



Termination of Cuban/Haitian/Nicaraguan/Venezuelan (CHNV) Parole

This guidance is effective May 30, 2025

UPDATE

On March 25, 2025, the Trump administration announced that it was terminating CHNV parole, but a lawsuit was filed challenging the decision to terminate parole, and on April 14, 2025, a federal judge suspended the termination while the lawsuit proceeded. However, on May 30, 2025, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Trump Administration could terminate CHNV parole while the lawsuit proceeded.

What does the Supreme Court ruling on termination of CHNV parole mean?

The May 30, 2025, US Supreme Court ruling means that people with parole through the CHNV Parole Process no longer have parole or work authorization effective May 30, 2025, and may face detention and removal from the US.

What is CHNV Parole?

The US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) started the CHNV Parole Program in 2023 to allow nationals from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela to enter the US for up to two years. It required a U.S. sponsor and security screenings and aimed to provide lawful pathways for humanitarian protection or family reunification. In October 2024, the program was discontinued, after over 500,000 people had entered the US through it. Parolees were encouraged to explore other legal options to stay.

I came to the US with CHNV parole, and I have permission to work. Can I still work legally in the US?

Work authorization for CHNV parolees is revoked when parole is terminated, effective May 30, 2025. This means you may no longer work lawfully under CHNV parole. If you have work authorization based on another status, such as TPS or a pending application for Lawful Permanent Residence (green card) or asylum, you may still be able to work legally.

What will happen after my parole is terminated?

Once your parole is terminated, you are considered “unlawfully present” and could be detained and removed from the US, unless you have another immigration status.

What if I have a pending application for asylum or another status?

While anyone who is unlawfully present may be removed, DHS has said they will prioritize for removal those who have not applied for another status, such as a green card, asylum, Temporary Protected Status (TPS), or T visa status for victims of human trafficking. This means, if you have an application pending, you should be able to remain in the US while you wait for a decision, but it is not a guarantee. The termination of parole also does not affect you if you have already received another immigration status.

Where can I find help?

If you have not already done so, you should consult with an immigration legal service provider to see if you qualify for any other legal pathways to remain in the US. You can ask find assistance here:

<https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/legaldirectory/>

Note for Cubans and Haitians: Cubans and Haitians remain eligible for benefits and services as “Cuban Haitian Entrants” even if parole is terminated, as long as they have not received a final order of removal.