



The Supreme Court Decision on Muslim Ban 3.0: What You Need to Know

Dear Community Members,

On December 4, the Supreme Court issued a decision on the Muslim Ban ('Muslim Ban 3.0') that allows the Ban to take full effect. This is the first time a court has allowed the Muslim Ban's implementation in its entirety. Today's development has raised numerous concerns and questions, which have been addressed below. This information is subject to change based on the various legal challenges that may be advanced in court. The interpretations below can change quickly and will be updated should that happen.

Timing

As of December 4, 2017, there is no longer anything preventing the Trump Administration from implementing the Muslim Ban immediately. However, the Trump Administration has stated that it will not apply the Proclamation – the official document that describes Muslim Ban 3.0 – to individuals who are current visa holders, even if you are from one of the eight countries identified in the Proclamation.

If you or a family member has not yet obtained a visa to travel to the United States and are from one of the eight listed countries, you may be immediately impacted and denied a visa unless you apply for a [waiver](#).

Despite ongoing legal challenges in the courts, we anticipate Muslim ban 3.0 will stay in effect as late as June 2018. If it is halted sooner by the Supreme Court, we will issue an updated advisory.

Who Will Be Impacted?

Certain nationals of eight countries - Chad, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Somalia, Syria, Venezuela, and Yemen. Please click [here](#) or see below for a list of how certain nationals from each country will be impacted.

Chad, Libya, and Yemen: All immigrant visas and nonimmigrant business (B-1), tourist (B-2), and business/tourist (B-1/B-2) visas are suspended from entering the U.S.

Iran: Immigrant and nonimmigrant entry will be suspended for Iranian nationals except for individuals with a student visa (F Visa), exchange program visa (J Visa) or vocational visa (M Visa). Individuals with a F, J, or M visas will be subject to enhanced screening.

Somalia: Immigrant visas are suspended for Somali nationals. Non-immigrant visas are permitted, but will be subjected to heightened screening.

Syria and North Korea: All immigrant and nonimmigrant entry into the U.S. is suspended.

Venezuela: Government officials and immediate family members of individuals involved in Venezuela's screening and vetting procedures cannot enter on nonimmigrants business (B-1), tourist (B-2) and business/tourist (B-1/B-2) visas. Nationals of Venezuela who are visa holders are subject to additional measures.

Note: An immigrant visa allows foreign nationals to come to the U.S. to get a green card and reside in the U.S. permanently. A nonimmigrant visa is a temporary visa issued to a foreign national for a particular purpose such as tourism, business, or study.

Who is NOT Impacted

- Citizens and Green Card holders
- Individuals with two passports - dual nationals – if they are traveling using a passport from a country not included on the above list
- Any foreign national who has been granted asylum in the United States
- Any refugee who has already been admitted to the United States
- Any individual who has been granted withholding of removal, advance parole, or protection under the Convention Against Torture (CAT)
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How To Get Legal Help?

Contact any one of the following organizations if you or you know is impacted by Muslim Ban 3.0, or you anticipate you may be in the near future.

Asian Americans Advancing Justice – Los Angeles

- (888) 349-9695

Council on American Islamic Relations of Greater Los Angeles

- (714) 776-1177 (regular)
- (714) 801-0303 (24 hour response line)

OneJustice:

- <https://www.airportlawyer.org/>

We remain committed to challenging this Ban and protecting the communities we serve. Please do not hesitate to reach out.