

Agenda

Identify relevant terms

Discuss evolution of the law

Talk through what this means for your clients

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A client comes to your office talking about having been paroled into the United States, and having a court date. Where to begin?



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Start by assessing... Manner of Entry to the U.S. "Entered without permission" "crossed on my own" "crossed the river" "crossed through the desert / the hills" "came with a coyote / smuggler" Entry Without Inspection (EWI) Parole Admission on a visa

Parole

- Authorized under INA § 212(d)(5)(A), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A)
- The INA uses 'parole' as a catch-all phrase, authorizing the U.S. government to allow people to enter the U.S. who would not otherwise have a means to enter the country with permission

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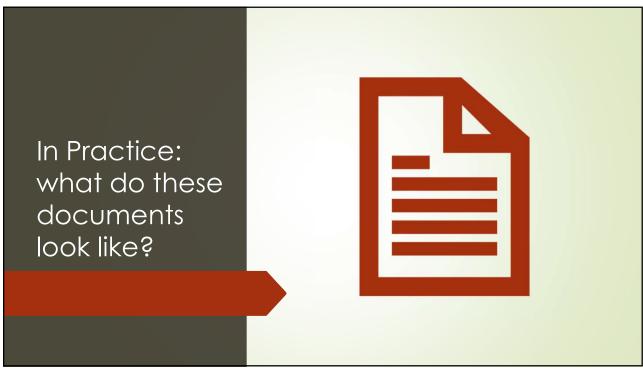
Parole, Continued

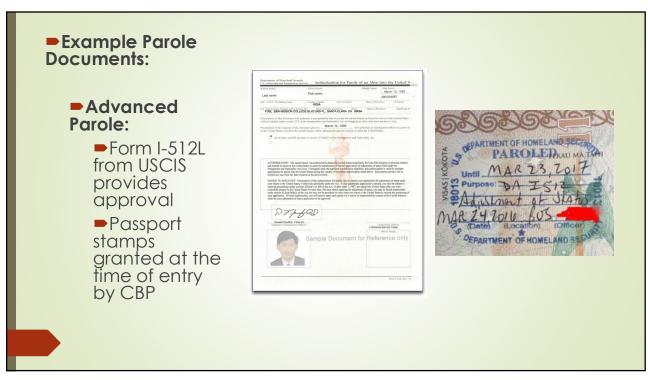
- ■USCIS, ICE, and CBP all have authority to authorize parole
- ► Parole allows entry* to the U.S.
 - ≠ admission to the U.S.
 - Parolees are considered applicants for admission

Common Types of Parole Under INA § 212(d)(5)

- Advanced Parole: grants certain individuals permission to leave the U.S. and re-enter the U.S. under 'parole' to resume an application or status they had prior to departure
- ▶ Parole-in-Place: grants certain individuals who entered the U.S. without inspection permission to remain in the U.S. with 'parole' to seek adjustment of status

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Parole-inPlace: Form I-94
from USCIS
provides a record of admission or parole into the U.S.

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§ 212(d)(5) Parole, Continued

- Humanitarian Parole: a discretionary grant of temporary permission to enter the U.S. for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit
 - Historically applied for by folks outside of the U.S., but this category keeps getting applied more expansively to address emergent crises
 - Application process administered by USCIS's Humanitarian Affairs Branch
 - ► However... USCIS, ICE, and CBP all have authority to authorize parole

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Humanitarian Parole Analysis

- **■**3 Factors Considered:
 - Level of suffering experienced if parole is not granted
 - **■**Time pressure
 - ► Effect a rejection might have on the applicant's well-being

Humanitarian Parole Application

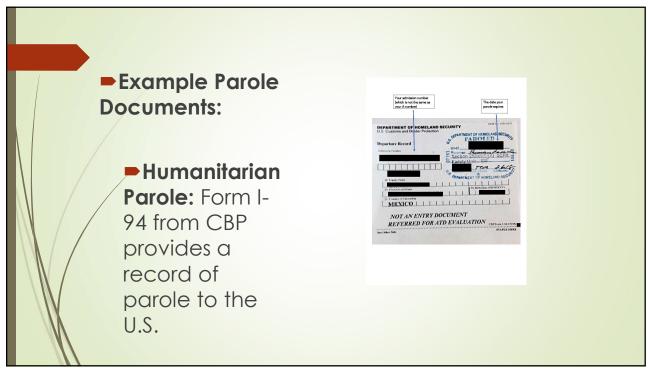
- <u>■ Country Specific Programs</u>
 - Ukrainian Nationals: "Uniting for Ukraine"
 - ■Afghan Nationals
 - New Process for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans
 - **■**Cuban Family Reunification Parole Program

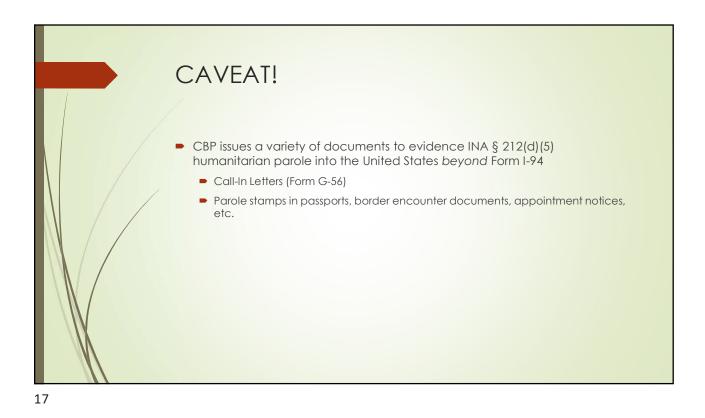
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HP Applications, Continued

- As a resolution for the 'Migrant Protection Protocols'
 - January 2019: MPP initiated
 - January 2021: MPP terminated by executive order
 - February 2021: approx. 20,000 people stranded in Mexico under MPP began the process of being **paroled** into the U.S.
 - ■Thus far, only people with "active" pending immigration cases are eligible for parole under this program (i.e. not those ordered removed, or whose cases were never filed)







Humanitarian Parole

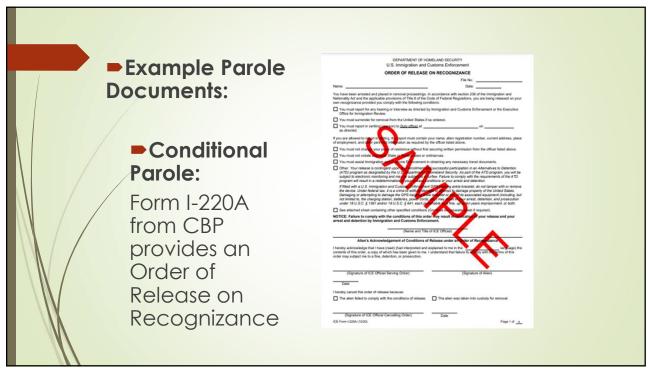
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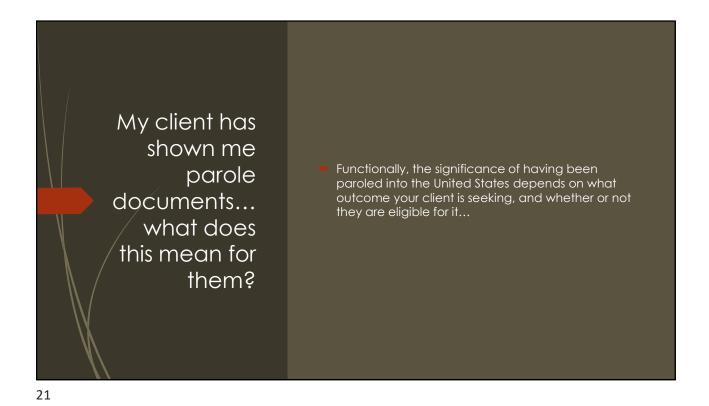
• Conditional Parole: grants certain individuals 'parole' release from custody to allow them to pursue their case in immigration court or provide testimony as a material witness

• MAJOR DEPARTURE: authorized under a different section of the INA

• § 236(a)(2)(B) → does not grant legal 'entry' to the U.S.







Next Ask:

- Are they in removal proceedings?

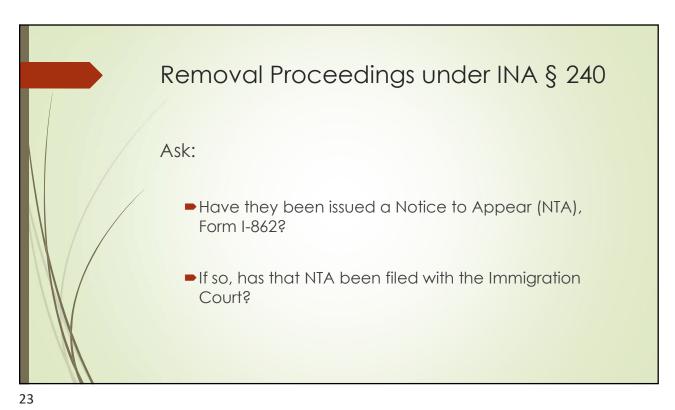
- Expedited Removal under INA § 235(b)(1)

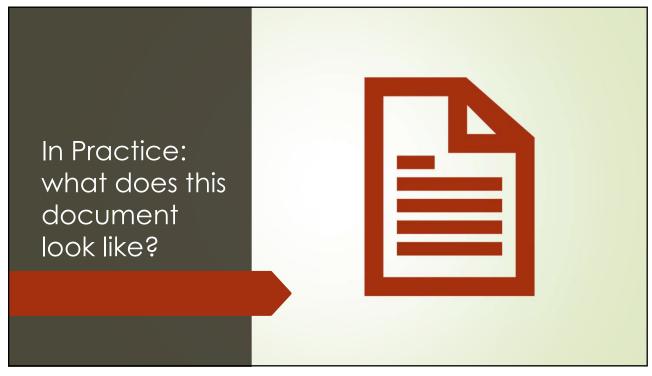
- Unless you work at the border, you are unlikely to see this

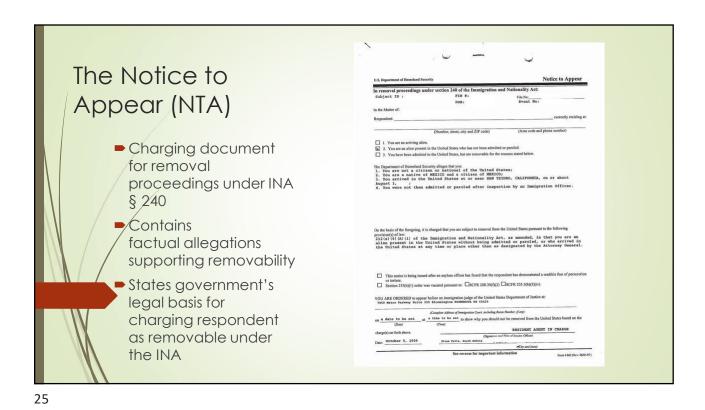
- If you do see this, it is likely because that individual is in the process of receiving a credible-fear assessment

- "Formal" Removal Proceedings under INA § 240

- Comes with certain procedural protections, such as the right to judicial review, etc.



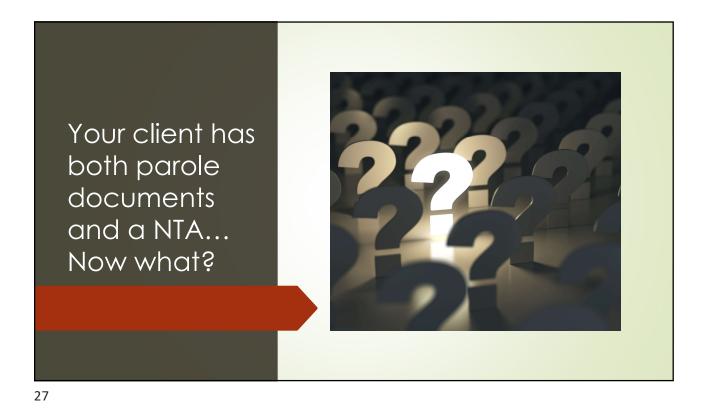




Case Status Info:

-EOIR Online Automated Case Information:

https://acis.eoir.justice.gov/
-EOIR Case Status Hotline:
1-800-898-7180



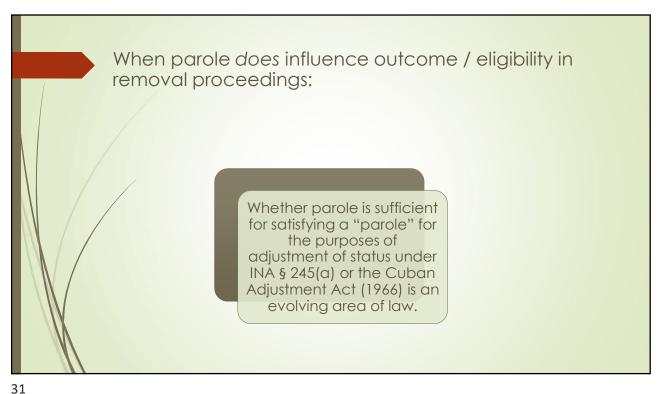
What came first?
 Parole or NTA?
 1) If your client was paroled and then issued an NTA, their parole has been canceled, per 8 C.F.R. 212.5(e) (2) (i)
 2) If your client was issued an NTA and then paroled, that parole continues until expiration or termination. However, they will remain in removal proceedings until those proceedings are concluded.

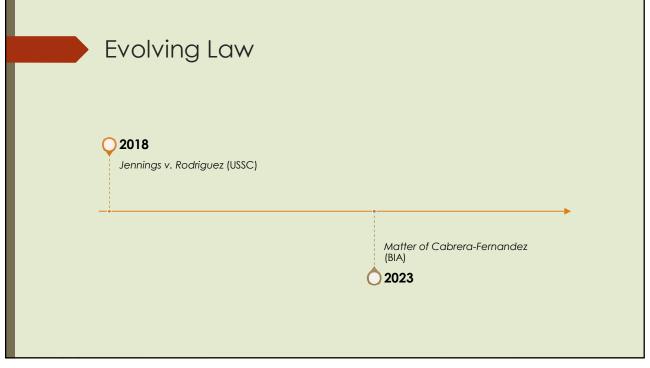
What outcome do they want?
 Termination of proceedings?
 Do they want to apply for some sort of relief from removal (like adjustment of status under the Cuban Adjustment Act, or asylum)?

When parole does not influence outcome / eligibility in removal proceedings:

Termination is a matter of prosecutorial discretion, requires an inquiry into whether your client is an enforcement priority

Asylum / withholding of removal / protection under the Convention Against Torture does not require parole or admission for eligibility





Jennings v. Rodriguez, 138 S.Ct. 830(2018)

- Case focused on due process issues of prolonged detention without hearings
- Pertinent to our discussion, found that :
 - 1) certain non-citizens* are subject to mandatory detention under INA § 235(b)(1)
 - → 2) the only mechanism for release from such detention is humanitarian parole under INA § 212(d)(5)**

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Matter of Cabrera-Fernandez, 28 I&N 747 (BIA 2023)

- The Board reversed an immigration judge's finding that, under Jennings, the respondent's release from mandatory detention was a release under Humanitarian Parole as a function of law
- It found that the release from detention was a Conditional Parole under pursuant to INA § 236(a)(2)(B), such that they did not qualify as having been paroled into the U.S. for purposes of adjustment under the Cuban Adjustment Act

