

Highlights of the Spring 2025 Edition

This edition includes discussion of:

- New H-1B regulations which took effect on January 17, 2025
- Trump Administration's termination of Family Reunification Parole Process for Colombians, Ecuadorans, Guatemalans and Salvadorans
- Trump Administration's termination of parole program for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans and Venezuelans
- Elimination of the COVID-19 vaccination requirement for adjustment of status applicants
- Trump Administration's expansion of DHS' authority to initiate expedited removal proceedings
- Laken Rily Act, Pub. L. No. 119-1, 139 Stat. 3 (Jan. 29, 2025), which, effective January 29, 2025, adds INA § 236(c)(1)(E) [8 U.S.C.A. § 1226(c)(1)(E)] and extends mandatory detention to noncitizens inadmissible under INA § 212(a)(6)(A), 212(a)(6)(C), or 212(a)(7) [8 U.S.C.A. § 1182(a)(6)(A), 1182(a)(6)(C), or 1182(a)(7)] who are charged with, arrested for, convicted of, or admit to committing burglary, theft, larceny, shoplifting, or assault on a law enforcement officer or any crime resulting in death or serious bodily injury
- Trump Administration's reinstatement of the Migrant Protection Protocols
- State Department's October 10, 2024, announcement that it will not apply the BIA's holding in *Matter of Arrabally & Yerrabelly*, 25 I. & N. Dec. 771, 2012 WL 3578802 (B.I.A. 2012), to visa applicants who have been unlawfully present for more than 180 days and depart the U.S. with advance parole
- *Rosa v. Garland*, 114 F.4th 1 (1st Cir. 2024), holding that the BIA, in denying discretionary relief, may not give substantial weight to a police report in the absence of a conviction or corroborating evidence of the allegations contained in the report
- July 24, 2024, EOIR final rule codifying authority of immigration judges and the BIA to grant administrative closure and termination of removal proceedings