

What You Should Know About the Termination of CHNV Parole and the Pending Legal Challenge

As a result of the administration's termination of the CHNV parole process, the parole for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans who entered the U.S. pursuant to the CHNV parole processes will terminate on April 24, 2025. Related work authorization for CHNV parolees will be revoked as of April 24, 2025 for those whose parole has not already expired. *It is important that anyone in CHNV parole status immediately consult with a trusted immigration attorney.*

What was the CHNV parole program?

The Biden-era parole program for Venezuelans and their immediate family members was announced in October of 2022. Thereafter, on January 6, 2023, the Biden administration announced a similar process by which Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and their immediate family members could use a legal mechanism, known as "humanitarian parole," to come to the U.S. for a period of two years to live and work lawfully if they had a sponsor in the U.S. and passed a background check. Approximately 532,000 individuals were granted humanitarian parole pursuant to the program and related work authorization.

What is the current status of the CHNV parole program?

On January 20, 2025, Trump signed an Executive Order, "[Securing Our Borders](#)," specifically calling for an end to the CHNV parole program. On March 25, DHS issued a [Federal Register notice](#) formally terminating the CHNV parole processes. The Notice effectively terminates the program and parole for those who entered via the CHNV parole program.

What does the termination of the CHNV parole program mean?

- For those whose parole has not already ended, **it will end on April 24, 2025**, unless a court decision states otherwise.
- **Related employment authorization of CHNV parolees (granted under the c(11) category) will also be revoked as of April 24, 2025**, unless individuals have gained or applied for another status that provides work authorization, such as a pending asylum application.
- Parolees without a lawful basis to remain in the U.S. following this termination of CHNV parole must depart the U.S. before their parole termination date. This means that CHNV beneficiaries without a lawful basis to remain must depart the U.S. before their parole termination date or April 24, whichever comes first.
 - ◆ Generally, if an individual has applied for other forms of immigration relief, such as TPS or asylum, they may be able to remain in the U.S.
 - ◆ ***Please consult with a trusted immigration attorney for more information.***
- **DHS intends to prioritize deportation for CHNV parolees who do not depart the U.S. by April 24, 2025 and have no legal basis to remain in the U.S.** Those with a legal basis to remain in the U.S. are those who have filed for (or are the beneficiary of) other

forms of immigration relief that would allow them to remain in the U.S. following the termination of their parole.

- It's clear that ICE is counting on CHNV parolees "self deporting" since ICE does not have the capacity to seek and deport more than 500,000 parolees. Nonetheless, the fear and loss of employment authorization generated by the Federal Register notice is having a serious impact on all parolees.
- DHS has said that it can use the expedited removal ("fast track" deportation) process to deport any CHNV parolees who have been in the U.S. less than two years and do not depart the U.S. or obtain another lawful status by April 24, 2025.

What if my employer asks me to prove my work authorization?

- Because the employment authorization of CHNV parolees whose parole has not yet expired will be revoked as of April 24, 2025, employers will be required to reverify the work authorization of any CHNV parolee employees [EAD category c(11)] on April 24, 2025. This means that employers can ask CHNV parolees to show proof that they are authorized to work.
- Employment authorization for CHNV parolees who have an expiration date after April 24, has been revoked.
- Any CHNV parolee who has applied for other immigration relief may be authorized to work pursuant to those pending applications, such as TPS or asylum, and may provide their employers proof of other forms of employment authorization.

What do I do if my work authorization and CHNV parole status is terminated?

- **Contact your Union Representative.** Your union can bargain with your employer for an unpaid leave of absence, severance pay, or other separation benefits.
- **Contact a trusted immigration attorney immediately.** Beware of "notarios" or scammers. Find a reputable legal service provider near you at [iAmerica.org/legalhelp](https://www.iAmerica.org/legalhelp).

What is the status of the pending legal challenge to this termination?

In late February, 11 individuals— eight who entered the U.S. through a humanitarian parole program and three sponsors— and the Haitian Bridge Alliance sued the administration challenging the termination of humanitarian parole programs, including the CHNV program.

The lawsuit also challenges the administration's order to pause processing on pending parole applications and any other alternative forms of relief applicants may qualify for, such as asylum and TPS. Plaintiffs are being represented by the Justice Action Center and Human Rights First. That case is *Svitlana Doe v. Noem*, 1:25-cv-10495 (D. Mass.). The next hearing is April 10, 2025. Asylum applications may still be filed.

Take Action, and Make your Voice Heard!

Join us in the fight for a more just, humane, and orderly immigration system—one that creates additional legal paths for immigrants to remain in the U.S. with a pathway to citizenship. Text FAMILY to 802495.

