on Preliminary Injunction in *Ms. L. v. ICE***” issued on June 27, 2018, as well as the June 1, 2021, memorandum “**Clarifying Guidance on Separation of Family Units Due to 8 U.S.C § 1326 Prosecutions or Related Criminal History**” remain in effect.
- Noncitizens may not have their inspection deferred in order to allow them to obtain ATA under FRP post-arrival in the United States.

Muster

Date: Immediate upon receipt

Topic: Port of Entry (POE) Determination of Eligibility for Processing of Red or Yellow Case Status Noncitizens under the MPP Wind Down Plan

Headquarters POCs: Systems Enforcement Analysis and Review (SEAR),
[REDACTED] Admissibility and Passenger Programs (APP)

Beginning February 2021, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) began processing noncitizens enrolled in the Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP) in ongoing removal proceedings into the United States at select ports of entry (POEs) to continue their removal proceedings. To ensure safety and operational success, the United States Government (USG) has partnered with certain international organizations (IOs) to assist in verifying MPP case status via single submission in the CBP One application or batch submission through an Office of Information technology (OIT) drop folder prior to arriving at the POE.

As part of the MPP Wind Down Plan, IOs may encounter noncitizens whose case status reflects red or yellow in the CBP One application but who are able to provide supporting documentation, such as a Notice to Appear (NTA), MPP Tear Sheet, or Notice of Hearings (NOH), to indicate that they are an MPP enrollee in ongoing removal proceedings. In these circumstances, the CBP Traveler Communications Center (TCC) will no longer be utilized to confirm eligibility for processing under the MPP Wind Down Plan. Alternatively, the IOs will be instructed to contact local CBP, utilizing the locally designated email address currently receiving the advanced manifest, for confirmation of eligibility for processing under the MPP Wind Down Plan.

False reds or yellows may occur due to clerical or system errors (e.g., change of venue, failure to file the NTA timely, filing NTA on the wrong court, etc.). In these cases, the POEs will make an eligibility determination. Communication of the CBP decision to the IOs should be limited to CBP's determination as to whether it would be appropriate to process the noncitizen in accordance with the MPP Wind Down Plan at the present time.

Supporting information to suggest eligibility or ineligibility for processing under the MPP Wind Down Plan based on ongoing or terminated proceedings can be found via the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) [Automated Case Information](#) website or the Person Centric Query System (PCQS) EOIR function [REDACTED]

When responding to inquiries from an IO, the following verbiage is recommended:

- ***Eligible recommended response verbiage:*** Thank you for your inquiry. At this time, CBP has determined that this individual is eligible for processing under the MPP Wind Down Plan.
- ***Ineligible recommended response verbiage:*** Thank you for your inquiry. At this time, CBP has determined that this individual is not eligible for processing under the MPP Wind Down Plan.