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11/01/2025

Dear [REDACTED]

Immigration Parole Fee Notice

On July 4, 2025, the President signed into law the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, Pub. L. 119-21, 139 Stat. 72 (HR-1), which established several new immigration-related fees. See 8 U.S.C. 1801-15. On October 16, 2025, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) issued a Federal Register notice (90 FR 48317) explaining how DHS intends to implement the Immigration Parole Fee required by 8 U.S.C. 1804. This notice announced the imposition and collection of the new Immigration Parole Fee in the initial amount of \$1,000. The Immigration Parole Fee is subject to annual adjustments for inflation. See Appendix B of the USCIS Fee Schedule, www.uscis.gov/g-1055, for the current Immigration Parole Fee. The fee must be paid by "any alien who is paroled into the United States," unless an exception applies. DHS interprets this to mean that, absent an exception, the fee will be required each time an alien is granted parole under INA sec. 212(d)(5)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5)(A), including initial parole from outside the United States, parole in place, re-parole, or parole from DHS custody.

The Immigration Parole Fee is not due at the time of filing an application or when a travel document is issued. Instead, DHS will collect the fee when:

- It determines that the alien merits a grant of parole as a matter of discretion;
- It determines that the alien is subject to the Immigration Parole Fee; and
- The alien either appears for inspection at a port of entry (POE) or is already physically present in the United States and is notified by DHS that payment is required.

Aliens seeking parole at a POE must now pay the Immigration Parole Fee or establish that an exception to the fee applies, effective immediately.

USCIS previously approved your Form I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records, and issued you Form I-512L authorizing a U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officer at a POE to parole you into the United States based upon urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. As of October 29, 2025, USCIS records indicate you have a currently valid Form I-512L.

If your Form I-512L is a single use document and you have already traveled and used this document to seek parole at a POE, please disregard this notice.

If you have not yet travelled or you have a multi-use document that allows you to seek parole at a POE multiple times within a specified period, please note a CBP officer will collect the Immigration Parole Fee required by 8 U.S.C. 1804 each time you arrive at the POE if CBP determines you are subject to the Immigration Parole Fee. If you are found to be subject to the Immigration Parole Fee and cannot pay the fee at the POE, you will be denied parole into the United States and may be subject to removal.

8 U.S.C. 1804(b) provides for limited exceptions to the new Immigration Parole Fee. Apart from the statute's limited exceptions, listed at Appendix B of the USCIS Fee Schedule, www.uscis.gov/g-1055, there is no exemption or waiver of the Immigration Parole Fee. If you believe you meet one of the exceptions, you should provide evidence of the specific exception to a CBP officer upon inspection at the POE.

Immigration Parole Fee Exceptions

You may not be subject to the Immigration Parole Fee if, when you are inspected at the POE, you establish to the satisfaction of CBP that you are being paroled for one of the 10 reasons listed below:



- (1) (A) You have a medical emergency; and (B)(i) you cannot obtain necessary treatment in the foreign state in which you are residing; or (ii) the medical emergency is life-threatening and there is insufficient time for you to be admitted to the United States through the normal visa process;
- (2) (A) You are the parent or legal guardian of an alien described in exception (1); and (B) the alien described in exception (1) is a minor;
- (3) (A) You are needed in the United States to donate an organ or other tissue for transplant; and (B) there is insufficient time for you to be admitted to the United States through the normal visa process;
- (4) (A) You have a close family member in the United States whose death is imminent; and (B) you could not arrive in the United States in time to see such family member alive if you were to be admitted to the United States through the normal visa process;
- (5) (A) You are seeking to attend the funeral of a close family member; and (B) you could not arrive in the United States in time to attend such funeral if you were to be admitted to the United States through the normal visa process;
- (6) You are an adopted child (A) who has an urgent medical condition; (B) who is in the legal custody of the petitioner for a final adoption-related visa; and (C) whose medical treatment is required before the expected award of a final adoption-related visa;
- (7) You are (A) a lawful applicant for adjustment of status under INA section 245 (8 U.S.C. 1255); and (B) returning to the United States after temporary travel abroad;
- (8) You (A) have been returned to a contiguous country pursuant to section 235(b)(2)(C) (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(2)(C)); and (B) you are being paroled into the United States to attend your immigration hearing;
- (9) You have been granted the status of Cuban and Haitian entrant (as defined in section 501(e) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-422; 8 U.S.C. 1522 note); or
- (10) A significant public benefit has resulted or will result from your parole because (A) you have assisted or will assist the United States Government in a law enforcement matter; (B) your presence is required by the United States Government in furtherance of such law enforcement matter; and (C)(i) you are inadmissible or do not satisfy the eligibility requirements for admission as a nonimmigrant; or (ii) there is insufficient time for you to be admitted to the United States through the normal visa process.
