

HUMANITARIAN PAROLE PREPARATION

WHAT IS HUMANITARIAN PAROLE?

Humanitarian Parole is used to bring someone who is otherwise inadmissible into the U.S. for a temporary period of time due to an emergency (i.e., a medical emergency or death in the family), an urgent humanitarian reason, or a significant public benefit (such as testifying in a U.S. court case). Humanitarian Parole is granted by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) or sometimes U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

WHO CAN APPLY FOR HUMANITARIAN PAROLE?

Anyone can apply for themselves or for another individual (the "beneficiary"). The applicant must file USCIS Form I-131, Application for Travel Document. A "petitioner" is someone who files Form I-131 on behalf of someone else. The petitioner does not have to be a resident of the United States or related to the beneficiary. **There is a fee associated with filing Form I-131.** All applicants for Humanitarian Parole must also submit Form I-134, Affidavit for Support. Humanitarian Parole is usually not granted for more than one year.

PREPARING FOR PAROLE

If you seek health-based Parole, prepare to be seen by psychiatrists and nurses. BAJI coordinates assessments and evaluations with mental health professionals. Also be prepared that USCIS interviews anyone 10 years and older. These interviews are lengthy (up to 5hrs). You may be detained for days to months after parole processing. Prepare for poor conditions at Port of Entry or Border Patrol stations. For example, you may be handcuffed or have no access to showers.

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE FOR PAROLE

Supporting evidence shows persecution or vulnerability, like physical or mental health condition(s) or other compelling reasons. This can include:

- medical records
- police reports
- detailed explanation for why you need parole and how long
- documents that show relationship if you have family member(s) in the U.S.
- evidence of immigration status of family members in U.S.

You should also include your sponsor's information (unless self-sponsored), meaning the person(s) or organization that will financially support you in the U.S. You can have more than one sponsor. The sponsor is not required to have immigration status, but it is preferable to include sponsor's proof of status. You must provide proof of your sponsor's income with:

- Bank statements,
- Taxes, or
- Employer letter

You may be denied if you don't have a sponsor.

HUMANITARIAN PAROLE & TITLE 42

Title 42 is a public health order that lets the U.S. government stop people at the border from entering the U.S. before they can apply for asylum to prevent the spread of COVID-19. There are Title 42 restrictions across the U.S. borders with Canada and Mexico, which prevents many asylum seekers from entering the U.S. The Biden administration is continuing Title 42. Title 42 severely restricts entry into the U.S., but some people might qualify for an exemption. Humanitarian Parole is one of the few ways vulnerable asylum seekers can enter the U.S. through the southern border. However, DHS and CBP have denied most applications for humanitarian parole.

QUALIFYING GROUNDS & TITLE 42 EXEMPTIONS

Unaccompanied children are exempt from Title 42. There is also a Humanitarian exception. Title 42 does not apply to vulnerable people based on public safety, humanitarian, or public health interests. For example:

- Medical emergencies
- Imminent risk of danger
- Members of "vulnerable populations," such as LGBT persons

Everyone else is subject to Title 42 until further notice.

