



STANFORD LEGAL OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: The Stanford Community
FROM: Debra Zumwalt
SUBJECT: Supreme Court Decision Today on Travel Ban
DATE: June 26, 2018

The US Supreme Court issued its decision today upholding the third version of the travel ban that was issued as an executive order on September 24, 2017.

https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/17pdf/17-965_h315.pdf

The executive order is at (<https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-proclamation-enhancing-vetting-capabilities-processes-detecting-attempted-entry-united-states-terrorists-public-safety-threats/>).¹

This executive order was originally stayed by the lower courts, but in December 2016 the Supreme Court lifted the bar on enforcement of the travel ban and said it was in effect until a further ruling. The decision today does not change what has been in place since December.

The practical effect of this ruling is that it restricts entry of people from seven countries: Iran, Libya, Syria, Somalia, Yemen, Venezuela and North Korea. The order distinguishes between two types of people coming to the United States: immigrants, who are coming here to live, and nonimmigrants, who are coming here for a limited time, such as students, visiting scholars and tourists.

Below is a description of the effect on people for each of the countries.

Country	What the ban does:
Iran	Suspends entry to Iranians as immigrants and nonimmigrants. There is an exception that allows those with valid student visas (F and M) and exchange visitor visas (J) to enter.

¹ This executive order was later revised to eliminate Chad from the affected countries.

Libya	Suspends entry to Libyans as immigrants. Also suspends entry to nonimmigrants on business and tourist visas, but should allow applications for student visas.
North Korea	Suspends entry to North Koreans as immigrants and nonimmigrants.
Somalia	Suspends entry to Somalians as immigrants but should allow applications for nonimmigrant visas, including student visas.
Syria	Suspends entry to immigrants and nonimmigrants.
Venezuela	Only restricts entry to certain Venezuelan government officials and their immediate families.
Yemen	Suspends entry to Yemenis as immigrants. Also suspends entry to non-immigrants on business and tourist visas, but should allow applications for student visas.

People applying for visas from these countries may face enhanced screening and it may take longer to get visas.

There is a provision in the executive order for case by case waivers. A family member who is otherwise not allowed to enter the country may be able to get a waiver for a visa to visit a relative legally living in the US, but there is no automatic guarantee.

Please email the Bechtel International Center at travelban@stanford.edu for assistance with any questions related to the travel ban; Bechtel staff can facilitate a free consultation with an immigration attorney through the Immigrants' Rights Clinic of Stanford Law School where needed. Also, if you will be traveling internationally and have urgent visa concerns related to the travel ban, we encourage you to complete a [form available on the Bechtel website](#).

Additional support resources for our community continue to be [available on our website](#).