



TERMINATION OF PAROLE NOTICES: WHAT DO I DO?

APRIL 2025

Many people who were granted parole to enter the United States, or received a parole document at or after entry, are receiving notices saying that their parole status, and any work permit related to it, is being terminated.

While the notice says you should depart immediately, you may be entitled to pursue applications for immigration benefits or the right to stay. Many people who have already filed applications or are in court have permission to remain in the U.S. while those cases are pending. In some instances, these notices were issued in error. **If you have received this notice, you should speak to a trusted immigration legal services provider about your options.**

NOTE

On April 14, 2025, a federal judge blocked the termination of parole for those that came under a parole program from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, or Venezuela, for those whose parole was terminated with a general notice without any reasons that are specific to your case. If you fit this category and received a generic notification by email or through your USCIS online account, your parole remains valid. If you are not sure whether you fit this category, speak with a trusted legal services provider. Stay in touch with a trusted legal organization, there will be updates.

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1. I received a notice that says my parole is terminated, does that mean I no longer have permission to stay in the U.S.?

That depends. The government can terminate parole, however you might already be pursuing another form of relief. Additionally, some notices terminating parole were issued in error. Even so, a federal court blocked termination of parole for some parole holders from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua or Venezuela. The Court said that the government could not end parole for these individuals without providing reasons related to the person's specific case.

If you have no other status and have not applied for certain immigration benefits that allow you to stay, once your parole is terminated, you will be here without status, but you still have rights. You can still file for relief from removal/deportation, or you might already be in court or pursuing an application that allows you to stay, like asylum or adjustment of status to permanent residence, or some other form of relief from removal/deportation.

Some organizations are suing the government, challenging the government's attempt to terminate parole programs. This means there might be updates and changes as this all unfolds. **If you are from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua or Venezuela, you should check with a legal provider about your notice. A judge stopped the government from terminating parole for many noncitizens paroled from these countries.**

2. The notice says I must leave, but I applied for asylum—do I have to leave now?

No. If you have already filed for asylum or other relief, you may stay and pursue your case. If you have filed an application to stay in the U.S., such as asylum, adjustment to lawful permanent resident status, TPS, or certain other applications, you may continue to pursue your case. If you leave the United States while your application for adjustment or asylum is pending, you will abandon that application.

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3. I received this notice, but I am already in immigration court. Am I supposed to leave or show up for my court hearings?

You should stay and show up for your court hearings to fight your case. You should not immediately leave if you are fighting your case. If you don't show up to court the judge will order you removed.

4. I already have TPS, asylum, or other status, and got this notice terminating my parole! What do I do?

If you already have status or permission to stay, the notice does not take away that status. If you have already been granted another way to stay, you may remain in the U.S. with that status.

5. If I don't leave right away, what are the risks?

- **Already in court:** If you are already in immigration court, you should stay and attend your hearings. The judge has authority over your case and will decide whether to grant your case or order your removal/deportation. If you have been in the United States less than 2 years, the government might tell the judge they want to stop your case in court so that Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) can use a process called "expedited removal" to deport you without a hearing. You can fight against this and ask for your day in court. If you are in this situation, seek the help of a qualified immigration attorney immediately.
- **Already filed asylum:** You do not have to leave while you are waiting for your asylum interview or hearing. If you have been here less than 2 years, there is a risk the government might try to remove you, even though you have filed an application. If that happens, you should make sure to tell the immigration officers that arrest and detain you, that you have applied for asylum and have a fear of return.
- **Have not filed anything else:** You should speak to a qualified immigration

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practitioner about whether you have options. Many people who had parole are eligible for other immigration benefits or relief from removal/deportation. You should consider whether you can file an application to remain in the United States.

6. What is the process if I don't leave?

Generally, those who lose status can be detained and placed in removal proceedings. These are proceedings in front of an immigration judge, who will decide whether you can be deported and whether you qualify to stay in the United States.

If you have been in the United States less than 2 years ICE might try to deport you without letting you see a judge through a process called expedited removal. If you have a fear of returning to your home country, tell the immigration officer immediately! You will be given an interview by an immigration officer. If that officer finds you have a credible fear of returning to your home country, you are entitled to a hearing in front of the immigration judge.

You have the right to express your fear of return and ask to see a judge. To learn more information about expedited removal, see ILRC [Toolkit to Assist People Facing Expanded Expedited Removal](#).

7. I have a work permit. Is it based on my parole?

The termination notice you received says that USCIS is also terminating your work authorization. For this reason, you will not be able to renew your work authorization based on parole. Parole-based work permits usually have “C11” on them. If you have an unexpired work permit based on another case, you may continue to use this work permit. For example, if your work permit indicates category “C08” it is based on your pending asylum case and is not affected by your parole being terminated.

You may be eligible for a work permit based on your pending asylum application (or other applications you might have filed), if you do not yet have one. In general, you



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may receive a work permit 180 days after submitting your asylum application. Consult with a qualified immigration practitioner about whether you are eligible for this or any other type of work permit.

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