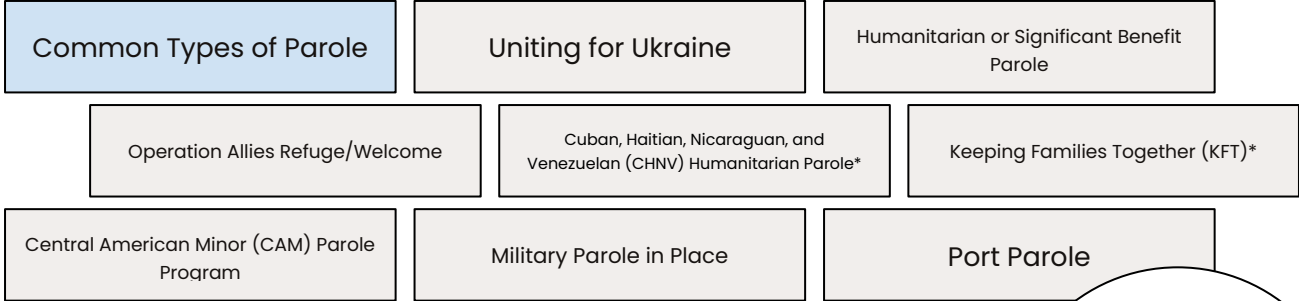




Parole 101: What You Need to Know About Parole

What is parole?

Parole is **temporary** permission to enter or stay in the United States for non-citizens who do not have legal grounds for admission. A grant of parole **does not** give you any immigration status. If your parole ends, you return to the status you had before you were granted parole.



Important News About Parole:

* The new administration has indicated it intends to terminate parole for CHNV program entrants. This means current parolees will need to look at other pathways to remain in the United States and be authorized for work.

*On November 6, 2024, a federal judge struck down the KFT Parole in Place policy altogether. This means U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) can no longer accept or rule on any applications for the KFT program.

Did you know?
As of August 2024, **over 530,000** non-citizens were granted parole through the CHNV program, according to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

I lost my parole, or my parole is expiring soon, and I cannot re-parole, what are my options?

There may be other pathways for you to obtain status in the United States, some common options are explained below.

Temporary Protected Status (TPS)
TPS is a temporary immigration benefit that allows non-citizens from certain countries to remain in the U.S. If eligible, complete USCIS **Form I-821** with supporting documentation. Work authorization can be requested with TPS.

Asylum
If a non-citizen fears persecution or harm in their home country, they can seek asylum. Complete USCIS **Form I-589** with supporting documentation. Work authorization can be requested with asylum.

Family & Employment Based Immigration
If a non-citizen has a family member that is a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident (LPR), they may be able to have the family member petition for a green card on their behalf. In addition, a non-citizen may seek to have their employer sponsor them for a green card if they meet certain requirements.

Please seek help from an **immigration attorney** or **Department of Justice (DOJ) Accredited Representative** to schedule a legal screening regarding your eligibility for these and other forms of relief that may be available to you.
Beware of immigration fraud/notario fraud: Notary publics in the U.S. are not attorneys. Be careful who prepares your immigration applications or gives you legal advice. Report any immigration fraud to USCIS.