



Information Sheet for Individuals Paroled into the United States

Welcome to the United States. Your health, safety, and well-being continue to be our top priority as you integrate into your local community.

What Is Parole?

Parole allows individuals who may not otherwise be allowed into the United States to enter the United States legally and stay temporarily, even if they are inadmissible or ineligible for other reasons. Parole is not considered admission to the United States.

When a noncitizen is paroled into the United States, they are still considered an applicant for admission. Parole ends automatically when the authorized parole period expires or when the parolee leaves the United States.

What You Must Do to Maintain Your Parole

To maintain parole and remain in the United States, you must meet certain conditions.

Medical Conditions of Parole:

- Within 14 days of being granted parole: If you did not receive a measles, polio, or COVID-19 vaccine prior to arriving to the United States, **you must** be vaccinated against measles, polio, and COVID-19 (if age-eligible and have no medical contraindications for these vaccines available in the US).
- Within 90 days of being granted parole: You must undergo tuberculosis screening starting with an IGRA (interferon-gamma release assay) blood test. You must take appropriate isolation and treatment measures if the tuberculosis screen is positive.
- You are responsible for arranging the vaccinations and tuberculosis screening on your own.

Other Conditions of Parole

- Consistent with 8 U.S.C. § 1302 et seq. and as a condition of your parole, you must provide every change in your address to USCIS as provided at uscis.gov/addresschange.
- You must notify USCIS of every change of address within 10 days of moving, and no later than 30 days from each change of address.
- You must comply with all public health directives, comply with requests for additional information from the Department of Homeland Security and other federal law enforcement, and comply with local, State and Federal laws and ordinances. You may also

be subject to additional conditions of parole on a case-by-case basis. For more information, please visit [cdc.gov](https://www.cdc.gov) and cdc.gov/publichealthgateway/healthdirectories/index.html.

Failure to Comply with Conditions of Parole

If you fail to comply with the conditions of parole, DHS may terminate your parole, detain you, or remove you from the United States, and you could be prevented from becoming a lawful permanent resident or obtaining other benefits or immigration relief for which you might otherwise be eligible.

How Do I Contact USCIS?

You can call the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833), Monday to Friday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Eastern. When you call, please identify yourself as an individual recently paroled into the United States so we can connect you with someone who can help you. Among other inquiries, you can call the Contact Center to inquire about your Employment Authorization Document and to update your address with USCIS for a pending application. You can also check the status of your Employment Authorization Document online at <https://egov.uscis.gov/casestatus/landing.do> or inquire about your case online at <https://egov.uscis.gov/e-request/intro.do>.

Finding Legal Services

USCIS officials may not provide legal advice regarding your immigration case. For information on finding immigration legal services, please visit uscis.gov/avoid-scams/find-legal-services.

Working in the United States

If you are a parolee whose unexpired Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, has (c)(11) for the class of admission and whose parole has not been terminated, before you can work in the United States, you need to apply for employment authorization by filing Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization at uscis.gov/i-765.

You may request a fee waiver for certain immigration forms and services based on a demonstrated inability to pay, including the Form I-765. To do so, file Form I-912, Request for Fee Waiver or submit a written request. USCIS will approve a fee waiver only if you clearly demonstrate that you are unable to pay the filing fees. USCIS carefully considers the merits of each fee waiver request before making a decision.

You may file Form I-765 online to request an employment authorization document (EAD). Submitting your application online provides you with several benefits. Get helpful instructions and tips from USCIS as you complete your form using our secure online filing system, avoid common mistakes, and pay your fees online. To file online visit <https://www.uscis.gov/i-765>. However, you cannot file online if you are requesting a fee waiver. You must file paper versions of Form I-912 (uscis.gov/i-912) and the Form I-765 (uscis.gov/i-765).

USCIS may require you to appear for an interview or submit biometrics (fingerprints,

photograph, and/or signature) at any time to verify your identity, obtain additional information, and conduct background and security checks, including a check of criminal history records maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), before we make a decision on your Form I-765. After we receive your Form I-765 and verify that it is complete, we may notify you that you need to attend a biometric services appointment. The notice will list the location, date, and time of your appointment. If you do not attend your biometric services appointment, we may deny your application.

Receiving Your EAD

If we approve your Form I-765, we will mail your EAD to you at your address on record. As a condition of parole, you **must** notify USCIS of an address change within 10 days each time you move, even if you are moving to a temporary location, and no later than 30 days from each change of address. USCIS must have your current physical address to send you notices and documents without delay. You can change your address online and update your address on any pending applications and petitions at the same time using the USCIS Online Change of Address system at egov.uscis.gov/coa/displayCOAForm.do or by visiting uscis.gov/ar-11.

Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record

A Form I-94 is needed by all visitors except: U.S. citizens, returning resident aliens, immigrant visa holders, and most Canadian citizens visiting or in transit. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will issue travelers an I-94 during the inspection process at the port of entry. It is important to keep this form in your records.

Providing you received a Form I-94 when you entered the United States, you can also access your I-94 online by visiting U.S. Customs and Border Protection's Form I-94 page at <https://i94.cbp.dhs.gov/> to view and print a copy of your Form I-94. If you do not have a passport, you can use your A-Number to retrieve your Form I-94 online at the site above by choosing "Get Most Recent I-94." Enter your A-Number in the Document Number field and enter your country of citizenship or "USA" in the Country of Citizenship field.

Please Note: Federal law requires every employer who recruits, refers for a fee, or hires an individual for employment in the United States to complete Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification. Find additional information about Form I-9 and your rights as an employee at uscis.gov/i-9-central. If you seek employment, a potential employer may ask to see your EAD.

Social Security Number and Card

You will need a Social Security number to get a job, collect Social Security benefits, and receive other government services. You can apply for a Social Security number and card using the instructions at ssa.gov/ssnumber.

Expedited Processing

USCIS may be able to offer expedited processing to certain individuals who entered on parole on a case-by-case basis. Examples of the applications that may be expedited include:

- An initial and replacement Form I-765 for those applying for employment

- authorization on the basis of parole (eligibility category (c)(11));
- Form I-485 for individuals seeking to adjust status;
- Form I-589, Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal
- Form I-130, filed with USCIS in the United States on behalf of a beneficiary with a visa immediately available, and any associated Form I-601; and
- Form I-140, Immigrant Petition for Alien Workers, filed with USCIS on behalf of a beneficiary with a visa immediately available.

USCIS may require additional documentation to support an expedite request and has the sole discretion to decide whether to accommodate a request.

Because granting an expedite request means that USCIS would adjudicate the requestor's benefit ahead of others who filed earlier, we carefully weigh the urgency and merit of each expedite request. We may consider an expedite request if it meets one or more criteria or circumstances, such as severe financial loss or urgent humanitarian reasons. For more information on expedite requests and the criteria we apply visit <https://www.uscis.gov/forms/filing-guidance/how-to-make-an-expedite-request>

Types of Long-Term Legal Status You May Be Eligible For **Asylum**

Individuals in the United States may apply for asylum regardless of their country of nationality or current immigration status. If you have been persecuted or fear future persecution in your country of origin because of race, nationality, religion, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, you may be eligible for asylum. For more information on asylum, visit uscis.gov/asylum.

Generally, individuals applying for asylum must apply within one year of their arrival to the United States, with limited exceptions. Parolees MAY establish an extraordinary circumstance due to maintaining parole during the one-year period after you arrive in the U.S. However, you must still show that you have filed within a reasonable amount of time given the circumstances. If you have complied with the terms of your parole and your parole is still valid at the time of your asylum application, you have filed within a reasonable amount of time and you qualify for an exception to the One-Year Filing Deadline. If you do not file before your parole expires, you may still qualify for an exception to the One-Year Filing Deadline if the delay in filing is reasonable.

Find information about applying for asylum with USCIS at uscis.gov/i-589. If you have already applied for asylum with USCIS, you can check your case status online at uscis.gov/casestatus, using the receipt number we gave you after you applied.

Form & Fee Information:

To apply for asylum, file Form I-589, Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal (uscis.gov/i-589). There is no fee to file Form I-589.

Benefits of Asylum:

Individuals granted asylum may apply for lawful permanent resident status (a Green Card) after one year. For more information, visit uscis.gov/asylum or visit uscis.gov/tools/settling-us to download the brochure, *USCIS Welcomes Refugees and Asylees*. After five years of being a lawful permanent resident and meeting certain eligibility requirements, you may apply for naturalization to become a U.S. citizen. Additionally, if you are granted asylum status as a principal asylee, you may be eligible to file a [Form I-730, Refugee/Asylee Relative Petition](#), to request follow-to-join benefits for your spouse and/or unmarried children under 21 years of age. Similarly, if you are the spouse or child of a person who has been granted asylum in the United States, they may be able to petition for you to be granted asylum as a derivative by filing Form I-730. To access Form I-730, the form instructions, and instructions on where to file, visit uscis.gov/i-730.

Family-Based Immigration Petitions

If you have family (spouse, parents, children, siblings) who are U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents, or principal refugees or asylees, they may be eligible to file a petition on your behalf. If their family-based petition is approved, you may be eligible to apply to adjust your status to lawful permanent resident (get a Green Card) or obtain status as a refugee or asylee. For more information, see uscis.gov/green-card/green-card-eligibility-categories. For more information on individuals who may petition for a relative of a refugee or asylee and procedures, please see uscis.gov/family/family-of-refugees-and-asylees.

To check on pending petitions for family-based immigration (Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, and Form I-730, Refugee/Asylee Relative Petition) and applications for adjustment of status (Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status), petitioners, beneficiaries, or attorneys of record with a Form G-28 on file may call the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833), Monday through Friday, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Eastern

Form and Filing Information:

- Form I-130, visit uscis.gov/i-130
- Form I-730, visit uscis.gov/i-730
- Form I-485, visit uscis.gov/i-485

Resources for Victims of Abuse, Violence or Exploitation

There are many forms of abuse and exploitation, including domestic violence, forced marriage and human trafficking. In the United States, there are laws that may help you avoid or escape an abusive situation.

- **Domestic Violence** is a pattern of behavior in a relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner, parent, or child. Domestic abuse can involve physical, sexual, emotional, financial, or psychological harm or threats of harm.

- **Forced Marriage** is a marriage that takes place without the consent of one or both people in the marriage. Consent means that you have given your full, free, and informed agreement to marry your intended spouse and to the timing of the marriage. Forced marriage may occur when family members or others use physical or emotional abuse, threats, or deception to force you to marry without your consent. For additional information on forced marriage, please visit uscis.gov/humanitarian/forced-marriage.
- **Human Trafficking** involves exploiting someone to compel a commercial sex act or forced labor. Generally, this exploitation must involve force, fraud, or coercion to be considered human trafficking. However, if someone under 18 years old is induced to perform a commercial sex act, that is considered human trafficking even if there is no force, fraud, or coercion. For additional information on immigration relief and other resources USCIS provides for victims of human trafficking, see uscis.gov/humanitarian/victims-of-human-trafficking-and-other-crimes.

If you have experienced forced marriage, domestic violence, human trafficking, or other abuse, please contact the resources below to receive free help in your language:

- **National Domestic Violence Hotline:** 800-799-7233, 800-787-3224 (TTY), ndvh.org
- **National Sexual Assault Hotline of the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN):** 800- 656-4673, rainn.org
- **National Center for Missing and Exploited Children:** 800-843-5678, missingkids.com
- **The National Center for Victims of Crime:** 800-394-2255, 800-211-7996 (TTY), ncvc.org
- **National Human Trafficking Hotline:** 888-373-7888, Text: 233733.