**Policy Clarification**

**Cash Assistance – All – PCA-22180-122**

**Medical Assistance – All – PMA-22180-322**

**Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – All**

 **PFS-22180-522**

**Children’s Health Insurance Program – All**

**PCH-22180-1105**

**Submitted: April 28, 2025 Agency: CAOs**

**Subject: Termination of Parole for Certain Cuban, Haitian, Nicaraguan, and Venezuelan (CHNV) Parolees under CHNV Parole Programs**

**Question:** **Is the CHNV parole program and status ending? Does the termination of parole for certain CHNV parolees change their eligibility for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Medical Assistance (MA), Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits? How should these changes be handled?**

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| **Response By: Bureau of Policy** |  **Date: June 3, 2025** |  |  |

The CHNV Parole Programs allowed certain nationals from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela and their immediate family members to be paroled into the United States (U.S.) for a period up to two years. Non-citizens paroled into the U.S. under section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act for a period of at least one year are Qualified Non-citizens. For SNAP, MA, CHIP, and TANF these non-citizens are subject to a five-year bar unless they meet an exemption, as defined in SNAP Handbook 522.3, MAEH 322.312, and CAH 122.32. Therefore, some CHNV parolees may receive SNAP, MA, CHIP, and TANF benefits if they meet an exemption and all other relevant program eligibility requirements.

On March 25, 2025 the U.S. Department of Homeland Security issued the notice *Termination of Parole Processes for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans* in the Federal Register. This notice terminates parole status for these parolees by April 24, 2025, if the parolee’s status had not already expired. Some parolees may have received letters from Homeland Security stating this.

On April 14, 2025, the U.S. District Court issued a Preliminary Injunction Order staying this change of parolee status.  It is unclear how long the temporary stay will remain in effect.

**Neither the termination of the CHNV parole program, nor the injunction of the termination change eligibility policy.**

If a non-citizens’ status as a parolee is revoked or expired and they are not in another qualifying status, or lawfully present status for MA/CHIP, the individual is not eligible for SNAP, MA/CHIP or TANF; however, they may be eligible for MA if they have a qualifying Emergency Medical Condition (EMC). Those already enrolled in SNAP or TANF will no longer be eligible for SNAP or TANF at renewal. Those already enrolled in, MA/CHIP, will no longer be eligible for MA/CHIP at renewal, unless they are open in Emergency Medical Assistance (EMA) or have a qualifying EMC, please see
[OPS 22-07-02](https://pagov.sharepoint.com/%3Aw%3A/r/sites/DHS-OIM/OpsMemos/OPS%20Memo%20-%20Emergency%20Medical%20Assistance%20%28EMA%29%20for%20Non-Citizens%2022-07-02.docx?d=w17d8f2cff03f490cae61a4bb9aa05cd4&csf=1&web=1&e=uGfbNr) for EMA guidance.

A Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) request should be submitted when parolees apply, renew benefits, or when the County Assistance Office receives a reported change of immigration status. If the individual’s status has changed, update the Electronic Client Information System to reflect the new status and follow each program’s eligibility processing guidelines.

Reporting of change in immigration status is not required. Households who lose SNAP, MA/CHIP, and TANF eligibility at recertification due to the end of parolee status are not subject to an overpayment after their status is revoked or expired.

**NOTE:** **Termination of CHNV parole programs has no impact on eligibility of Cuban Haitian Entrants (CHE) for SNAP, MA/CHIP, and TANF.** The designation CHE is a reference to benefit eligibility rather than immigration status and has no relation to CHNV parole status. CHEs are Qualified Non-citizens under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. To be considered a CHE, a non-citizen must meet the definition of a CHE under section 501(e) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980. Continue to follow eligibility processes for CHEs including taking the necessary measures to verify CHE designation through SAVE.