



Summary of Day One [Presidential Actions](#) on Immigration¹

Last Updated: January 24, 2025

President Trump signed a series of executive orders on his first day in office, to implement sweeping immigration restrictions and revive controversial policies from his previous term.

BORDER AND ENFORCEMENT POLICIES

- **[Guaranteeing The States' Protection Against Invasion](#)**

The proclamation declares a national emergency at the U.S.-Mexico border, and the situation at the border an invasion under the U.S. Constitution. It suspends the entry of noncitizens until the situation is deemed concluded. Immigrants encountered during this "invasion" are restricted from invoking certain provisions of the INA, such as asylum, until the emergency is officially declared over. Immigrants entering without providing adequate medical and criminal background information are subject to restrictions under the proclamation and removal. The Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, is instructed to take action to repel, repatriate, or remove individuals encountered.

- **[Securing Our Borders](#)**

The executive order calls for detaining, to the maximum extent authorized by law, noncitizens apprehended on suspicion of violating federal or state law until they are removed from the United States, thereby terminating the "catch-and-release" policy. It mandates expedited removal, criminal prosecutions for immigration violations, and cooperation between state and local law enforcement and federal immigration enforcement. The order also calls for establishing physical barriers and personnel for operational control and reinstating the Migrant Protection Protocols along the southern border, with noncitizens returned to the territory from which they came pending removal proceedings. It ceased the use of the "CBP One" app and terminated all categorical parole programs including CHNV.

DHS issued a Notice "[Designating Aliens for Expedited Removal](#)" rescinding a prior notice on designating noncitizens for expedited removal that was limited in scope. The updated notice restores DHS's authority to apply expedited removal to the fullest extent permitted by Congress. This applies to noncitizens who are deemed inadmissible, have not been admitted or paroled into the United States, and cannot provide sufficient evidence to an immigration officer that they have been physically present in the United States continuously for at least two years prior to the determination of inadmissibility.

¹ You can view the full text of the Presidential Actions at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/>. Once published, you can access the Executive Orders here: <https://www.federalregister.gov/presidential-documents/executive-orders>. Visit the [Immigration Policy Tracking Project](#), a project of Stanford Law School to access the database of Trump 1.0/2.0 Executive Actions.

The notice designated expedited removal for additional categories of noncitizens who were not designated:

- Noncitizens who did not arrive by sea, are encountered anywhere in the U.S. more than 100 air miles from an international land border, and have been continuously present in the U.S. for less than two years.
- Noncitizens who did not arrive by sea, are encountered within 100 air miles of a U.S. international land border, and have been continuously present in the U.S. for at least 14 days but less than two years.

This policy is effective immediately. Noncitizens subject to expedited removal under this notice have the burden to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the immigration officer, that they have been continuously present in the United States for the required time period.

- **Protecting the American People Against Invasion**

The executive order directs the execution of all immigration enforcement laws targeting inadmissible and removable noncitizens, including civil enforcement priorities and criminal prosecutions. ICE, CBP, and USCIS are instructed to prioritize the enforcement of the final order of removals related to unlawful entry and presence of noncitizens in the U.S. The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State and DHS, is instructed to prioritize prosecuting criminal offenses related to unauthorized entry to expedite the removal of recent entrants. The EO directs the allocation of resources for the development and expansion of detention facilities and instructs agencies to adopt policies and procedures that encourage detained noncitizens to voluntarily depart. It further calls for the imposition of civil fines and penalties on noncitizens unlawfully present in the U.S., including those who entered or attempted to enter unlawfully, as well as those who facilitate their presence. And mandates sanctions against nations that fail to cooperate with the removal of their nationals from the United States.

The order calls for the establishment of Homeland Security Task Forces (HSTFs) nationwide to ensure all available law enforcement tools are used to enforce immigration laws, and eliminate the presence of criminal cartels, foreign gangs, and transnational criminal organizations, and to dismantle human smuggling and trafficking networks.

The EO calls for the authorization of agreements under Section 287(g), enabling state and local law enforcement officials to perform the functions of immigration officers, including the investigation, apprehension, or detention of noncitizens in the United States, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of Homeland Security. It also authorizes information sharing with state and local governments to support these efforts.

The EO calls for cutting off access to federal funds, and criminal and civil actions, against sanctuary jurisdictions interfering with federal law enforcement operations. Additionally, the EO mandates audits of all contracts, grants, or agreements providing federal funding to NGOs supporting or serving noncitizens unlawfully present or removable from the United States. Such funding can be paused, terminated, or result in revised grant agreements if found to be in violation of immigration laws. The EO also

instructs the denial of public benefits to noncitizens not authorized for benefits under the INA.

- **Declaring A National Emergency At The Southern Border Of The United States**

The Secretary of Defense will deploy Armed Forces units, including the Ready Reserve and National Guard, to support the Secretary of Homeland Security in securing the southern border. The Defense Secretary will also provide necessary resources, such as detention space, transportation, and logistics, to support law enforcement operations. Within 90 days, the Secretaries of Defense and Homeland Security will submit a joint report to the President on southern border conditions and any recommendations for further actions, including the potential invocation of the Insurrection Act of 1807.

CRIMINALIZATION, HEIGHTENED SECURITY, AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

- **Designating Cartels and Other Organizations as Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorists**

The executive order declares a national emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act to designate certain international cartels and other organizations as Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) citing national security threats. Within 14 days of the EO, the Secretary of State must recommend which cartels or organizations should be designated as FTOs or Specially Designated Global Terrorists. Within 14 days of the EO, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security will prepare for the implementation of the Alien Enemies Act to expedite the removal of who may be designated under this order.

- **Protecting The United States From Foreign Terrorists And Other National Security And Public Safety Threats**

The executive order mandates enhanced vetting and screening for noncitizens, who intend to be admitted, enter, or are already inside the United States, particularly from regions or nations identified as national security threats. Within 60 days of the EO, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of National Intelligence will submit a report identifying countries that may face full or partial entry suspensions, and the Secretary of Homeland Security will take action to exclude or remove noncitizens from these countries unless it conflicts with national security interests or ongoing investigations or criminal prosecutions. The order requires the evaluation of inadmissibility grounds under the INA within 30 days of the EO to make necessary adjustments, stricter identification verification for refugees and asylum seekers, a review of visa programs, and actions against those providing aid, advocacy, or support to “foreign terrorists.”

- **Clarifying the Military's Role in Protecting the Territorial Integrity of the United States**

Within 10 days from the effective date of this order, the Secretary of Defense shall deliver to the President a revision to the Unified Command Plan that assigns USNORTHCOM the responsibility of providing security to and sealing the southern borders to repel migration, narcotics trafficking, human smuggling, and trafficking, and other criminal activities.

RESTRICTING LEGAL PATHWAYS

- **Protecting The Meaning And Value Of American Citizenship**

United States citizenship will not be recognized for persons (1) whose mother was unlawfully present in the United States and whose father was not a United States citizen or lawful permanent resident at the time of the person's birth, or (2) whose mother's presence in the United States was lawful but temporary, and whose father was not a United States citizen or lawful permanent resident at the time of the person's birth. This applies only to persons born within the United States after 30 days from the date of this order. This policy is not retroactive.

- On Thursday, January 23, 2025, a federal judge in Seattle blocked President Trump's administration from implementing an executive order.

- **Realigning the United States Refugee Admissions Program**

Entry into the United States under the USRAP will be suspended, effective at 12:01 AM Eastern Standard Time on January 27, 2025. During the suspension, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security may jointly decide to admit refugees to the United States on a case-by-case basis, at their discretion, if it is not contrary to national security.

Within 90 days of this order, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit a report on whether resuming refugee admissions under the USRAP would be in the interest of the United States. These reports will be submitted to the President every 90 days until he determines that refugee admissions can resume in the interest of the United States. This order revokes Executive Order 14013 of February 4, 2021, (Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs To Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration).

- The Executive Order "**Protecting the American People Against Invasion**" rescinds previous policies offering immigration status, such as:

- **Parole:** Limiting parole authority to case-by-case basis, for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit

A memo issued on 1/23/2025 authorizes DHS to pause, terminate, or modify any parole program, to be used in conjunction with the expedited removal policy, for anyone who meets the following conditions:

- i. Individuals with ongoing removal proceedings and/or active parole status can face termination of their status, which currently allows them to be

present in the U.S., and can be subject to expedited removal after a review of their case

- ii. Individuals who will be impacted by the executive order that called for the pause, termination, or modification of applicable parole programs can be placed in removal proceedings, and their parole status will be subject to review based on whether the factual and legal circumstances still exist justifying the status.

The following factors will play a role in the determination of individual cases:

- i. Legitimate reliance interests
- ii. Individuals who failed to apply for asylum within one year, the statutory deadline (Prioritized)

Those subject to expedited removal who applied or planned to apply for asylum will be put through an asylum screening.

- **Temporary Protected Status:** Restricts the broad use of Temporary Protected Status to align with the statutory requirements, for limited scope and duration.