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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

PARS EQUALITY CENTER; )  
ONEAMERICA; PAMELA WHITEHALL )  
RAGHEBI; AFSHIN RAGHEBI; ZEINAB )  
MOHAMED HASSAN; SIRAJI ETHA )  
SIRAJI; MALAYEEN AHMED; REZA )  
AZIMI; YAHYA GHALEB; MITRA )  
HANNANI; NICHOLAS HANOUT; )  
HOSSEIN ZAMANI HOSSEINABADI; )  
HODA MEHRABI MOHAMMADABADI; )  
JOHN DOES #1-3; and JANE DOE #1, )

Plaintiffs, )

v. )

MIKE POMPEO; KIRSTJEN NIELSEN; )  
KEVIN K. MCALEENAN; U.S. )  
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND )  
SECURITY; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF )  
STATE; and U.S. CUSTOMS AND )  
BORDER PROTECTION, )

Defendants. )

Case No. \_\_\_\_\_

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. This lawsuit challenges Defendants’ implementation of the waiver provision of Presidential Proclamation No. 9645, “Enhancing Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry into the United States By Terrorists or other Public-Safety Threats” (“Proclamation”). The Proclamation indefinitely bans millions of nationals of five Muslim-majority countries from entering the United States. For many thousands of individuals and families indefinitely separated by the President’s ban, the Proclamation’s waiver provision has,

1 as a practical matter, amounted to nothing more than an empty promise—in the words of Justice  
2 Breyer, merely “window dressing.”

3 2. Under the Proclamation, the only way that banned individuals can now gain  
4 entry to the United States is by obtaining a waiver. *See* Section 3(c), Proc. No. 9645 (hereinafter  
5 “waiver provision”). But the Proclamation’s waiver provision has been implemented in such a  
6 haphazard, opaque, and capricious manner, and so few visa applicants have actually been  
7 granted waivers under the Proclamation, that the process by which waivers are supposedly  
8 granted has become part and parcel of the ban itself.

9 3. Indeed, a former consular official and State Department employee has stated in  
10 a sworn declaration “that there really is no waiver,” because consular officers have been  
11 instructed “to determine at all possible cost that the [visa applicant] was not eligible to even  
12 apply for the waiver.” *See* Exhibit A.

13 4. What is publicly known about Defendants’ implementation of the  
14 Proclamation’s waiver provision is consistent with this assessment.

15 5. When the Proclamation went into effect, there were mass denials of waivers,  
16 regardless of whether the applicant had already had a consular interview, whether the applicant  
17 had any meaningful notice of the availability of a waiver, or whether the applicant had an  
18 opportunity to present evidence of eligibility for a waiver.

19 6. There is no application form for a waiver from the Proclamation’s ban. There is  
20 no information about how an individual seeking a visa can demonstrate his or her eligibility  
21 under the criteria set out in the Proclamation. There is no formal opportunity provided in the  
22 visa application process for an individual to demonstrate eligibility for a waiver. Nor do there  
23 appear to be consistent processes by which to accept and consider requests for waivers.

24 7. As implemented by Defendants, moreover, the process and standard by which  
25 waivers are granted are dramatically different from what the Proclamation sets out. The few  
26 public disclosures about how the State Department is implementing the Proclamation’s waiver  
27 provision indicate that consular officers are assessing visa applicants’ waiver eligibility

1 pursuant to an arbitrary and ad hoc process, and under far narrower criteria than those actually  
2 set forth in the Proclamation. Numerous individuals—including every individual Plaintiff in  
3 this action—fall within the circumstances identified by the Proclamation as warranting a waiver,  
4 but have nevertheless been unable to obtain a waiver.

5 8. Given the unduly restrictive manner in which Defendants have implemented the  
6 Proclamation’s waiver provision, families from the five majority-Muslim banned countries  
7 remain unnecessarily separated, and cannot celebrate traditional milestones together like births,  
8 graduations, weddings, and birthdays, or provide support through illness and hardship.  
9 Institutions of higher learning cannot bring academics and students from the banned countries  
10 to pursue research or study in the United States. Employers are unable to hire or employ  
11 qualified individuals from the banned countries.

12 9. The plaintiffs in this lawsuit are individuals facing indefinite separation from  
13 their families, for whom a waiver from the ban is the only way they can reunite with their  
14 families, and organizations who serve individuals in similar straits. They respectfully request  
15 that the Court enjoin Defendants from implementing or enforcing any part of the Proclamation’s  
16 waiver provision in a manner that violates the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), the INA,  
17 the Constitution, or the Proclamation itself.

18 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

19 10. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343  
20 over Plaintiffs’ claims under the U.S. Constitution and federal statutes. The Court has additional  
21 remedial authority under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-02.

22 11. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) and Local Rule § 104(e). Defendants  
23 are officers or employees of the United States acting in their official capacities, and agencies of  
24 the United States. Organizational Plaintiff OneAmerica and individual plaintiffs Pamela  
25 Whitehall Raghebi, Zeinab Mohamed Hassan, and Siraji Etha Siraji reside in the Seattle  
26 Division of this District. No real property is involved in this action.

**PARTIES**

12. The Plaintiffs in this case are both individuals and organizations. The individual plaintiffs are United States citizens and foreign nationals lawfully present in the United States, whose efforts to reunite here with relatives abroad have been delayed or indefinitely thwarted by the President’s executive orders (“EOs”)<sup>1</sup> and by Defendants’ implementation of the waiver provision; individuals abroad who have been left with no avenue to reunite with family and loved ones in the United States because of the EOs and the Proclamation’s waiver requirement; and legally present foreign nationals from countries subject to the Proclamation who, but for the uncertainty created by the waiver process, wish to travel abroad and return to the United States.

13. Some individual plaintiffs have approved I-130 immigrant petitions for their relatives abroad; of these, some are awaiting a decision on their immigrant visa applications and a waiver, while others have already been denied waivers and visas. Other plaintiffs are foreign nationals who have filed nonimmigrant visa petitions to visit and reunite with loved ones present in the United States, and who are either awaiting a decision or have been denied waivers and visas.

14. All the individual plaintiffs have been forced to endure a prolonged separation from their loved ones because of the EOs and, now, Defendants’ unlawful implementation of the Proclamation’s waiver provision.

15. The organizational plaintiffs serve individuals or have members and clients who, like the individual plaintiffs, are United States citizens or lawful permanent residents with relatives abroad who are nationals of a banned country and who are seeking immigrant or nonimmigrant visas. The organizational plaintiffs assert standing on their own behalf, and plaintiff Pars Equality Center also asserts standing on behalf of its clients.

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<sup>1</sup> Exec. Order 13769, *Protecting the Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into the United States*, 82 Fed. Reg. 8977 (Jan. 27, 2017) (hereinafter “EO-1”); Exec. Order 13780, *Protecting the Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into the United States*, 82 Fed. Reg. 13209 (Mar. 6, 2017) (hereinafter “EO-2”); Proc. No. 9645, *Enhancing Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry into the United States by Terrorists or Other Public Safety Threats*, 82 Fed. Reg. 45161 (Sept. 24, 2017) (collectively, the “EOs” or the “Orders”).

1           16. Plaintiff Pars Equality Center (“Pars”) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation  
2 headquartered in Menlo Park, California, with offices in San Jose and Los Angeles, California.  
3 Pars Equality Center’s offices are recognized by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Legal  
4 Accreditation Program. Pars’ legal staff members include licensed attorneys and accredited  
5 U.S. Department of Justice immigration representatives.

6           17. Pars is a community-based social and legal services organization dedicated to  
7 helping Iranian-American and other Persian-speaking communities fulfill their full potential as  
8 informed, self-reliant, and responsible members of American society. Since its inception in  
9 2010, Pars has expanded its social and legal services to other immigrant and refugee  
10 communities, including Middle-Eastern, Southeast Asian, and Hispanic communities.

11           18. Pars provides programs and services to communities affected by the  
12 Proclamation, including, primarily, the Iranian community. Pars’ immigration services include  
13 assisting individuals with a range of immigration processes, including citizenship/naturalization  
14 applications, green card applications and renewals, domestic violence-based immigration  
15 petitions, family-based petitions, I-730 Refugee/Asylee petitions, travel documents, National  
16 Visa Center processing, employment authorization applications, requests for fee waivers, and  
17 representation at USCIS interviews. Pars’ work also encompasses assisting individuals with  
18 more complex immigration relief such as humanitarian reinstatements and, notably, waivers  
19 under Section 3(c) of the Proclamation.

20           19. In addition, Pars offers education and outreach services including in-house and  
21 mobile workshops, seminars, and roundtable discussions on immigrant rights issues such as  
22 immigration arrests and detentions, and rights at the border.

23           20. Pars provides social services to its clientele and the broader community,  
24 including but not limited to English as a Second Language (ESL) instruction, citizenship  
25 classes, computer training and access to employment resources such as job fairs, assistance in  
26 navigating the U.S. social and medical systems, assistance with tax preparation, and cross-  
27 cultural and cross-generational support and training.

1           21.     In 2017, Pars served close to 5,000 individuals through its social, legal, and  
2 education and outreach services.

3           22.     Plaintiff Pars asserts claims on behalf of itself and on behalf of its clients.

4           23.     Plaintiff OneAmerica is a 501(c)(3) non-profit membership organization with  
5 its principal place of business in Seattle, Washington. Plaintiff OneAmerica is the largest  
6 immigrant and refugee advocacy organization in Washington State. OneAmerica envisions a  
7 peaceful world where every person's human rights and dignity are respected. It seeks to achieve  
8 this vision by advancing fundamental principles of democracy and justice through organizing  
9 with and advocating for diverse communities. At least one-third of OneAmerica's membership  
10 is Muslim, and many are nationals from the five Muslim-majority countries targeted by the  
11 Proclamation.

12           24.     OneAmerica was founded immediately after September 11, 2001 to address the  
13 backlash, hate crimes, and discrimination against immigrant communities of color, primarily  
14 Muslims, Arab Americans, East Africans, and South Asians. OneAmerica plays an active and  
15 leading role in state and national coalitions working on immigrant rights, education, economic  
16 and environmental justice, voting rights, and immigrant integration.

17           25.     OneAmerica provides programs and services to immigrant communities  
18 affected by the Proclamation. It conducts community education through regular community  
19 meetings and know your rights trainings on topics important to the community and that further  
20 its mission. OneAmerica also produces publications to alert its membership to emerging issues  
21 and maintains an email listserv and social media accounts that reach over 25,000 individuals.

22           26.     OneAmerica asserts claims on its own behalf.

23           27.     Plaintiff Pamela Whitehall Raghebi is a native-born United States citizen who  
24 lives in Seattle, WA. She has been married to her husband, Plaintiff Afshin Raghebi, an Iranian  
25 national, for over seven years, and has an approved I-130 Petition and an I-601A waiver for her  
26 husband to come and join her in the United States where they previously lived together for  
27 seven years.

1           28. Plaintiff Afshin Raghebi is an Iranian national who lived in the United States for  
2 12 years and has been married to a U.S. citizen, Plaintiff Pamela Whitehall Raghebi, for over  
3 seven years. Mr. Raghebi had been approved for a I-130 Petition and an I-601A waiver. He is  
4 currently in Turkey, waiting for a consular officer at the Department of State to rule on his  
5 waiver so that he may return to his wife, their home in Seattle, and the business they run  
6 together.

7           29. Plaintiff Zeinab Mohamed Hassan is a naturalized U.S. citizen of Somali origin  
8 who lives in Kent, Washington. She has approved I-130 petitions for her two adult daughters,  
9 who have been displaced from Somalia and currently reside in Kenya.

10          30. Plaintiff Siraji Etha Siraji is a naturalized U.S. citizen of Somali origin living in  
11 SeaTac, Washington. He has an approved I-130 petition for his wife, a refugee displaced from  
12 Somalia who is living in Kenya with their three young U.S. citizen children. Plaintiff Siraji's  
13 wife is pregnant with their fourth child.

14          31. Plaintiff Malayeen Ahmed is a U.S. citizen of Yemeni origin who lives in Santa  
15 Clara, California. She has an approved I-130 petition for her father, a Yemeni national, who has  
16 survived airstrikes on his home in Yemen and is now stranded in Djibouti following his consular  
17 interview.

18          32. Plaintiff Reza Azimi is a U.S. citizen of Iranian origin who resides in Plymouth,  
19 Michigan. He sought to bring his parents, Iranian nationals, to the United States on tourist visas  
20 so that they could witness the birth of their first grandchild and provide temporary care and  
21 support to his wife and their newborn baby. Plaintiff Azimi's parents applied for visas in 2015  
22 and 2017.

23          33. Plaintiff Yahya Ghaleb is a U.S. citizen of Yemeni origin living in Dearborn,  
24 Michigan. He has an approved I-130 petition for his sixteen-year-old son, who is living in  
25 Yemen with his elderly grandmother.

1           34. Plaintiff Mitra Hannani is a national of Iran living in Kashan, Iran. She is the  
2 beneficiary of an approved I-130 petition filed by her U.S. citizen mother. Her mother, father,  
3 brother, and twin sister are all U.S. citizens and her only son is a Lawful Permanent Resident.

4           35. Plaintiff Nicolas Hanout is a Lawful Permanent Resident of Syrian origin living  
5 in Castro Valley, California. He has an approved I-130 petition for his wife, who currently lives  
6 in Al Mouzeina, Homs Governorate, Syria.

7           36. Plaintiff Hossein Zamani Hosseinabadi is an Iranian national pursuing a  
8 doctorate at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio on an F-1 student visa. He  
9 sought to bring his wife's parents, Iranian nationals, to the United States on tourist visas so that  
10 they could witness the birth of their first grandchild and provide temporary care and support to  
11 his wife and their newborn baby. Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi's parents-in-law applied for  
12 non-immigrant tourist visas in 2017. Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi's brother was selected for  
13 a visa through the diversity lottery program in 2017.

14           37. Plaintiff Hoda Mehrabi Mohammadabadi, is a national of Iran living in Iran. She  
15 has an approved I-526 petition for a visa through the EB-5 program, which was originally  
16 created by Congress in 1990 to stimulate the U.S. economy through job creation and capital  
17 investment by foreign investors. She has invested \$500,000 in a hotel business in Milwaukee,  
18 Wisconsin, which is at risk of being lost.

19           38. Plaintiff Maral Tabrizi is a Lawful Permanent Resident from Iran living in  
20 Tempe, Arizona. She sought to bring her parents, Iranian nationals, to the United States on  
21 tourist visas so that they could witness the birth of their first grandchild and provide temporary  
22 care and support to her and her newborn baby. Her parents applied for non-immigrant tourist  
23 visas in 2017.



1           39. Plaintiff John Doe #1<sup>2</sup> is a native-born U.S. citizen living in Marion County,  
2 Florida. He has an approved I-130 petition for his elderly parents, whose living situation in  
3 Libya has become increasingly dire as the country has become less stable.

4           40. Plaintiff John Doe #2 is a U.S. citizen of Yemeni origin living in Dearborn,  
5 Michigan with his two U.S. citizen daughters, aged seven and eleven. He has an approved I-130  
6 petition for his wife, a Yemeni national, who has been separated from John Doe #2 and their  
7 children since 2016.

8           41. Plaintiff John Doe #3 is a native-born U.S. citizen who lives in San Francisco,  
9 California. He has been engaged to his fiancée, an Iranian national and Plaintiff Jane Doe #1,  
10 for one year. He has an approved I-129F petition permitting her to apply for a K-1 fiancée visa,  
11 which would allow her to come to the United States so they can marry.

12           42. Plaintiff Jane Doe #1 is an Iranian national and the beneficiary of Plaintiff John  
13 Doe #3's approved I-129F petition. She applied for a K-1 fiancée visa through the U.S.  
14 Embassy in Muscat, Oman. After her consular interview, Plaintiff Jane Doe #1 received a  
15 notice denying her visa based on her ineligibility for a waiver.

16           43. Defendant Mike Pompeo is the Secretary of State and has responsibility for  
17 overseeing enforcement and implementation of the Proclamation, including the Proclamation's  
18 waiver provision, by all Department of State staff. He is sued in his official capacity.

19           44. Defendant Kirstjen Nielsen is the Secretary of Homeland Security and has  
20 responsibility for overseeing enforcement and implementation of the Proclamation, including  
21 the Proclamation's waiver provision, by all Department of Homeland Security staff. She is sued  
22 in her official capacity.

23           45. Defendant Kevin K. McAleenan is the Commissioner of the Customs and  
24 Border Protection and has responsibility for overseeing enforcement and implementation of the  
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26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>2</sup> A motion for leave of Court for John Does #1-3 and Jane Doe #1 to proceed under pseudonyms is filed contemporaneously with this Complaint.

1 Proclamation, including the Proclamation’s waiver provision, by all Customs and Border  
2 Protection staff. He is sued in his official capacity.

3 46. Defendant U.S. Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) is a cabinet-level  
4 department of the United States federal government. Its components include U.S. Citizenship  
5 and Immigration Services (“USCIS”), Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), and  
6 Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”). USCIS’s responsibilities include adjudicating  
7 requests for immigration benefits for individuals located within the United States. CBP’s  
8 responsibilities include inspecting and admitting immigrants and nonimmigrant arriving with  
9 U.S. visas at international points of entry, including airports and land borders. ICE’s  
10 responsibilities include enforcing federal immigration law within the interior of the United  
11 States. The Proclamation assigns DHS a variety of responsibilities regarding its enforcement,  
12 including the implementation of the Proclamation’s waiver provision.

13 47. Defendant U.S. Department of State (“DOS”) is a cabinet-level department of  
14 the United States federal government. DOS is responsible for the issuance of immigrant and  
15 nonimmigrant visas abroad. The Proclamation assigns DOS a variety of responsibilities  
16 regarding its enforcement, including the implementation of the Proclamation’s waiver  
17 provision.

18 48. Defendant Customs and Border Protection is a federal law enforcement agency  
19 within DHS. CBP’s responsibilities include inspecting and admitting immigrants and  
20 nonimmigrant arriving with U.S. visas at international points of entry, including airports and  
21 land borders. The Proclamation assigns CBP a variety of responsibilities regarding its  
22 enforcement, including the implementation of the Proclamation’s waiver provision.

23 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

24 **President Trump’s Attempts to Ban Muslims from the United States**

25 49. The plaintiffs in this lawsuit challenge the manner in which Defendants have  
26 implemented the waiver provision of the Proclamation (the “waiver process”), which represents  
27

1 the latest of three attempts to effectuate President Trump's oft-repeated campaign promise to  
2 implement a "total and complete shutdown of Muslims entering the United States."

3 50. The first attempt, EO-1, was signed one week after President Trump's  
4 inauguration. 82 Fed. Reg. 8977 (Jan. 27, 2017).

5 51. EO-1 banned for 90 days the entry of any national from seven Muslim-majority  
6 countries, banned the entry of all refugees for 120 days, and indefinitely banned the entry of all  
7 Syrian refugees. It was rushed into effect so quickly that it blindsided not only key members of  
8 the Cabinet but also the agencies charged with its implementation, causing chaos at airports  
9 across the nation and confusion among the ranks of U.S. Custom and Border Protection, the  
10 Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of State.

11 52. Although EO-1 was soon enjoined after it was issued, President Trump was  
12 undeterred. On March 6, 2017, he signed EO-2, which was extremely similar to EO-1 in most  
13 material respects and, according to Trump Administration officials, was intended to achieve the  
14 same policy outcomes as EO-1. After facing further successful legal challenges to EO-2,  
15 President Trump replaced it with the Proclamation on September 24, 2017.

#### 16 **The September 24, 2017 Presidential Proclamation**

17 53. The Proclamation, which went into effect on or around December 8, 2017, states  
18 that all nationals seeking entry as immigrants from five Muslim-majority countries (Iran, Libya,  
19 Somalia, Syria, and Yemen) are banned indefinitely.

20 54. The Proclamation likewise indefinitely bans non-immigrant entry for most  
21 nationals from these countries, either by banning non-immigrant entry entirely (Syria), banning  
22 entry based on the most commonly used non-immigrant visas for nationals from the affected  
23 countries (Iran, Libya, Yemen), or subjecting non-immigrant visas applicants to "additional  
24 scrutiny" (Somalia).<sup>3</sup>

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25 <sup>3</sup> The Proclamation initially included Chad and banned nationals of Chad from seeking entry as immigrants, as  
26 well as entry based on the types of non-immigrant visas most commonly sought by nationals of Chad. On April  
27 10, 2018, fifteen days before the Supreme Court of the United States heard oral arguments on constitutional and  
statutory challenges to the Proclamation in *Trump v. Hawai'i*, President Trump issued a new Presidential

1           55.     The Proclamation also bans certain Venezuelan government officials and their  
2 immediate relatives who seek to enter the United States on non-immigrant visitor and business  
3 visas. Estimates suggest that at most a few hundred Venezuelans will be affected by EO-3 each  
4 year.

5           56.     Similarly, the Proclamation categorically bans all nationals of North Korea from  
6 entering the United States. The number of entries to the United States by North Korea has been  
7 so historically low that fewer than 100 visa applicants on average will be affected by the  
8 Proclamation per year.

9           57.     The impact of the Proclamation thus falls almost entirely on Muslims. For  
10 example, if it had been in effect in 2016, the Proclamation would have denied immigrant visas  
11 to 12,998 Yemenis, 7,727 Iranians, 9 North Koreans, and 0 Venezuelans.

12           58.     Before it could go into effect, the Proclamation was enjoined by two district  
13 courts on the grounds that it violated the Establishment Clause and the INA. *Int'l Refugee*  
14 *Assistance Project v. Trump*, 265 F. Supp. 3d 570, 633 (D. Md. 2017), *aff'd* 833 F.3d 233 (4th  
15 Cir. 2018), *vacated* 2018 WL 1256938; *Hawai'i v. Trump*, 265 F. Supp. 3d 1140, 1155 (D.  
16 Hawai'i 2017), *aff'd* 878 F.3d 662 (9th Cir. 2017), *rev'd* 138 S.Ct. 2392 (2018).

17           59.     The government subsequently petitioned the Supreme Court for a stay of the  
18 injunctions during the pendency of the government's appeals of the injunctions to the Fourth  
19 and Ninth Circuit Courts of Appeals. The Supreme Court granted the government's application  
20 for a stay on December 4, 2017.

21           60.     The Proclamation went into effect on or around December 8, 2017, and has  
22 remained in effect since.

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25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 Proclamation removing the visa restrictions imposed on nationals of Chad. *Presidential Proclamation Maintaining*  
27 *Enhanced Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detected Attempted Entry into the United States by Terrorists or*  
*Other Public-Safety Threats*, (April. 10, 2018), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-proclamation-maintaining-enhanced-vetting-capabilities-processes-detecting-attempted-entry-united-states-terrorists-public-safety-threats/>.

### The Proclamation's Waiver Provision

1           61. Like its predecessors, the Proclamation allows for waivers to its entry bans on a  
2 case-by-case basis. Proclamation § 3(c).

3           62. The Proclamation's waiver provision states that a foreign national may be  
4 granted a waiver if she satisfies three criteria: first, that "denying entry" would cause her "undue  
5 hardship;" second, that her "entry would not pose a threat to the national security or public  
6 safety of the United States;" and third, that her "entry would be in the national interest."  
7 Proclamation § 3(c)(i).

8           63. The visa applicant has the burden of "demonstrat[ing] to the consular officer's  
9 or CBP official's satisfaction" that the applicant meets each of the three criteria set out in  
10 Section 3(c)(i).

11           64. The Proclamation also provides nine examples of circumstances in which a  
12 waiver might be appropriate, "such as" when a visa applicant "seeks to enter the United States  
13 to visit or reside with a close family member . . . who is a United States citizen;" "seeks to  
14 reenter the United States to resume" long-term work or study; "has previously established  
15 significant contacts with the United States;" or "is an infant, a young child or adoptee" or "an  
16 individual needing urgent medical care." Proclamation § 3(c)(iv)(A)-(J).

17           65. The waiver provision gives discretion to grant waivers specifically to consular  
18 officers, the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, or a "designee" of the CBP  
19 Commissioner. It further states that "a waiver may be granted *only* if a foreign national  
20 demonstrates to the consular officer's or CBP official's satisfaction that" the foreign national  
21 meets the three eligibility criteria (emphasis added).

22           66. In addition, the Proclamation states that "[t]he Secretary of State and the  
23 Secretary of Homeland Security *shall* coordinate to adopt guidance addressing the  
24 circumstances in which waivers may be appropriate for foreign nationals seeking entry as  
25 immigrants or nonimmigrants." Proclamation § 3(c)(ii) (emphasis added).

1           67. Section 3(c)(ii) of the Proclamation states that this required guidance “*shall*  
2 address the standards, policies, and procedures” for five specific agency actions:

3           A) “determining whether the entry of a foreign national would not pose a threat to  
4 the national security or public safety of the United States;”

5           B) “determining whether the entry of a foreign national would be in the national  
6 interest;”

7           C) “addressing and managing the risks of making such a determination in light of  
8 the inadequacies in information sharing, identity management, and other potential  
9 dangers posed by the nationals of individual countries subject to the restrictions and  
10 limitations imposed by this proclamation;”

11           D) “assessing whether the United States has access, at the time of the waiver  
12 determination, to sufficient information about the foreign national to determine  
13 whether entry would satisfy the requirements” set out in the Proclamation for waiver  
14 eligibility; and

15           E) “determining the special circumstances that would justify granting a waiver” as  
16 outlined in by the Proclamation in Section 3(c)(iv)(A)-(J). Proclamation § 3(c)(ii)  
17 (A)-(E) (emphasis added).

18           68. The Proclamation does not require the Secretary of State or the Secretary of  
19 Homeland Security to keep the guidance ordered by Section 3(c)(ii) secret or non-public.

20           69. To the extent such guidance ordered by Section 3(c)(ii) has in fact been  
21 promulgated, it has not been made public, nor did the agencies adopt such guidance through  
22 notice and comment.

23           70. The government has not made public the guidance that the Proclamation directed  
24 the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security to adopt “addressing the circumstances in which  
25 waivers may be appropriate for foreign nationals seeking entry as immigrants or  
26 nonimmigrants.” Proclamation § 3(c)(ii).

1 71. Shortly after the Proclamation went into effect, the State Department published  
2 a set of “Frequently Asked Questions” (“FAQs”) on its website in which it confirmed, “There  
3 is no separate application for a waiver.” *December 4, 2017 – Court Order on Presidential*  
4 *Proclamation*, UNITED STATES DEP’T OF STATE, [https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/visa-information-resources/presidential-proclamation-archive/2017-12-04-Presidential-Proclamation.html)  
5 [visas/visa-information-resources/presidential-proclamation-archive/2017-12-04-Presidential-](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/visa-information-resources/presidential-proclamation-archive/2017-12-04-Presidential-Proclamation.html)  
6 [Proclamation.html](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/visa-information-resources/presidential-proclamation-archive/2017-12-04-Presidential-Proclamation.html).

7 72. The FAQs, which mostly refer back to the text of the Proclamation itself, further  
8 advised that any “individual who seeks to travel to the United States should apply for a visa and  
9 disclose during the visa interview any information that might demonstrate that he or she is  
10 eligible for a waiver.”

11 73. The FAQs, however, provide no guidance about what kind of “information” the  
12 applicant should disclose to demonstrate the applicant’s eligibility for a waiver.

13 74. Nor do the FAQs provide any guidance for individuals whose visa interview had  
14 already taken place before the Proclamation went into effect, who had no opportunity to  
15 “disclose during the visa interview” any waiver-related information.

### 16 The State Department Letters

17 75. Apart from the text of the Proclamation itself and the sparse FAQs on the State  
18 Department website, the primary source of information about Defendants’ implementation of  
19 the waiver provision comes from two letters that the State Department sent in February and  
20 June 2018, in response to inquiries from Senator Chris Van Hollen about the Proclamation and  
21 how the waiver provision was being implemented.<sup>4</sup> *See Exhibits B and C.*

22 76. Although the Department of State did not make these letters publicly available,  
23 their contents have since been made public via news articles published by Reuters. Yeganeh  
24 Torbati, Mica Rosenberg, *Exclusive: Visa waivers rarely granted under Trump’s latest U.S.*

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25  
26 <sup>4</sup> Because there is so little publicly available information about the waiver process, multiple civil rights  
27 organizations, including some of the undersigned counsel, have filed FOIA requests seeking documents from the  
State Department regarding the manner in which Defendants have implemented the Proclamation’s waiver  
provision. The State Department has not yet complied with any of these requests.

1 *travel ban: data*, REUTERS (MAR. 6, 2018), [https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-](https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-immigration-travelban-exclusive/exclusive-visa-waivers-rarely-granted-under-trumps-latest-u-s-travel-ban-data-idUSKCN1GI2DW)  
2 [immigration-travelban-exclusive/exclusive-visa-waivers-rarely-granted-under-trumps-latest-](https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-immigration-travelban-exclusive/exclusive-visa-waivers-rarely-granted-under-trumps-latest-u-s-travel-ban-data-idUSKCN1GI2DW)  
3 [u-s-travel-ban-data-idUSKCN1GI2DW](https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-immigration-travelban-exclusive/exclusive-visa-waivers-rarely-granted-under-trumps-latest-u-s-travel-ban-data-idUSKCN1GI2DW). (discussing Feb. 2018 letter); Yeganeh Torbati, *U.S.*  
4 *issued waivers to Trump's travel ban at rate of 2 percent, data shows*, REUTERS (June 26, 2018),  
5 [https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-immigration-ban/us-issued-waivers-to-trumps-travel-](https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-immigration-ban/us-issued-waivers-to-trumps-travel-ban-at-rate-of-2-percent-data-shows-idUSKBN1JN07T)  
6 [ban-at-rate-of-2-percent-data-shows-idUSKBN1JN07T](https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-immigration-ban/us-issued-waivers-to-trumps-travel-ban-at-rate-of-2-percent-data-shows-idUSKBN1JN07T). (discussing June 2018 letter).

7 77. In the first letter, sent on February 22, 2018 (the “February 22 letter”), the State  
8 Department stated that as of February 15, 2018, only two waivers had been granted, while over  
9 8,400 had been denied. *See* Exhibit B.

10 78. According to the February 22 letter, “[i]f an applicant from one of the designated  
11 countries is determined to be otherwise eligible for a visa under the INA, the interviewing  
12 officer must then determine whether the applicant falls into one of the exceptions to the  
13 Proclamation.”<sup>5</sup> If such an applicant does *not* fall within one of the exceptions, the consular  
14 officer then considers the applicant for a waiver.

15 79. The February 22 letter stated that when considering an applicant for a waiver,  
16 “[c]onsular officers may grant waivers on a case-by-case basis when the applicant demonstrates  
17 to the officer’s satisfaction that he or she meets the three criteria” set out in Section 3(c) of the  
18 Proclamation: “(1) denying entry would cause the foreign national undue hardship; (2) entry  
19 would not pose a threat to the national security or public safety of the United States; and (3)  
20 entry would be in the national interest.”

21 80. The manner in which Defendants have implemented the waiver provision,  
22 however, requires that a visa applicant meet a significantly higher standard of proof of  
23 eligibility than the criteria set forth in the text of the Proclamation.

24  
25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 <sup>5</sup> The Proclamation expressly excepts, and states that its suspensions on entry shall not apply to, among others,  
27 lawful permanent residents; dual nationals traveling on a passport issued by a non-banned country; foreign  
nationals traveling on diplomatic visas; foreign nationals who have been granted asylum; admitted refugees; and  
certain other narrow categories of foreign nationals. Proclamation § 3(b).



1           81. For example, the Proclamation states that a visa applicant may be granted a  
2 waiver if, among other things, the applicant can demonstrate to a consular officer’s satisfaction  
3 that “denying entry would cause undue hardship.” The February 22 letter, however, states that  
4 to satisfy the “undue hardship” criterion, an applicant “must demonstrate to the consular  
5 officer’s satisfaction that an *unusual* situation exists that *compels immediate travel* by the  
6 applicant and that delaying visa issuance and the associated travel plans would defeat the  
7 purpose of travel.” (emphasis added).

8           82. The February 22 letter does not explain why “undue hardship”—a standard  
9 undefined in any immigration statutes or regulations relevant to waivers—is tied to a necessity  
10 for “immediate travel.” Nor does the February 22 letter explain how an applicant unaware of  
11 the February 22 letter would have any notice or understanding that this criterion requires a  
12 showing of an “unusual situation that compels immediate travel.”

13           83. Similarly, the Proclamation states that to qualify for a waiver, a visa applicant  
14 must demonstrate that “entry would not pose a threat to the national security or public safety of  
15 the United States.” In contrast, the February 22 letter states specifically that for an applicant to  
16 meet this criterion, a consular officer must “consider[] the information-sharing and identity-  
17 management protocols and practices of the government of the applicant’s country of nationality  
18 as they relate to the applicant.” The consular officer may only issue a visa “with the concurrence  
19 of a consular manager” if the consular officer determines, “after consultation with the Visa  
20 Office, that an applicant does not pose a threat to national security or public safety and the other  
21 two requirements have been met.”

22           84. The February 22 letter does not provide further guidance on how a visa applicant  
23 can satisfy the burden of proof for this criterion when it is incumbent on the *consular officer*,  
24 independent of whatever documentation or information the applicant may proffer, to consider  
25 the information-sharing and identity-management protocols and practices of the applicant’s  
26 country of nationality. Nor does the February 22 letter provide guidance on how a visa applicant  
27

1 can satisfy the burden of proof for this criterion when the Proclamation has already decreed that  
2 the information-sharing policies of all countries listed in the Proclamation are deficient.

3 85. The February 22 letter likewise fails to explain how an applicant has any way of  
4 knowing how her country's information-sharing and identity-management protocols and  
5 practices relate specifically to her, in order to demonstrate that she poses no threat to U.S.  
6 national security or public safety.

7 86. In addition, the February 22 letter does not explain how a consular officer may  
8 meaningfully exercise any discretion in deciding whether to grant or deny a waiver when the  
9 consular officer must consult with the Visa Office and a consular manager to determine whether  
10 the visa applicant has met all three eligibility criteria for a waiver.

11 87. With respect to the third criterion, the Proclamation states that a visa applicant  
12 must demonstrate that his or her "entry would be in the national interest." The February 22  
13 letter, however, reveals that, to meet the "national interest" criteria, the applicant must  
14 "demonstrate[] to the consular officer's satisfaction that a U.S. person or entity would suffer  
15 hardship if the applicant could not travel until after visa restrictions imposed with respect to  
16 nationals of that country are lifted."

17 88. The February 22 letter does not explain how a visa applicant can satisfy the  
18 burden of proof for this criterion when no individual visa applicant has any way of knowing  
19 when the U.S. government will decide to lift visa restrictions on nationals of her country.

20 89. In addition to defining more stringent waiver criteria than the Proclamation  
21 itself, the February 22 letter describes a more restrictive view of the exemplar circumstances  
22 under which the Proclamation states that waivers may be appropriate.

23 90. The February 22 letter cites Section 3(c)(iv) of the Proclamation as providing  
24 "examples of the circumstances in which a waiver might be appropriate," and states that  
25 "consular officers may consult with the Visa Office if a consular officer believes a case may  
26 warrant a waiver but the applicant's circumstances do not align with one of the examples in the  
27 Proclamation."

1           91. The Proclamation, however, makes clear that the examples it provides are not  
2 intended to be exhaustive. Proclamation § 3(c)(iv) (“Case-by-case waivers . . . may be  
3 appropriate . . . in individual circumstances *such as the following* . . .” (emphasis added)).

4           92. There is no public information available indicating that Defendants have  
5 provided guidance to consular officers making clear that a visa applicant need not specifically  
6 align with one of the examples in the Proclamation to be eligible for a waiver.

7           93. There is no public information available indicating that Defendants have  
8 provided any guidance to consular officers on what specific circumstances might warrant a  
9 consular officer’s consultation with the Visa Office.

10          94. Like the State Department’s on-line FAQs, the February 22 letter confirms that  
11 “[t]here is no waiver form to be completed by the applicant.”

12          95. The February 22 letter, however, does not provide guidance on how visa  
13 applicants can satisfy the burden of proof under the Proclamation when the visa application  
14 materials they submit do not specifically address the waiver criteria and applicants are not  
15 otherwise given an opportunity to provide information to the State Department to demonstrate  
16 their eligibility for a waiver.

17          96. Nor does the February 22 letter explain how consular officers are expected to  
18 make rational and informed decisions on an applicant’s eligibility for a waiver when the visa  
19 application materials they consider do not solicit information regarding the waiver criteria and  
20 no systematized and orderly process to receive evidence of applicants’ eligibility for a waiver  
21 has been established.

22          97. On April 19, 2018, Senator Van Hollen and other senators requested further  
23 information on the implementation of the waiver provision from the Departments of State and  
24 Homeland Security. The Department of State responded via letter on June 22, 2018 (the “June  
25 22 letter”). *See* Exhibit C.

26          98. The June 22 letter repeated that “the [State] Department’s worldwide guidance  
27 to consular officers regarding when a waiver pursuant to section 3(c) of PP [Presidential

1 Proclamation] 9645 may be granted is drawn directly from PP 9645 itself.” It also stated that  
2 the State Department’s “internal operational guidance is intended for consular officer’s [sic]  
3 internal use only and is not publicly available.”

#### 4 **The Implementation of the Waiver Provision**

5 99. The lack of information provided either in the Proclamation or in subsequent  
6 government statements about how waivers will be granted has resulted in a waiver process that  
7 is opaque, confusing, arbitrary, and untethered to the Proclamation itself, to say nothing of  
8 existing immigration laws and regulations.

9 100. Indeed, the implementation of the Proclamation’s waiver provision appears to  
10 have been rushed and chaotic, and in many instances, violated the terms of the Proclamation  
11 itself.

12 101. Upon information and belief, hundreds, if not thousands, of denials<sup>6</sup> of waivers  
13 were issued via standardized form letters in the first month after the Proclamation went into  
14 effect on or around December 8, 2017.

15 102. These mass waiver denials appear to have been sent without regard to the status  
16 of any particular individual’s visa application. Denials were sent to individuals who had already  
17 completed their consular interviews; to individuals who had scheduled but had not yet appeared  
18 for their consular interviews; and to individuals who had not yet been offered consular  
19 interviews.

20 103. None of these individuals who received waiver denials were given notice of the  
21 availability of a waiver or an opportunity to demonstrate their eligibility for such a waiver.

22 104. The mass form denials extended even to individuals, such as Plaintiff Yahya  
23 Ghaleb’s son, who had previously received verbal or written notice that their visa applications  
24

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 <sup>6</sup> Because communications from the consulate to visa applicants, including application status information provided  
27 on-line via the U.S. Department of State Consular Electronic Application Center (“CEAC”), have used inconsistent  
terminology, any references to “denials” and decisions to “deny” waivers in this complaint also encompass  
“refusals” and decisions to “refuse” waivers.

1 had been approved and who had been instructed to leave their passports with the relevant  
2 embassy so that their visas could be printed and embossed into their passports.

3 105. To add to the lack of clarity surrounding the waiver process, at least some of  
4 these individuals who received mass form denials from the U.S. Embassy in Djibouti in the  
5 early days of the waiver provision's implementation have more recently received email  
6 communications from the consulate indicating that their waiver eligibility was being  
7 "reconsidered."

8 106. In the weeks and months following the initial implementation of the waiver  
9 provision, the waiver process has become no less opaque and confusing to affected individuals  
10 with pending visa applications.

11 107. The FAQs published by the State Department, for example, advise that visa  
12 applicants should "disclose during the visa interview any information that might demonstrate  
13 that he or she is eligible for a waiver."

14 108. For most, if not all, visa applicants from the banned countries, the consular  
15 interview represents the only opportunity to present evidence supporting their eligibility for a  
16 waiver. This is because currently available visa applications do not expressly ask applicants to  
17 provide information relevant to the Proclamation's three separate criteria for waiver eligibility,  
18 and because the government has declined to establish an application or other procedure by  
19 which visa applicants can request waivers and demonstrate that they satisfy the criteria.

20 109. When the Proclamation went into effect, thousands of pending visa applicants  
21 had already completed their consular interviews.

22 110. Many of these individuals were denied a waiver and a visa without ever having  
23 been given notice of the availability of a waiver, and without having been given the opportunity,  
24 either through a second consular interview or otherwise, to demonstrate their eligibility for a  
25 waiver.

26 111. Likewise, when the Proclamation went into effect, thousands of pending visa  
27 applicants were waiting to schedule their consular interviews.

1           112. Many of these individuals were denied a waiver and a visa without ever having  
2 been given notice of the availability of a waiver, and without having been given the opportunity,  
3 either through a consular interview or otherwise, to demonstrate their eligibility for such a  
4 waiver.

5           113. The denials of waivers and visas without providing any notice of the availability  
6 of a waiver contravenes 22 C.F.R. §§ 41.121 and 42.81, which state that when refusing the  
7 issuance of a visa, a consular officer must inform the visa applicant “whether there is, in law or  
8 regulations, a mechanism (such as a waiver) to overcome the refusal.” 22 C.F.R. § 41.121.

9           114. Those visa applicants who have been allowed to schedule and attend their  
10 consular interviews after the Proclamation went into effect have struggled to navigate the  
11 waiver process, hampered by the lack of information about waivers and how to demonstrate  
12 eligibility for them.

13           115. When applying for most other waivers of other statutory grounds of  
14 inadmissibility under the INA, applicants can go to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration  
15 Service (“USCIS”) website ([www.uscis.gov](http://www.uscis.gov)), search for the specific type of waiver they seek,  
16 obtain the application form that is specific to that waiver, and find instructions for how to  
17 complete the application form.

18           116. For all other available waivers of inadmissibility under the INA, the USCIS  
19 website also provides details about what additional documentation is necessary to support a  
20 waiver application; a mailing address to submit the completed form and any supporting  
21 documentation; information about any filing fees associated with the application; the current  
22 approximate processing time for adjudication of that specific type of waiver; and information  
23 about the specific process available for appealing the decision.

24           117. Defendants have provided no such information or application forms for  
25 individuals seeking waivers under the Proclamation.

26           118. Indeed, although the DOS FAQ’s advise visa applicants to “disclose during the  
27 visa interview any information that might demonstrate that he or she is eligible for a waiver,”

1 some consulates, when providing written notice to visa applicants of what they should bring to  
2 their consular interviews, have omitted any mention of bringing materials that might support  
3 waiver eligibility.

4 119. For many visa applicants and immigration attorneys, trying to gather  
5 information about the waiver process available under the Proclamation has been a matter of  
6 piecing together word-of-mouth anecdotes from others entangled in the same process, and  
7 attempting to extrapolate information about the process from the varying treatment of waiver  
8 cases in different postures within and across different consulates.

9 120. Indeed, some immigration attorneys have struggled with whether to advise  
10 clients even to schedule and appear for an interview, given that these attorneys are aware that  
11 so few waivers have actually been granted, and given that traveling to a consulate and paying  
12 the requisite fees for an interview are costly for visa applicants. The travel itself can also be  
13 dangerous, going through conflict zones.

14 121. Many visa applicants who decide to incur the cost of attending a consular  
15 interview have assembled packets of information and documentation (“waiver packets”) to  
16 offer to the consular officer at their consular interview, and have prepared to answer questions  
17 during the interview, to show how they meet each of the three criteria for a waiver. Preparing a  
18 packet is time consuming and often costly, especially if the visa applicant and their family have  
19 retained an attorney to assist with the visa application and waiver process.

20 122. However, notwithstanding the State Department’s directive to visa applicants to  
21 “disclose during the visa interview any information that might demonstrate that he or she is  
22 eligible for a waiver,” consular officers have not necessarily allowed interviewees to make such  
23 disclosures during their consular interviews.

24 123. Visa applicants appearing for consular interviews at different consulates,  
25 including those in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Amman, Jordan;  
26 Ankara, Turkey; Cairo, Egypt; Casablanca, Morocco; Djibouti City, Djibouti; Dubai, United  
27 Arab Emirates; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Muscat, Oman; Nairobi, Kenya; and Yerevan,

1 Armenia, have encountered a range of responses that have varied from consulate to consulate,  
2 and even from consular officer to consular officer within the same consulate.

3 124. Treatment of waiver packets has differed among consular officers and across  
4 consulates, time periods, and applicants: officers have accepted proffered waiver packets;  
5 refused proffered waiver packets; accepted some but not all documents from proffered waiver  
6 packets; or accepted verbal information but declined anything in writing. Some officers have  
7 even berated interviewees for “wasting” their money on preparing a packet while  
8 simultaneously refusing to accept or look at the packet.

9 125. Indeed, some consular posts have begun informing immigration attorneys that  
10 there is “no role for legal services to facilitate the waiver process” and that “only U.S.  
11 government officials can author waiver requests.”

12 126. Similarly, consular officers’ treatment of questions of waiver eligibility during  
13 consular interviews has differed among consular officers and across consulates, time periods,  
14 and applicants: officers have conducted the interview and asked questions relating to waiver  
15 eligibility; conducted the interview and refrained from asking questions relating to waiver  
16 eligibility; conducted the interview but nevertheless gave the visa applicant a form letter  
17 denying a waiver; refused to conduct the interview on the grounds that the officer could not  
18 grant any visas under the Proclamation; or refused to conduct the interview and simply handed  
19 the visa applicant a form letter denying a waiver.

20 127. Many of the individuals who were allowed to attend their consular interviews  
21 after the Proclamation went into effect were given a boilerplate letter at the end of the interview,  
22 notifying them that they had been denied a waiver and a visa.

23 128. The denial letters, which are usually presented in both English and the native  
24 language of the applicant, vary wildly both in the English and the translated versions, which  
25 has caused confusion. The denial notice that the U.S. Embassy in Addis Ababa provided to  
26 Somalis, for example, is one sentence long and informs the visa applicant that “no pardon” can  
27 be given to her case. The denial notice provided by the U.S. Embassy in Yerevan is lengthier



1 and appears to translate more faithfully the English-language version. Some denial forms  
2 provide information about how to reapply for a visa, while others do not.

3 129. The denial of waivers for individuals has caused widespread consternation and  
4 confusion because none of the communications from the consulates indicate whether a denied  
5 individual's underlying visa petition or application has also been denied. It is unclear whether  
6 someone with an approved I-130 petition, for example, must now resubmit that petition—a  
7 process that for some individuals can take years or even decades.

8 130. This lack of clarity extends even to whether a waiver has been denied. Many  
9 individuals who have checked the status of their pending applications and petitions online  
10 through the U.S. Department of State Consular Electronic Application Center ("CEAC") have  
11 observed that their case status indicated "refused," without any indication as to what has been  
12 "refused"—their waiver or their visa application, or both—or whether they are being or have  
13 been considered for a waiver. Individuals in this situation do not know whether they can or  
14 should re-request a waiver, or when.

15 131. Many individuals have also observed their CEAC case status change from  
16 "refused" to "administrative processing," or vice versa. The significance of these changes or  
17 their frequency is unclear and individuals in this situation do not know whether they need to  
18 reapply for a waiver or their visa, whether they are being considered for a waiver, or whether  
19 their case will remain indefinitely pending in administrative processing. Indeed, many have  
20 been waiting months in administrative processing.

21 132. The Defendants' indefinite delay in deciding whether to grant or deny a waiver  
22 and visa by placing cases in administrative processing contravenes agency policy. *See* Public  
23 Law 107-228, sec. 233 (Sept. 30, 2002) ("It *shall* be the policy of the Department of State to  
24 process immigrant visa applications of immediate relatives of United States citizens and  
25 nonimmigrant K-1 visa applications of fiancés of United States citizens *within 30 days of the*  
26 *receipt of all necessary documents from the applicant and [USCIS].* In the case of an immigrant  
27 visa application where the sponsor of such applicant is a relative other than an immediate

1 relative, it should be the policy of the Department of State to process such an application within  
2 60 days of the receipt of all necessary documents from the applicant and [USCIS]” (emphasis  
3 added).

4 133. During the time the Proclamation and its waiver provision have been in effect,  
5 numerous individuals have been denied waivers despite presenting one or more of the exemplar  
6 circumstances that the Proclamation states may warrant a waiver.

7 134. During the time the Proclamation and its waiver provision have been in effect,  
8 minor children have been unable to reunite with their parents, grandparents have missed the  
9 births and subsequent birthdays of grandchildren, siblings have been kept apart, adult children  
10 have been unable to care for their elderly parents, spouses as well as engaged couples have been  
11 forced to put their future plans on indefinite hold, and patients with medical needs have been  
12 prevented from seeking care in this country because individuals abroad have been unable to  
13 obtain waivers.

14 135. During the time the Proclamation and its waiver provision have been in effect,  
15 the uncertainty caused by the waiver process has caused significant physical, financial, and  
16 emotional distress on Plaintiffs and other similarly situated individuals whose only hope for  
17 family reunification is a waiver. The stress has caused at least one husband and father, whose  
18 wife and children were refused visas under the Proclamation and were stranded in Djibouti  
19 waiting for waivers, to die by suicide. Mallory Moench, *U.S. citizen’s family was denied visas*  
20 *under Trump’s travel ban. Then he died by suicide*, NBC NEWS (July 28, 2018),  
21 [https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/u-s-citizen-s-family-was-denied-visas-under-trump-](https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/u-s-citizen-s-family-was-denied-visas-under-trump-n895381)  
22 [n895381](https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/u-s-citizen-s-family-was-denied-visas-under-trump-n895381).

23 **Evidence that the Waiver Process Is Window Dressing**

24 136. Despite the lack of transparency surrounding the waiver process, one conclusion  
25 is clear: that only an exceedingly small number of visa applicants are actually granted waivers.

1           137. Indeed, at the April 25, 2018 oral arguments before the Supreme Court in *Trump*  
2 *v. Hawai'i*, Justices Breyer and Sotomayor specifically asked about the waiver process and  
3 whether “it is, in fact, a real waiver process,” as opposed to mere “window dressing.”

4           138. The statistics that the government has made publicly available about the waiver  
5 process confirm that it is, indeed, window dressing.

6           139. The February 22 letter sent to Senator Van Hollen provided the earliest and first  
7 publicly available statistics about the waiver process. *See* Exhibit B.

8           140. On a separate page entitled, “Visa Applications Received and Processed from  
9 Nationals Subject to Presidential Proclamation 9645 (From December 8, 2017 to January 8,  
10 2018),” the February 22 letter provided the following figures:

11           Applications for nonimmigrant and immigrant visas:	8,406
12           Applicants refused for reasons unrelated to the Proclamation:	1,723
13           Applicants qualifying for an exception:	128
14           Applicants who failed to meet the criteria for a waiver[:]	6,282
15           Applications refused under the Proclamation with waiver consideration:	271
16           Waivers approved (as of February 15):	2

17           141. Based on these numbers, only 0.02% of visa applicants from banned countries  
18 had been granted waivers as of February 15, 2018.

19           142. The Reuters article that had initially made the February 22 letter public, dated  
20 March 6, 2018, provided further information. It stated that since February 15, 2018, the State  
21 Department had granted more than 100 additional waivers.

22           143. The Reuters article added, however, that it was not clear how many of those  
23 additional waivers had been granted to the approximately 8,400 individuals who had sought  
24 waivers in the first month the Proclamation had been in effect.

25           144. Nor did the Reuters article disclose how many thousands of additional visa  
26 applications had been processed and considered for waiver eligibility between February 15,  
27 2018 and March 6, 2018.

1 145. As briefing progressed and oral argument approached in *Trump v. Hawai'i*, the  
2 government not only appeared to start granting waivers at a relatively faster rate, but also began  
3 publicly providing information on the numbers of waivers granted.

4 146. On or around April 13, 2018, the State Department published new FAQs about  
5 the waiver process that included the statement that “[f]rom December 8, 2017 through April 1,  
6 2018, more than 430 applicants were cleared for waivers after a consular officer determined the  
7 applicants satisfied all criteria and completed all required processing.”

8 147. The government repeated this figure in reply briefing submitted to the Supreme  
9 Court in *Trump v. Hawai'i* on April 18, 2018, stating that “more than 430 individuals” had been  
10 granted waivers. In oral argument before the Supreme Court on April 25, 2018, the United  
11 States Solicitor General confirmed that 430 waivers had been granted.

12 148. The June 22 letter sent to Senator Van Hollen subsequently indicated that  
13 statistics on the number of waivers granted “is updated every two weeks.” *See* Exhibit C.

14 149. On a separate page entitled, “Visa Applications Received and Processed from  
15 Nationals Subject to Presidential Proclamation 9645 (As of April 20 unless otherwise stated),”  
16 the June 22 letter provided the following figures:

17	Number of NIV and IV applications from impacted nationalities who applied for visas in the P.P. 9645 covered categories:	33,176
18	Number of applicants found ineligible for reasons other than those covered in P.P. 9645 (e.g. INA 214(b) so a review for eligibility under 19 P.P. 9645 was not required:	4,900
20	Number of applicants who received a visa under an exception from P.P. 9645:	1,147
21	Number of applicants cleared for waivers:	579 (768 as of May 31)
22	Number of applicants interviewed, but still awaiting a determination on a waiver:	4,157

23 150. Based on the DOS figures provided in the June 22 letter, less than 2% of visa  
24 applicants from banned countries had been granted waivers as of April 30, 2018.

25 151. The most recent update to the State Department FAQs indicates that that “996  
26 applicants were cleared for waivers after a consular officer determined the applicants satisfied  
27

1 all criteria and completed all required processing” between December 8, 2017 and July 15,  
2 2018.

3 152. With the exception of the two letters sent to Senator Van Hollen, none of the  
4 figures that the government has provided on the number of waivers granted, including the figure  
5 updated every two weeks on the State Department website, has included information about how  
6 many visa applicants have been denied a waiver, how many visa applicants have been  
7 considered for a waiver, or how many visa applications in total have been processed.

8 153. In addition, as the June 22 letter clarified, the fact that an individual has been  
9 “cleared for” a waiver does not mean that the individual has been granted a waiver or received  
10 a visa. No information is available as to how many individuals have received visas after being  
11 cleared for a waiver.

12 154. Beyond the available statistics, additional evidence indicates that the waiver  
13 process is merely “window dressing.”

14 155. For example, a sworn declaration from Christopher Richardson (the  
15 “Richardson declaration”), who had worked as the Americans Citizens Service Chief in Madrid  
16 until he resigned from the State Department in March 2018, indicates that consular officers  
17 considering visa applicants for waiver are “to determine at all possible cost that the person was  
18 not eligible to even apply for a waiver.” *See* Exhibit A.

19 156. The Richardson declaration states that “[i]f for some reason” a consular officer  
20 “had no choice but to determine we could find an applicant eligible to apply,” the consular  
21 officer was prohibited from exercising any discretion in granting a waiver, “regardless of the  
22 [Presidential Proclamation] instructions that we had ‘discretion to grant the waiver.’” Rather,  
23 consular officers “were mandated to send to Washington that we found this applicant eligible  
24 to apply and Washington would then make the decision to grant or deny the waiver.”

25 157. The Richardson declaration further states that none of the “guidance cables,  
26 sample Q’s and A’s and instructions” regarding the implementation of the waiver process were  
27 actually classified, but that it is understandable why the government would not want to make

1 such materials public: “when read together with our training, it is understood that there really  
2 is no waiver [process] and the Supreme Court was correct to point out that the waiver [process]  
3 is merely ‘window dressing.’”

4 158. Mr. Richardson further observed that “[i]n essence what the administration was  
5 doing was ‘hiding’ behind the doctrine of consular non-reviewability for the benefit of issuing  
6 a Muslim ban and the same time usurping all of our authority given by both Congress and the  
7 P[residential] P[roclamation] by disallowing the consular officer to make a decision.”

8 159. The waiver process, as described by Mr. Richardson, directly contravenes 8  
9 U.S.C. §1104(a), which states that consular officers have complete discretion over the issuance  
10 of visas and that such discretion may not be circumscribed by the Secretary of State.

11 160. A second consular officer has likewise stated that the material issued by the State  
12 Department regarding the waiver process “would demonstrate that the waiver process has ‘no  
13 rational basis.’” Jeremy Stahl, “*The Waiver Process Is Fraud*,” SLATE (June 15, 2018),  
14 [https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2018/06/trump-travel-ban-waiver-process-is-a-sham-two-](https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2018/06/trump-travel-ban-waiver-process-is-a-sham-two-consular-officers-say.html)  
15 [consular-officers-say.html](https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2018/06/trump-travel-ban-waiver-process-is-a-sham-two-consular-officers-say.html).

16 161. This second consular officer has stated that the Proclamation has “usurped” the  
17 authority of consular officers, “yet make[s] it seem like we still have [authority] to decide.” *Id.*

### 18 **The Harm Caused to Plaintiffs and their Clients and Members**

19 162. Defendants’ implementation of the Proclamation’s waiver process has already  
20 caused Plaintiffs and their members and clients substantial, concrete, and particularized injury,  
21 in that it indefinitely prolongs the separation of close family members. The Proclamation’s  
22 waiver provision, as currently implemented, threatens them with continued irreparable harm if  
23 not permanently enjoined.

24 163. **Plaintiffs Pamela Whitehall Raghebi and Afshin Raghebi** have suffered and  
25 will continue to suffer harm because of the Proclamation and the waiver process. Plaintiff  
26 Pamela Raghebi has an approved I-130 petition and an I-601A waiver for her husband. Plaintiff  
27

1 Afshin Raghebi is currently living in Turkey, awaiting a visa to return to his wife, business, and  
2 home in the United States.

3 164. Plaintiff Afshin Raghebi first moved to the United States in 2006. An Iranian  
4 national, he left Iran due to fear of persecution for his religious beliefs and is now afraid to  
5 return to Iran. Mr. Raghebi intended to, but never applied for asylum as he was fearful that  
6 applying could eventually lead to his deportation. In United States, he learned the trade of  
7 windows and glass installation. He met Mrs. Raghebi in Summer 2010 after he worked on the  
8 windows at the senior living home where she worked as a receptionist. Mr. and Mrs. Raghebi  
9 were married a few months later in December 2010. Together, Mr. and Mrs. Raghebi started a  
10 glass and window installation business. Mrs. Raghebi handled the accounting, while Mr.  
11 Raghebi was the primary glass installer at the company.

12 165. In January 2016, Mrs. Raghebi filed for an I-130 Petition to start the green card  
13 process for Mr. Raghebi. They were approved for their I-130 Petition in April 2016, meaning  
14 that USCIS had found that they had a bona fide relationship. Because Mr. Raghebi had been  
15 living in the U.S. undocumented, he had to file for an I-601A waiver of the ‘unlawful presence’  
16 grounds of inadmissibility. To qualify for an I-601A waiver, Plaintiffs Mr. and Mrs. Raghebi  
17 had to show that Mrs. Raghebi would suffer “extreme hardship” if her husband was not granted  
18 permanent residency. Mrs. Raghebi was able to make this showing, in part due to her health.  
19 USCIS found that Mrs. Raghebi made this showing of “extreme hardship,” and approved an I-  
20 601A waiver for Mr. Raghebi in February 2017.

21 166. Upon the approval of the I-601A waiver, Mr. Raghebi left the United States on  
22 March 12, 2018 as the I-601A waiver required him to leave the United States to be able to  
23 complete the I-130 petition process. However, Mr. Raghebi, despite having been granted the  
24 I-601A waiver, has not been able to return to the United States due to the Proclamation. When  
25 Mr. Raghebi left the United States, he believed that he would be able to return under the waiver  
26 process outlined in the Proclamation.

1           167. In March 2018, Mr. Raghebi had his green card interview with the U.S. embassy  
2 in Abu Dhabi. At that time, Mr. Raghebi attempted to present materials to demonstrate that his  
3 qualifications for a waiver of the travel ban. The consular officer did not ask to see these  
4 materials and did not ask Mr. Raghebi any questions related to his eligibility for a waiver. Mr.  
5 Raghebi was told he would learn whether he can return to the United States in two to three  
6 months. However, more than four months since his consular interview, Mr. Raghebi still has  
7 not received a determination on whether he will be granted a waiver under the Proclamation.

8           168. Mr. Raghebi is currently living in Turkey, as it one of the few countries that does  
9 not require a visa for Iranian nationals. He is afraid to return to Iran, and wants to return to the  
10 United States to be with his wife of over seven years.

11           169. The separation of these spouses has been emotionally devastating for each of  
12 them. They speak every day by telephone, and Mrs. Raghebi has traveled to Turkey to see her  
13 husband. Mrs. Raghebi suffers from a residual health condition that resulted from a severe bout  
14 of shingles, which causes her much pain, and the pain has been exacerbated by the stress caused  
15 by the separation from her husband. Mrs. Raghebi now takes anti-depressants to help her cope  
16 with the emotional toll of the separation. The separation has also caused financial hardship to  
17 the Raghebis, who own a window and glass installation business. Without Mr. Raghebi, who  
18 had performed much of the work of the business, the business's revenues are at one third of  
19 what they were when Mr. Raghebi was here in the United States. Without a waiver, these  
20 spouses of over seven years cannot be together, they suffer emotionally without each other, and  
21 the business they own together has significantly declined.

22           170. **Plaintiff Zeinab Mohamed Hassan**, a U.S. citizen, has suffered and will  
23 continue to suffer harm because of the Proclamation and the waiver process. Her two daughters  
24 are Somali refugees living in Kenya, and in 2013, when her daughters were both 18 years old,  
25 she submitted I-130 visa petitions to bring them to the safety of the United States.

26           171. After their petitions were approved and their cases transferred from the National  
27 Visa Center to the United States Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, Plaintiff Hassan's daughters



1 appeared for their consular interviews at the Embassy in Nairobi in October 2017. Because  
2 these interviews took place before the Proclamation went into effect, Plaintiff Hassan's  
3 daughters received no opportunity to present evidence of their eligibility for a waiver, much  
4 less notice that a waiver was even required for their entry to the United States. Their cases were  
5 subsequently put into administrative processing but they received no updates on their case for  
6 several months.

7 172. In April 2018, an immigration attorney Plaintiff Hassan had retained explicitly  
8 requested that the Embassy consider Plaintiff Hassan's daughters for a waiver under the  
9 Proclamation. The Embassy responded that "[u]ntil the consular officer makes an  
10 individualized determination on these three factors, these applications will remain refused under  
11 Section 212(f)." After further pressure from the attorney, the Embassy stated that a consular  
12 officer was "currently reviewing their eligibility for a waiver" but that the Embassy could not  
13 provide any further information "until this process is completed."

14 173. Plaintiff Hassan is devastated that the waiver process is prolonging the already  
15 protracted process of bringing her daughters to be with her in the United States. She has not  
16 seen them since 2016, and although she talks to them every night on the phone, she fears  
17 constantly for their safety and physical well-being because they are young, foreign-born women  
18 without a guardian in Kenya, where the government refuses to give Somali refugees the same  
19 protection as Kenyan nationals. Plaintiff Hassan's daughters are vulnerable either to being  
20 kidnapped and forced into marriage and/or raped by gangs, which operate with impunity  
21 throughout Kenya, or to being exploited by corrupt government officials seeking bribes from  
22 Somali refugees who fear being detained and removed to Somalia.

23 174. Indeed, every time Plaintiff Hassan's daughters leave their apartment to buy  
24 food, they are accosted by police and must pay a bribe. Plaintiff Hassan constantly worries that  
25 the money she sends them each month is not enough to pay for their rent, food, and bribes. She  
26 fears that her daughters are not getting enough to eat and may be malnourished. But Plaintiff  
27

1 Hassan is unable to send more money, and what she already sends places a significant financial  
2 strain on her.

3 175. Returning to Somalia, however, is not a realistic option for Plaintiff Hassan's  
4 daughters; the country is politically unstable and the al-Qaeda-aligned terrorist group al-  
5 Shabaab, which continues to battle the UN-backed government in Somalia, considers Somali  
6 refugees returned from Kenya to be spies for the Kenyan security forces. If her daughters are  
7 deported to Somalia, Plaintiff Hassan is certain that they will be assaulted and possibly killed.  
8 Every day that her daughters remain in limbo in the waiver process, Plaintiff Hassan worries  
9 that something terrible will happen to them before she can reunite with them in the United  
10 States.

11 176. **Plaintiff Siraji Etha Siraji**, a U.S. citizen, has suffered and will continue to  
12 suffer harm because of the Proclamation and the waiver process. His wife, a refugee displaced  
13 from her home country of Somalia for over a decade, is pregnant and currently living in Kenya  
14 with their other three young children. Plaintiff Siraji filed an I-130 petition for his wife in 2013,  
15 as well as Consular Reports of Birth Abroad ("CRBAs") to obtain United States passports for  
16 his children.

17 177. After Plaintiff Siraji's I-130 petition for his wife was approved in 2014, she  
18 appeared for her consular interview at the United States Embassy in Kenya in February 2015.  
19 The consular officer told her that her visa application was complete, but that it would be held  
20 until the children's CRBAs were approved. However, it took almost two years longer, the  
21 retention of an immigration attorney, and countless back-and-forth communications with the  
22 U.S. Embassies in both Kenya and Uganda, where the children had been born, before the  
23 Embassy in Uganda approved their CRBAs. The Embassy in Kenya then took almost another  
24 year making various requests that Plaintiff Siraji's wife update her medical reports, her DS-260  
25 Immigrant Visa Electronic Application, and other paperwork.

26 178. On December 14, 2017, Plaintiff Siraji's wife appeared at the Embassy in Kenya  
27 to swear that her DS-260 was correct. At that appointment, she was told that she would need a

1 waiver under the Proclamation. Although she asked if she could submit more information, she  
2 was told that the Embassy would contact her if any further information from her was needed.  
3 Plaintiff Siraji and his wife subsequently heard nothing until their attorney wrote the Embassy  
4 in Kenya for an update in April 2018. On April 19, 2018, the Embassy reported that the visa  
5 for Plaintiff Siraji's wife was "pending mandatory administrative process" and that "[t]he  
6 consular officer is currently reviewing her eligibility for a waiver."

7 179. The separation from his wife and children has taken an emotional and financial  
8 toll on Plaintiff Siraji. Because his wife is a Somali refugee, she is constantly at risk of being  
9 arrested by Kenyan authorities and deported with the children to Somalia, where their lives  
10 would be at risk. The country is politically unstable, as al-Shabaab vies for control of the  
11 government, and much of the country is a conflict zone where kidnapping, assault, and murder  
12 are rampant. But remaining in Kenya is dangerous, because as Somali refugees, individuals like  
13 Plaintiff Siraji's family do not have the full protection of the government and have no legal  
14 guarantee that they can remain in Kenya indefinitely. This exposes them to corruption and abuse  
15 from exploitative government officials. Plaintiff Siraji worries constantly about the safety and  
16 well-being of his family. Because Plaintiff Siraji's wife cannot work in Kenya, Plaintiff Siraji  
17 must send money to support her and their children, which is a constant and significant drain on  
18 Plaintiff Siraji's resources.

19 180. Plaintiff Siraji is desperate to bring his family to the United States so that they  
20 can be together in a place where his wife and children do not have to live in constant fear of  
21 being kidnapped, or becoming the victim of a criminal assault or terrorist act. He is frustrated  
22 that the waiver process is prolonging what was already a protracted process—and now the  
23 consulate will not even allow her to submit information about why she deserves a waiver. He  
24 does not understand how the consulate can sincerely consider for her a waiver when they have  
25 asked nothing about why she meets the eligibility criteria. And in the meantime, the waiver  
26 process continues to prevent his reunification with his family.

1           181. **Plaintiff Malayeen Ahmed**, a U.S. citizen, has suffered and will continue to  
2 suffer harm because of the Proclamation and the waiver process. She has an approved I-130  
3 petition for her father, who has survived airstrikes on his home in Yemen, and wishes to bring  
4 him to the safety of the United States.

5           182. After two years of processing, Plaintiff Ahmed's father interviewed with the  
6 U.S. consulate in Djibouti in July 2017. Because this interview took place before the  
7 Proclamation went into effect, Plaintiff Ahmed and her father had no opportunity to present  
8 evidence of his eligibility for a waiver. Plaintiff Ahmed's father has remained in Djibouti since  
9 his interview because it is too dangerous for him to return to Yemen, where his hometown  
10 continues to be shelled.

11           183. On January 17, 2018, Plaintiff Ahmed's father received a letter from the U.S.  
12 embassy in Djibouti stating that he was ineligible for a visa pursuant to Presidential  
13 Proclamation 9645 and denied him a waiver. Plaintiff Ahmed and her family were devastated.  
14 They have spent over \$20,000 paying for fees, her father's travel expenses to get to Djibouti,  
15 and his living costs in Djibouti.

16           184. Further communications with the consulate have only confused them. As  
17 recently as July 2018, the State Department indicated online that the visa application for  
18 Plaintiff Ahmad's father was actually pending in "administrative processing." That same  
19 month, the U.S. embassy in Djibouti sent plaintiff an "updated refusal letter" indicating that "a  
20 waiver is being reconsidered" in their case. But in the meantime, Plaintiff Ahmed received no  
21 information or instructions about how to request a waiver for her father. Plaintiff Ahmed  
22 emailed the consulate in late July documenting why her father's case merits a waiver. However,  
23 they did not receive any confirmation or further communication from the U.S. embassy in  
24 Djibouti.

25           185. The separation from her father has been physically, emotionally, and financially  
26 stressful for both Plaintiff Ahmed and her father. Although they speak every week on the phone,  
27 Plaintiff Ahmed's father has missed the births of all three of her children, which has been

1 devastating for Plaintiff Ahmed. She wept at the birth of her first son, born in June 2018 after  
2 two daughters, because her father could not be there to hold his first grandson. In addition,  
3 supporting her father in Djibouti has been a strain on the family's resources. Plaintiff Ahmed's  
4 husband often works 80 hours a week and overtime to support their family and to be able to  
5 send money to her father. Every day that her father's visa application remains on hold because  
6 of the waiver process exacts a financial and emotional cost on Plaintiff Ahmed and her family.

7 186. **Plaintiff Reza Azimi**, a U.S. citizen, has suffered and will continue to suffer  
8 harm because of the Proclamation and the waiver process. After Plaintiff Azimi's wife became  
9 pregnant with their first child, Plaintiff Azimi hoped his mother and father, both citizens of Iran,  
10 would be granted tourist visas, so that they could come to the United States for the birth of  
11 Plaintiff Azimi's first child and provide temporary care for his wife and newborn baby.

12 187. In 2015, two years before Plaintiff Azimi's wife became pregnant, his mother  
13 and father had both applied for tourist visas and interviewed at the U.S. Consulate in Dubai,  
14 United Arab Emirates. Because this interview took place years before the Proclamation went  
15 into effect, Plaintiff Azimi's parents had no opportunity to present evidence of their eligibility  
16 for a waiver. Following the interview, Plaintiff Azimi's mother was granted a visa and later  
17 traveled to the United States to visit Plaintiff Azimi and his wife. His father's application,  
18 however, was placed in administrative processing, preventing him from making the trip to the  
19 United States with Plaintiff Azimi's mother.

20 188. After learning of the impending birth of her new grandchild in 2017, Plaintiff  
21 Azimi's mother applied for another tourist visa in July 2017 to visit Plaintiff Azimi in the United  
22 States. She was granted an interview at the U.S. Consulate in Dubai in September 2017.  
23 Because her interview took place before the Proclamation went into effect, Plaintiff Azimi's  
24 mother had no opportunity to present evidence of her eligibility for a waiver, and indeed no  
25 notice of any waiver requirement. On January 3, 2018, however, Plaintiff Azimi's mother  
26 received a letter from the Nonimmigrant Visa Unit at the U.S. Consulate in Dubai informing  
27 her she had been found ineligible for a visa pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 9645 and that

1 she had been denied a waiver. A subsequent letter from the Embassy dated January 10, 2018  
2 further explained that Plaintiff Azimi's mother's visa had initially been approved and was in  
3 administrative processing when the Embassy reversed its decision because of the Presidential  
4 Proclamation. The January 10 letter also stated she would not receive a waiver but was allowed  
5 to reapply for a visa.

6 189. On February 19, 2018, after his 2015 visa application had been in administrative  
7 processing for over two years, Plaintiff Azimi's father received a letter similar to the January 3  
8 letter sent to Plaintiff Azimi's mother. The letter stated Plaintiff Azimi's father was ineligible  
9 for a visa under the Presidential Proclamation and denied a waiver. Plaintiff Azimi's father was  
10 never given the opportunity to submit information in support of a waiver.

11 190. Plaintiff Azimi had hoped his parents would receive visas in time to see the birth  
12 of his first child and their first grandchild. In December 2017, however, while his parents were  
13 awaiting a decision on their visas, his wife gave birth. Plaintiff Azimi's parents are heartbroken  
14 they could not share that experience with Plaintiff Azimi and his wife, and now do not know if  
15 or when they will be able to see their grandchild.

16 191. The separation from his parents has been difficult for Plaintiff Azimi and his  
17 wife. They have no other family in Michigan, and Plaintiff Azimi's job often requires him to  
18 work long hours. As first-time parents, Plaintiff Azimi and his wife were depending on Plaintiff  
19 Azimi's mother and father to assist them during the critical first months of their child's life.  
20 Now Plaintiff Azimi and his wife do not know if his parents will ever be able to come and  
21 provide support during the time in their child's life when they most need it. Plaintiff Azimi's  
22 wife worries that without any familial support, she will not be able to return to work. The  
23 situation has left Plaintiff and his wife anxious and grief-stricken. Without a waiver, Plaintiff  
24 Azimi's parents are prevented from helping his young family. Moreover, they are missing—  
25 and will never be able to reclaim—all the precious early moments of their grandchild's life.

26 192. **Plaintiff Yahya Ghaleb**, a U.S. citizen, has suffered and will continue to suffer  
27 harm because of the Proclamation and the waiver process. In June 2016, Plaintiff Ghaleb

1 applied for an immigrant visa for his sixteen-year-old son, who lives in Yemen with Plaintiff  
2 Ghaleb's elderly mother-in-law. As the civil war in Yemen has intensified and his mother-in-  
3 law's health has declined, Plaintiff Ghaleb began to worry about his son's safety and made  
4 plans to bring him to live with him in Michigan.

5 193. Plaintiff Ghaleb's son was granted an interview at the U.S. Embassy in Djibouti  
6 on December 11, 2017. Although Plaintiff Ghaleb travelled from Michigan to meet his son in  
7 Djibouti and attended the interview with him, Plaintiff Ghaleb's son made the twenty-hour trip  
8 from Yemen to Djibouti alone. During the interview, the consular officers did not tell Plaintiff  
9 Ghaleb or his son about the availability of a waiver and made no inquiry into Plaintiff Ghaleb's  
10 son's eligibility for a waiver. As a result, neither Plaintiff Ghaleb nor his son presented evidence  
11 that might support the issuance of a waiver, as they were unaware of any such requirement for  
12 a waiver. At the interview's conclusion, a consular officer verbally informed and gave Plaintiff  
13 Ghaleb a letter stating that his son's visa application had been approved and that he now only  
14 had to wait for the visa to be processed and printed.

15 194. On December 19, 2017, however, only a little more than a week after they  
16 received notice that his son's visa had been approved, Plaintiff Ghaleb received a second letter  
17 from the Embassy, stating that a consular officer had found his son ineligible for a visa pursuant  
18 to the Proclamation. The letter also stated a waiver would not be granted for his son.

19 195. Subsequently, in July 2018, after months of believing his son had no opportunity  
20 to be granted a waiver, Plaintiff Ghaleb received yet another letter from the Embassy. This letter  
21 informed Plaintiff Ghaleb that the Embassy had again reversed its decision and was now  
22 reviewing his son's eligibility for a waiver, but that doing so could be a lengthy process. Online,  
23 the status of the visa petition for Plaintiff Ghaleb's son was changed to "administrative  
24 processing."

25 196. The denial of Plaintiff Ghaleb's son's waiver and the Embassy's shifting and  
26 contradictory decisions about his son's visa application has caused Plaintiff Ghaleb significant  
27 stress and uncertainty. Plaintiff Ghaleb is overcome with anxiety and constantly worries about

1 his son's care and safety. The village where his son stays has faced missile strikes, not far from  
2 the neighborhood where his son and his mother-in-law live. Plaintiff Ghaleb's mother-in-law  
3 calls him frequently, worried her grandson will be killed if he remains in Yemen.

4 197. Plaintiff Ghaleb has had difficulty concentrating and sleeping, as he imagines  
5 his son stranded in a dangerous part of a war-torn country, thousands of miles from his only  
6 parent. Because of the cost and time required to travel to Yemen, Plaintiff Ghaleb's contact  
7 with his son has been infrequent. He has missed spending birthdays and holidays with his son  
8 and has been unable to provide him with the parental support and instruction he needs. The  
9 waiver process is now prolonging Plaintiff Ghaleb's separation from his son and he is afraid  
10 something will happen to his son before he is able to come to the safety of the United States.

11 198. **Plaintiff Mitra Hannani**, a national of Iran, has suffered and will continue to  
12 suffer harm because of the Proclamation and the waiver process. Plaintiff Hannani is the  
13 beneficiary of an approved I-130 petition filed by her mother, a U.S. citizen who resides in  
14 Virginia. Plaintiff Hannani's parents and siblings are all U.S. citizens and her only son, 24 years  
15 old, is a lawful permanent resident pursuing a graduate degree in podiatric medicine. Plaintiff  
16 Mitra Hannani wishes to emigrate to the United States with her husband and seventeen-year-  
17 old daughter so they can reunite with the rest of their family.

18 199. After her mother's I-130 visa petition for her was approved, Plaintiff Hannani  
19 and her family appeared for their consular interview at the United States Consulate in Abu  
20 Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, in February 2017. Because their interview occurred before the  
21 Proclamation into effect, they had no opportunity to present evidence of their eligibility for a  
22 waiver, to say nothing of notice that providing such evidence might be necessary.

23 200. Having heard nothing for months from the consulate regarding the status of her  
24 visa application, Plaintiff Hannani e-mailed the consulate in Abu Dhabi in May 2018 to request  
25 a waiver for herself and her family and attached a waiver packet outlining her and her family's  
26 qualifications for a waiver. Approximately one month after sending this request, Plaintiff  
27 Hannani received an email from the consulate, via her mother's immigration attorney, with a



1 request to complete the Form DS-5535, Supplemental Questions for Visa Applicants, which  
2 asks for, among other things, the applicant's travel, address, and employment history for the  
3 last fifteen years, and all e-mail addresses and social media handles used for the last five years.  
4 She provided responses promptly.

5 201. Plaintiff Hannani has not otherwise received any affirmative communication  
6 from the consulate about the status of her family's visa applications or the waiver request she  
7 made in May 2018. For most of 2017 and 2018, the DOS website indicated that she and her  
8 husband were in "administrative processing," but that their seventeen-year-old daughter's case  
9 was "refused." In late July 2018, their daughter's status changed from "refused" to  
10 "administrative processing," but it remains unclear how long Plaintiff Hannani, her husband,  
11 and her daughter must wait before they receive a decision on their waivers and visa applications.

12 202. Plaintiff Hannani is perplexed as to why her family's eligibility for a waiver is  
13 taking so long to process because they had previously been admitted to the United States in  
14 2011 on non-immigrant visas. During a three-week trip, they visited their family and respected  
15 and observed all laws and immigration requirements of the United States.

16 203. The separation from her family, which the waiver process is prolonging, is  
17 physically painful and emotionally distressing for Plaintiff Hannani. She has always had a deep  
18 connection with her twin sister and views her younger brother like a second son because she  
19 cared for him after their parents emigrated to the United States. She now sees them only rarely  
20 and being separated from her sister and family causes her grief, stress, and anxiety. Plaintiff  
21 Hannani is also concerned about the health of her parents, who are now in their 70s and 80s.  
22 When she speaks with them over the phone, it is apparent how much they have aged even in  
23 the last few years. Plaintiff Hannani is distressed that her parents may pass away before they  
24 are able to reunite and be together. If admitted to the United States, Plaintiff Hannani would be  
25 able to care for her parents in their old age.

26 204. Plaintiff Hannani's separation from her son is even more painful for her. He  
27 came to the United States seven years ago, when he was seventeen, to pursue his education, and

1 he is unable to travel back to Iran because of the political situation there. As a result, Plaintiff  
2 Hannani has missed her son's maturation from a teenager into a young man, and she and her  
3 husband and daughter were not able to be present when he graduated from university and earned  
4 his Bachelor's degree. Plaintiff Hannani is now afraid that she will not be able to attend his  
5 graduation from medical school and will miss this important milestone in his life. Although  
6 Plaintiff Hannani speaks to her son on a regular basis via phone and on-line communication  
7 apps like WhatsApp, she knows that her son, like she and her husband, is depressed due to their  
8 separation. Plaintiff Hannani and her husband do their best to hide their anxiety and depression  
9 at being separated from their son when they speak with him, but it has become increasingly  
10 difficult to do so.

11       205. **Plaintiff Nicolas Hanout**, a Lawful Permanent Resident, has suffered and will  
12 continue to suffer harm because of the Proclamation and the waiver process. Three years ago,  
13 he married his wife, a Syrian national, and subsequently filed an I-130 immigrant visa petition  
14 on her behalf in 2016.

15       206. After Plaintiff Hanout's I-130 petition for his wife was approved, she appeared  
16 for her consular interview at the United States Embassy in Jordan in April 2018. The consular  
17 interview only lasted ten to fifteen minutes, during which time the consular officer told her that  
18 she was eligible for a waiver from the Proclamation and asked her to provide answers to  
19 questions substantially similar to those on Form DS-5535, Supplemental Questions for Visa  
20 Applicants. After she promptly provided answers to the questions, Plaintiff Hanout placed a  
21 follow-up call to the Embassy to ask whether he needed to do anything else for his wife's visa  
22 application. He was told to wait for the Embassy to call him.

23       207. The separation from his wife has placed great emotional and financial strain on  
24 Plaintiff Hanout. It pains him that he has missed birthdays and wedding anniversaries with his  
25 wife. Although they would like to start a family together, they do not know when this will even  
26 be possible because there is no certainty as to when and where they will be together  
27 permanently.

1           208. Because his wife cannot come to the United States to be with him, Plaintiff  
2 Hanout tries to visit her as much as he can to keep their relationship healthy, even though this  
3 is no real substitute for being together in the same place and being able to plan their life together.  
4 But traveling to Al Mouzeina, Syria is expensive and dangerous; every trip requires four days  
5 of round-trip travel and thousands of dollars for transport, and all entry points to Syria are  
6 through or near conflict zones, where international travelers are vulnerable to attack, extortion,  
7 harassment, and detainment. As a result, Plaintiff Hanout is self-employed as a care giver, and  
8 has had to postpone his graduate studies and pass up professional opportunities, to maintain the  
9 necessary level of flexibility and income that will allow him to see his wife for more than just  
10 a couple weeks out of the year. Indeed, both he and his wife have had to postpone their Master's  
11 degrees in computer science because of their uncertainty about their future together. Because  
12 he spends all his available time and savings traveling to visit his wife, he has been unable to  
13 save to buy a home for the family he and his wife wish to have.

14           209. Not being able to live with his wife and start a family together is excruciating  
15 for Plaintiff Hanout. He is concerned about his wife's well-being because their separation has  
16 caused her to suffer from depression. Their constant worry about their future plans makes it  
17 impossible for them to talk about normal, everyday things in the course of their daily lives  
18 because their indefinite separation always intrudes on their thoughts and conversations. The  
19 waiver process is now prolonging Plaintiff Hanout's separation from his wife and he is afraid  
20 they will never be allowed to live together in the United States.

21           210. **Plaintiff Hossein Zamani Hosseinabadi**, an Iranian national lawfully present  
22 in the United States pursuing an electrical engineering Ph.D. on an F-1 student visa, has suffered  
23 and will continue to suffer harm because of the Proclamation and the waiver process. As a result  
24 of the waiver process, his father-in-law, brother, sister-in-law, and mother have been prevented  
25 or discouraged from coming to the United States. Because Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi  
26 himself is present in the United States on a student visa, he fears that if he ever attempts to visit  
27 his family in Iran, he will not be allowed to reenter the United States.

1           211. When he learned that his wife, who is also pursuing a doctoral degree on an F-1  
2 visa, was pregnant with their first child, Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi worked with his wife's  
3 parents to apply for tourist visas so they could come to the United States for the birth of their  
4 first grandchild and to provide temporary help Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi, his wife, and  
5 their newborn. Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi's parents-in-law interviewed at the U.S. Embassy  
6 in Dubai on October 12, 2017.

7           212. Because this interview took place before the Proclamation went into effect,  
8 Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi's parents-in-law had no opportunity to present evidence of their  
9 eligibility for a waiver, or were even aware of the requirement of a waiver. A visa for Plaintiff  
10 Zamani Hosseinabadi's mother-in-law was approved shortly after her interview. Months later,  
11 she visited Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi, his wife, and child in the United States before  
12 returning to Iran.

13           213. The visa application for Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi's father-in-law,  
14 however, was placed in administrative processing. Subsequently, in January 2018, Plaintiff  
15 Zamani Hosseinabadi's father-in-law received a letter informing him that he had been found  
16 ineligible for a visa pursuant to the Proclamation and that he would not be granted a waiver.  
17 While the Embassy's letter states that Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi's father-in-law may  
18 resubmit a visa application, he is skeptical a visa or waiver would be granted in his case and is  
19 reluctant to reapply because he cannot afford the cost of attending interviews in Dubai.

20           214. Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi was also relying on his brother and sister-in-law  
21 to assist with caring for his child. After being selected for a visa through the diversity visa  
22 lottery program, Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi's brother interviewed at the U.S. Embassy in  
23 Abu Dhabi in March 2018. Although Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi had prepared  
24 documentation about himself and his child in the United States for his brother to bring to his  
25 consular interview, officials at the Embassy informed his brother even before the interview  
26 occurred, as well as at the interview itself, that he would not be granted a visa because of the  
27 Proclamation and would not be granted a waiver.

1           215. Because of the experiences his brother and father-in-law have had with the  
2 waiver process, Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi has delayed applying for a tourist visa for his  
3 own mother, who he hoped would be able to meet and help care for his newborn child. Like his  
4 father-in-law, Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi's mother is of modest means and cannot afford to  
5 travel to Dubai for interviews given the uncertainty created by the waiver process.

6           216. Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi's father-in-law, brother, sister-in-law, and  
7 mother now worry they will never be able to meet Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi's new child.  
8 The separation from their family has been incredibly difficult for Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi  
9 and his wife. Because the couple cannot afford to pay for childcare, they had planned to rely on  
10 Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi's family to provide additional care for their child in those early  
11 months, as well as emotional support. Without Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi's family's help,  
12 the couple has had difficulty balancing their roles as new parents with the obligations of their  
13 doctoral studies. The couple worries that if one of them were to take a leave of absence from  
14 their doctoral studies to care for their child, they would jeopardize their visa status.

15           217. Because their family members cannot come to the United States to visit them,  
16 Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi and his wife would like to travel to Iran so that their family can  
17 meet their new child. But because both Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi and his wife are in the  
18 U.S. on single-entry student visas, they fear that they will be denied a new visa and reentry to  
19 the U.S. upon attempting to return, stalling and perhaps ending their doctoral studies. This has  
20 taken a considerable emotional toll on Plaintiff Zamani Hosseinabadi and his wife, as both  
21 worry that given the waiver process, they will need to wait another four to five years until their  
22 parents can see their grandchild.

23           218. **Plaintiff Hoda Mehrabi Mohammadabadi**, a national of Iran, has suffered and  
24 will continue to suffer harm because of the Proclamation and the waiver process. She has  
25 applied for an EB-5 investor visa and has made a \$500,000 investment in the United States,  
26 primarily with funds irrevocably gifted by her parents in lieu future inheritance, which she will  
27 never be able to recover without a waiver and a visa.

1           219. Under the EB-5 program, EB-5 investors must invest in a new commercial  
2 enterprise that will create full-time positions for at least 10 qualifying employees. An  
3 investment of at least \$500,000 is required when a prospective investor is investing in a  
4 “Targeted Employment Area” that is either a high-unemployment or rural area. Using most of  
5 an irrevocable gift from her parents, Plaintiff Mohammadabadi has invested \$500,000 in a  
6 Kimpton Hotel project in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which is part of the Metropolitan Milwaukee  
7 Association of Commerce Regional Center, an organization designated by USCIS to sponsor  
8 capital investment projects for investment by EB-5 investors. Plaintiff Mohammadabadi’s  
9 investment has been used to create jobs in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and to develop a new  
10 Kimpton Hotel that will support tourism and businesses in the area for decades to come.

11           220. Plaintiff Mohammadabadi chose to use her parents’ irrevocable gift to apply for  
12 an EB-5 investor visa because it was the fastest way for her to obtain a visa and emigrate to the  
13 United States to pursue an architecture career, which has been difficult for her to do as a woman  
14 in Iran, and to reunite with her sister, who is an asylum applicant and her closest relative. The  
15 two women are separated by age by just a year and were deeply interdependent as they grew  
16 up. When her sister emigrated to the United States, Plaintiff Mohammadabadi followed to be  
17 near her sister and pursue her Master of Architecture degree. She was unable to finish the  
18 required thesis and was forced to return to Iran in 2013 so she would not violate her student  
19 visa, but Plaintiff Mohammadabadi realized that her long-term professional prospects in Iran  
20 were limited, that she had fallen in love with the United States, and that she wanted to be close  
21 to her sister on a permanent basis.

22           221. Plaintiff Mohammadabadi’s parents subsequently decided to distribute their life  
23 savings to their daughters, which amounted to just over \$500,000 each, telling their daughters  
24 that the only way they could guarantee that the inheritance went to their daughters, and be able  
25 to see their daughters make use of it, was by giving it to them before they passed away. Plaintiff  
26 Mohammadabadi decided to use most of her parents’ irrevocable gift to pursue an EB-5 visa so  
27 she could come to the United States as quickly as possible to reunite with her sister, finish her

1 Master's degree, and pursue a career in architecture. At the moment, Plaintiff  
2 Mohammadabadi's sister cannot file an I-130 petition for her because her asylum case has been  
3 pending for more than two years. Although her sister could file such a petition after becoming  
4 a citizen, the process would take over 25 years due to the wait time for sibling petitions.

5 222. Plaintiff Mohammadabadi's I-526 Immigrant Petition for Alien Entrepreneur  
6 was approved in less than two years in June 2016, and she appeared for her consular interview  
7 at the United States Embassy in Yerevan, Armenia, in February 2017. Because this interview  
8 occurred before the Proclamation went into effect, she had no notice that a waiver might be  
9 required and no opportunity to present evidence of her eligibility for a waiver. Nevertheless,  
10 less than a week after the Proclamation went into effect, on December 14, 2018, the embassy  
11 in Yerevan issued Plaintiff Mohammadabadi a Waiver Refusal Worksheet stating that she had  
12 been found ineligible for a visa under the Proclamation—one of hundreds, if not thousands of  
13 perfunctory denials issued after the Proclamation took effect. She was not given an opportunity  
14 to request a waiver under the Proclamation and has heard nothing from the embassy ever since.

15 223. Because Plaintiff Mohammadabadi's priority date for her approved I-526  
16 petition is current under the State Department's Visa Bulletin, which summarizes the  
17 availability of immigrant visas each month, she would be immediately eligible for an EB-5  
18 investor visa if it were not for her waiver denial under the Proclamation.

19 224. The denial of a waiver has been devastating to Plaintiff Mohammadabadi. Her  
20 \$500,000 investment, which represents most of her gifted inheritance from her parents and the  
21 majority of her wealth in the world, is at risk. Because she would never be able to recover that  
22 amount of money in Iran as a woman, Plaintiff Mohammadbabadi would never again be able  
23 to make such an investment again if she were to lose it.

24 225. Because her waiver has been denied, Plaintiff Mohammadabadi is also at risk of  
25 losing her Master's degree, which she must complete soon by completing her thesis and  
26 defending it in person at the University of Hartford. Because EB-5 visas are typically granted  
27 within two years and she was advised that it would be unlikely for her to be granted another

1 student visa while her EB-5 visa petition was pending, she decided to wait until receiving her  
2 EB-5 visa to complete her degree. But she has now been denied a waiver, and if she is not  
3 granted re-entry to the United States to complete her thesis, she will lose the credits she had  
4 accumulated and all her studies will have been for nothing.

5 226. Plaintiff Mohammadabadi also despairs of ever being able to reunite with her  
6 sister. Because of the degrading relations between the United States and Iran and her sister's  
7 pending asylum application, it is impossible for Plaintiff Mohammadabadi's sister to return to  
8 Iran safely to visit her even briefly, and although they talk to each other almost every day, it is  
9 not the same as being together in the same place. When Plaintiff Mohammadabadi's I-526  
10 petition was approved, the two sisters rejoiced at the prospect of reuniting in the United States.  
11 That prospect is now indefinitely on hold, if not extinguished, because of the waiver process.

12 227. **Plaintiff Maral Tabrizi**, a Lawful Permanent Resident, has suffered and will  
13 continue to suffer harm because of the Proclamation and the waiver process. After Plaintiff  
14 Tabrizi told her mother and father she was pregnant with her first child, they applied for tourist  
15 visas, hoping to help Plaintiff Tabrizi and her husband care for her newborn child after her  
16 January 2018 delivery date.

17 228. In October 2017, Plaintiff Tabrizi's parents were granted visa interviews at the  
18 U.S. Consulate in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. Shortly after her interview, Plaintiff Tabrizi's  
19 mother learned her visa had been approved but decided to delay picking up her visa until the  
20 Consulate had approved Plaintiff Tabrizi's father's visa, allowing them to travel to the  
21 Consulate in Dubai together. Because their interviews took place before the Proclamation went  
22 into effect, Plaintiff Tabrizi's parents had no opportunity to present evidence of their eligibility  
23 for a waiver.

24 229. However, in December 2017, while Plaintiff Tabrizi's mother waited for a  
25 decision on her husband's visa, she received a letter from the Consulate stating she had in fact  
26 been found ineligible for a visa because of the Proclamation and denied a waiver. Months later,  
27 in February 2018, Plaintiff Tabrizi's father received a similar letter. It stated that he too had



1 been found ineligible for a visa pursuant to the Proclamation, and that a waiver would not be  
2 granted in his case. Plaintiff Tabrizi's mother had visited the United States previously and  
3 complied with all requirements of her visa.

4 230. Although Plaintiff Tabrizi had hoped that her parents would receive visas in time  
5 for them to be present for the birth of her baby, they did not. Plaintiff Tabrizi gave birth in  
6 February 2018, and both she and her parents were devastated that her parents could not be there.  
7 They worry whether Plaintiff Tabrizi's parents will ever be able to meet their grandchild.

8 231. The situation has caused Plaintiff Tabrizi anxiety and depression. Plaintiff  
9 Tabrizi had expected her parents to help care for her child during the first months after her  
10 delivery, allowing Plaintiff and her husband to return to work. Because Plaintiff Tabrizi cannot  
11 afford a caregiver, she has entrusted care of her child to her sister-in-law while she is at work.  
12 However, because of her sister-in-law's medical condition and obligations to three other young  
13 children, she is unable to provide the regular attention and care Plaintiff Tabrizi expected her  
14 parents would provide for her infant child.

15 232. Plaintiff Tabrizi has also had difficulty caring for her child because of a painful  
16 connective tissue disorder, which has made it difficult for her to bear the burdens of being a  
17 new parent. The waiver process has only prolonged the considerable hardship Plaintiff Tabrizi  
18 has faced without her parents' assistance and emotional support.

19 233. **Plaintiff John Doe #1**, a native-born U.S. citizen, has suffered and will continue  
20 to suffer harm because of the Proclamation and the waiver process. Living conditions in Libya  
21 have become increasingly difficult and dangerous for Plaintiff John Doe #1's aging parents,  
22 and he wishes to bring them to the United States so he can take care of them.

23 234. After Plaintiff John Doe #1 received an approval for his I-130 petition for his  
24 parents in September 2014, his parents were scheduled for an interview at the U.S. Consulate  
25 General in Casablanca in October 2016. But because Morocco now requires Libyans to have  
26 visas to enter the country, Plaintiff John Doe #1 had to reschedule his parents' consular  
27 interview appointment to get his parents travel visas that would allow them to fly to Morocco.

1 They ultimately had to make three international trips—first, to apply for the Moroccan visa in  
2 Tunisia; again, to pick the visa up in Tunisia; and a third time to appear for the actual consular  
3 interview in Morocco in January 2017.

4 235. At the interview, the consular officer requested additional paperwork, such as  
5 police records and an affidavit of support. Although John Doe #1 and his parents were diligent  
6 in gathering the requested paperwork, this process was extremely time-consuming because of  
7 delays in the consulate’s responses to any communications. For example, it took the consulate  
8 four months to tell John Doe #1 that he needed to provide originals of his parents’ police  
9 records, not copies. The consulate ultimately confirmed in October 2017 that they required no  
10 further information, and said that Plaintiff John Doe #1’s parents’ visa applications were in  
11 administrative processing.

12 236. In January 2018, Plaintiff John Doe #1 received an e-mail stating that his  
13 parents’ visas had been refused under the Proclamation. He and his parents were devastated.

14 237. After speaking to an attorney, Plaintiff John Doe #1 learned about the waivers  
15 available under the Proclamation. In March 2018, he e-mailed the consulate to formally request  
16 a waiver for his parents, providing information to support the request. A week later, the  
17 government sent Plaintiff John Doe #1 a form e-mail, identical to the one he’d received in  
18 January, stating that his parents’ visas had been refused under the Proclamation.

19 238. The uncertainty about his parents’ visas, as well as the difficult situation his  
20 parents are living in, has frustrated and depressed John Doe #1. He is unable to sleep at night  
21 and has recently considered applying for medical leave under the Family and Medical Leave  
22 Act to get psychiatric treatment. He worries about his parents’ safety constantly because Libya  
23 is politically unstable and civilians like his parents are at the mercy of armed militias and gangs,  
24 who regularly kidnap people for ransom. An old high school classmate, who lives in the same  
25 town as John Doe #1’s parents, was recently kidnapped and held for over \$100,000 in ransom,  
26 and John Doe #1 fears that this could happen to his parents, too. Apart from the danger presented  
27

1 by the militias, his parents have health issues and do not always have access to food and health  
2 care.

3 239. Plaintiff John Doe #1 has been extremely disappointed by the Proclamation and  
4 the waiver process. He does not understand how he, a U.S. citizen, can be prevented from seeing  
5 his parents and bringing them to safety. The form letters he has received from the consulate  
6 make it seem to him like the government won't even acknowledge his existence or his  
7 humanity. He feels like the government is treating his family this way because they are Muslim.

8 240. **Plaintiff John Doe #2**, a U.S. citizen, has suffered and will continue to suffer  
9 harm because of the Proclamation and the waiver process. He and his two U.S. citizen  
10 daughters, aged seven and eleven, have been separated from his wife and their mother since  
11 2016. In August 2016, Plaintiff Doe #2 filed an I-130 immigrant visa petition for his wife so  
12 that their family can reunite and live together in Michigan.

13 241. After Plaintiff John Doe #2's I-130 petition for his wife was approved, she  
14 interviewed at the U.S. Embassy in Djibouti in late December 2017. Despite informing her that  
15 her application was strong, and despite failing to inquire about any of the waiver eligibility  
16 criteria, the consular officer informed Plaintiff John Doe #2's wife that she was ineligible for a  
17 visa pursuant to the Proclamation and denied her a waiver. Before handing her a letter indicating  
18 her visa ineligibility and waiver denial, the officer told Plaintiff John Doe #2's wife that if it  
19 were his decision to make, he would have granted her a visa.

20 242. The Consulate's decision to deny Plaintiff John Doe #2's wife a waiver has  
21 devastated Plaintiff John Doe #2 and his family. Plaintiff John Doe #2's seven- and eleven-  
22 year-old daughters are confused, anxious, and heartbroken their mother cannot be with them in  
23 the U.S. Plaintiff Doe #2's wife desperately misses her children and worries about them  
24 constantly. She does so while living thousands of miles away in a neighborhood that has  
25 experienced armed violence and missile strikes because of the conflict in Yemen. Plaintiff John  
26 Doe #2 is also anguished and overwhelmed, as he cares for two young daughters without their  
27 mother's support and care.

1           243. After the end of his daughters' school semester in spring 2018, Plaintiff John  
2 Doe #2 traveled with them to Egypt, a place where they have no family, so that they could be  
3 briefly reunited with their mother, who traveled to meet them there. In order to make the trip,  
4 Plaintiff John Doe #2 had to leave his job and now lives off his family's savings. Given the  
5 family's strained financial situation, as well as the need for his daughters to continue their  
6 education in the United States, Plaintiff John Doe #2 does not believe he can remain in Egypt  
7 for long or make repeated trips with his daughters to visit their mother.

8           244. **Plaintiff John Doe #3**, a native-born U.S. citizen, has suffered and will continue  
9 to suffer harm because of the Proclamation and the waiver process, which are prolonging his  
10 separation from the love of his life and future wife-to-be, Plaintiff Jane Doe #1, and indefinitely  
11 placing his dreams for the future on hold.

12           245. In 2009, he met and established a relationship with his fiancée, Plaintiff Jane  
13 Doe #1, while they were exchange students in Dubai. Several years later they rekindled their  
14 relationship while Plaintiff John Doe #3 was stationed in the Middle East as part of his work  
15 with the U.S. government. When in 2017, they became engaged, Plaintiff John Doe #3 was  
16 elated and his entire family traveled to Dubai, UAE, for the engagement celebration. They  
17 planned a wedding in Southern California and began making arrangements, including arranging  
18 for Plaintiff Jane Doe #1's move to the United States.

19           246. Plaintiff John Doe #3's I-129F petition on behalf of Plaintiff Jane Doe #1 was  
20 approved in early April of this year, giving Plaintiff Jane Doe #1 a four-month window to apply  
21 for and receive a K-1 fiancée visa. Believing Plaintiff Jane Doe #1's visa approval imminent,  
22 Plaintiff John Doe #3 set about deciding on career opportunities in a location conducive for his  
23 fiancée to continue her professional work, finding a larger (and more expensive) apartment for  
24 them both, purchasing personal items she would need, planning their wedding in the U.S.,  
25 adding her to bank and financial accounts, and planning future family vacations. All of this has  
26 amounted to significant mental and emotional energy for John Doe #3 and great financial  
27 expense.

1           247. To Plaintiff John Doe #3's shock, however, Plaintiff Jane Doe #1's visa was  
2 denied within minutes of her arriving at the consulate for her consular interview. Plaintiff John  
3 Doe #3 is heartbroken to face the now indefinite separation from his fiancée. Moreover, due to  
4 the nature of his prior work with the U.S. government and recent data breaches which have  
5 caused his employment and clearance information to be made public, Plaintiff John Doe #3 is  
6 unable to travel to Iran to visit his fiancée, nor can the couple marry abroad. Plaintiff John Doe  
7 #3 has reason to believe his affiliation to the U.S. Government, if made known to the  
8 Government of Iran, could adversely affect Plaintiff Jane Doe #1 or her family members, some  
9 of whom reside in Iran.

10           248. Plaintiff John Doe #3 has spent countless hours trying to determine what can be  
11 done to secure his fiancée's travel to the United States within the four-month period his  
12 approved I-129F petition is valid. He has spoken with his U.S. Representative's office,  
13 numerous immigration practitioners, a senior U.S. diplomat, and several officers in the U.S.  
14 Departments of State and Homeland Security. In this correspondence, he has received  
15 conflicting and confusing advice – some have absolutely no information about the waiver  
16 process, some have suggested he should first get married and then reapply, others have said  
17 there is nothing to do but wait for the ban to be lifted and then re-apply, and still others have  
18 suggested that completing various additional forms may allow his fiancée's application to be  
19 reconsidered. One U.S. State Department official indicated to Plaintiff John Doe #3 that waiver  
20 considerations are not decided by consular officers, as stated in Section 3 of the Presidential  
21 Proclamation, but instead brought before a panel at the Department's headquarters in  
22 Washington, D.C. This has left Plaintiff John Doe #3 confused and desperate for accurate  
23 information about what to do next.

24           249. Plaintiff John Doe #3 has also spent considerable financial resources in support  
25 of being reunited with Plaintiff Jane Doe #1, including fees related to the I-129F petition, fees  
26 related to the visa application, significant travel expenses for him and his fiancée, and legal  
27 advice – amounting to over \$11,000 over the past several months. He cannot maintain this level

1 of expense to continue re-submitting the I-129F petition every four months if his fiancée  
2 continues to be denied a waiver under the current process.

3 250. **Plaintiff Jane Doe #1**, an Iranian national, has suffered and will continue to  
4 suffer harm because of the Proclamation and the waiver process. She grew up primarily in the  
5 United States, where she lived for nearly a decade, and she attended a U.S. university for her  
6 undergraduate studies. While she was studying abroad during her undergraduate studies in  
7 Dubai, she met Plaintiff John Doe #3.

8 251. She applied for a K-1 visa as the beneficiary of Plaintiff John Doe #3's approved  
9 I-129F petition. At the time she was living in Oman under a work visa. In the Spring of 2018  
10 she received notice from the U.S. Embassy in Muscat, Oman, that she should schedule her  
11 consular interview. The notice did not provide any indication that the Presidential Proclamation  
12 would preclude her family from being together. She promptly scheduled her interview and  
13 arranged to make the several-hour journey to the consulate office.

14 252. Because a condition of her employment required her to provide at least 3  
15 months' notice before resigning and the K-1 visa, once granted, is only good for a short window  
16 of time, she resigned from her position to ensure that the effective date of her resignation would  
17 fall within that window.

18 253. When Plaintiff Jane Doe #1 arrived at her consular interview, she brought all of  
19 the paperwork suggested in the consulate's "Instructions for a Nonimmigrant Visa for  
20 Fiancé(e)," including full copies of the initial I-129F approved application, prior DHS USCIS  
21 approval notices, the I-134, and all required and suggested supporting documentation. None of  
22 the paperwork she received from the consulate in advance of the interview noted the  
23 Proclamation or the waiver process. Plaintiff Jane Doe #1's consular interview lasted only  
24 several minutes. She was not asked any questions related to the waiver criteria and she was not  
25 provided an opportunity to present evidence that might demonstrate her eligibility for a waiver.

26 254. After her interview, Plaintiff Jane Doe #1 received a notice indicating she had  
27 been denied a visa under the Proclamation and denied a waiver. She was devastated. Not only

1 were her plans to reunite with her fiancé and get married now indefinitely on hold, but she had  
2 already made provisions to leave Oman for the United States, including by resigning from her  
3 job. As a result, Plaintiff Jane Doe #1 will be imminently losing her residency in Oman, which  
4 was conditioned on her remaining employed, and she will soon be forced to return to Iran. She  
5 is ineligible to return to her previous employer without going through a lengthy selection  
6 process (which may lead to denial), and since she studied at a U.S. accredited school for her  
7 graduate degree and lacks a native understanding of Farsi, she is ineligible to continue her  
8 vocation in her home country of Iran. The Presidential Proclamation has left her with no  
9 employment options and forced her into a nomadic lifestyle attempting to figure out what is  
10 next. She has no present income, and instead will require John Doe #3's continual financial  
11 support.

12       255. **Organizational Plaintiff Pars Equality Center** has suffered and will continue  
13 to suffer harm because of the Proclamation and the waiver process. Since the Proclamation took  
14 effect and Defendants began implementing the waiver provision, the Pars legal team has been  
15 inundated with telephone calls, emails, and messages from community members asking  
16 questions and expressing concerns. Individuals with different immigration status — dual  
17 citizens, lawful permanent residents, visa holders, asylees, refugees, those seeking protected  
18 status, and Iranian refugee applicants outside the United States — have called Pars with anxious  
19 questions about how the Proclamation and waiver process will affect them or their loved ones.  
20 Responding to these inquiries has diverted significant resources from other areas of Pars'  
21 practice and services. Instead of devoting its resources to representing clients in their  
22 immigration cases, the Pars legal team has been forced to spend most of its time advising clients  
23 and other community members on the Proclamation and assisting individuals in seeking  
24 waivers, work which has almost entirely culminated in a dead end.

25       256. Pars continues to respond to an overwhelming volume of inquiries—at least 15  
26 every week—including many email inquiries and in-person consultations. Pars has to  
27 continually update its website with up-to-date information about the Proclamation and the

1 waiver process. As a result of the Proclamation and its attendant waiver requirement, Pars has  
2 produced weekly video content on its Facebook and Instagram pages to provide the community  
3 with desperately sought after information, as well as distributed regular press releases, all at the  
4 expense of its regular immigration services.

5 257. Members of the Pars legal team have met with over one hundred affected  
6 individuals, either in person or telephonically, answered their waiver inquiries and in some  
7 cases, signed retainer agreements to represent them in seeking a waiver. Preparing waiver  
8 packets for individuals affected by the Proclamation is an arduous process, involving hours of  
9 long-distance communication with visa applicants abroad. The time and effort spent in seeking  
10 waivers for clients have exhausted Pars' legal resources, an expenditure that has gone to waste  
11 because none of Pars' clients have thus far obtained a final waiver approval.

12 258. Furthermore, the Proclamation and ineffectual waiver process have the long-  
13 term effect of reducing Pars' potential client pool – indefinitely. One of the central tenets of  
14 Pars' mission is to assist Iranian immigrants with their integration into America society. Close  
15 to 90 percent of Pars' immigration and social services clients are Iranian immigrants. The  
16 Proclamation's bar on admission for Iranian nationals and the inability to meaningfully access  
17 a waiver for these clients puts Pars' continued operation in serious jeopardy.

18 259. The grants that Pars receives from the County of Santa Clara and the State of  
19 California are dependent on the number of immigration consultations performed and the  
20 number of immigration cases filed per quarter. Because Iranian immigrants are no longer  
21 allowed entry, Pars risks losing 90 percent of its clientele, thereby putting Pars at risk of failing  
22 to meet its grant deliverables. This would have a devastating impact on Pars' operating budget,  
23 potentially forcing it to drastically cut its workforce and even forcing it to cease operations.

24 260. As a result of the Proclamation and Defendants' implementation of the waiver  
25 provision, the existing Iranian American community who have been Pars' clients for many  
26 years now feel stigmatized and discriminated against. The effect of these policies has been to  
27 instill fear and anxiety in the Iranian American community, exacerbating challenges that



1 immigrants, especially those from primarily Muslim countries, already face in the United  
2 States. Pars' clients have expressed fear of being treated as second class citizens, which has in  
3 turn undermined Pars' civic engagement efforts and citizenship curriculum by instilling a loss  
4 of faith in the system among the participants. The Proclamation and waiver process have  
5 restricted Pars' ability to carry out its work and mission.

6 261. In addition to the harms Pars faces directly, Pars has existing and prospective  
7 clients who will be harmed by the Proclamation and Defendants' implementation of the waiver  
8 provision. These clients face numerous barriers to participating directly in a lawsuit challenging  
9 the waiver process. These include, but are not limited to, unfamiliarity with the U.S. legal  
10 system, fears over whether participation in a lawsuit could jeopardize their ability to reunite  
11 with family members abroad, and various language and cultural barriers.

12 262. **Organizational Plaintiff OneAmerica** has suffered and will continue to suffer  
13 harm because of the Proclamation and the waiver process. Since the Proclamation went into  
14 effect on December 8, 2017, OneAmerica has been forced to focus a growing percentage of  
15 community education work on the Proclamation and Defendants' implementation of the waiver  
16 provision.

17 263. OneAmerica has had to reassign existing staff away from prior commitments to  
18 work focused on the Proclamation and the waiver process.

19 264. One of OneAmerica's full-time organizers is now spending about one-third of  
20 her time on know-your-rights trainings related to the Proclamation and the waiver process.  
21 Prior to this shift in her work, her time was dedicated to building up an educational reform  
22 program that OneAmerica has been working on for the past 5 years. This organizer's efforts  
23 on the educational reform project, which involved organizing parents, students, teachers, and  
24 school administrators to expand access to bilingual education in the State of Washington, has  
25 now all but ceased as a result of the Proclamation and waiver process.



1           b. Nationals of the Designated Countries who are lawfully present in the United  
2           States who, but for the uncertainty created by the Proclamation and Defendants’  
3           implementation of the waiver provision, wish to travel abroad and return to the  
4           United States (“Lawfully Present Foreign National Subclass”);

5           c. Individuals who have applied for a visa who are (i) nationals of the Designated  
6           Countries, (ii) subject to the Proclamation, and (iii) currently awaiting a decision  
7           on a waiver or have been denied a waiver (“Visa Applicant Subclass”).

8           270. The Plaintiff Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable.

9           271. According to the Annual Report of the Visa Office, in 2017, the last year for  
10          which data are available, the United States issued approximately 45,901 immigrant and non-  
11          immigrant visas to nationals from the five countries banned by the Proclamation.

12          272. The claims of the Plaintiff Class members share common issues of law,  
13          including but not limited to whether the Defendants’ implementation of the waiver provision  
14          violates their rights under the APA, INA, and Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

15          273. The claims of the Plaintiff Class members share common issues of fact,  
16          including but not limited to the manner of process provided by Defendants’ implementation of  
17          the waiver provision, and whether that process has prevented or will prevent them or their  
18          family members from reuniting, or from re-entering the United States should they choose to  
19          leave briefly.

20          274. The claims or defenses of the named Plaintiffs are typical of the claims or  
21          defenses of the members of the Plaintiff Class.

22          275. The named Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the  
23          Plaintiff Class. The named Plaintiffs have no interest that is now or may be potentially  
24          antagonistic to the interests of the Plaintiff Class. The attorneys representing the named  
25          Plaintiffs include experienced civil rights attorneys who are considered able practitioners in  
26          federal constitutional litigation. These attorneys should be appointed as class counsel.

1 276. Defendants have acted, have threatened to act, and will act on grounds generally  
2 applicable to the Plaintiff Class, thereby making final injunctive and declaratory relief  
3 appropriate to the class as a whole. The Plaintiff Class may therefore be properly certified  
4 under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2).

5 277. Prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Plaintiff Class  
6 would create the risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications and would establish incompatible  
7 standards of conduct for individual members of the Plaintiff Class. The Plaintiff Class may  
8 therefore be properly certified under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(1).

9 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

10 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
11 **(Administrative Procedure Act)**  
12 **(On behalf of All Plaintiffs, including the Class)**

13 278. The foregoing allegations are repeated and incorporated as though fully set forth  
14 herein.

15 279. Defendants have taken a number of actions in purported reliance on Section 3(c)  
16 of the Proclamation, including but not limited to issuing the “worldwide guidance” referenced  
17 in the State Department’s February 22 letter and the State Department guidance, cables, sample  
18 Q’s & A’s and instructions referenced in the Richardson declaration, as set forth above.

19 280. The actions Defendants have taken in purported reliance on Section 3(c) of the  
20 Proclamation constitute final agency action(s) within the meaning of the Administrative  
21 Procedure Act. *See Bennett v. Spear*, 520 U.S. 154 (1997).

22 281. Defendants’ actions have resulted in a waiver process in which, among other  
23 things, visa applicants have been denied waivers without ever having received notice of a  
24 waiver process, and/or have been denied waivers without ever having had a consular interview  
25 or other opportunity to provide evidence of their eligibility for a waiver, in contravention of 22  
26 C.F.R. §§ 41.121 and 42.81, which state that when refusing the issuance of a visa, a consular  
27 officer must inform the visa applicant “whether there is, in law or regulations, a mechanism  
(such as a waiver) to overcome the refusal.” *See* 22 C.F.R. § 41.121(b)(1).

1           282. Defendants' actions have resulted in a waiver process in which, among other  
2 things, visa applicants have had no consistent or meaningful process by which to submit  
3 evidence of waiver eligibility or to have such evidence considered by consular officers, which  
4 has resulted in vastly different practices within and across consulates.

5           283. Defendants' actions have resulted in a waiver process in which, among other  
6 things, the eligibility criteria for a waiver and the exemplar situations in which a waiver may  
7 be appropriate, as set out in the Proclamation, have been misinterpreted and misapplied to  
8 require a higher standard of proof of visa applicants than the Proclamation itself requires.

9           284. Defendants' actions have resulted in a waiver process in which, among other  
10 things, consular officers do not have discretion over whether and when to grant a waiver, and  
11 thus no discretion over whether they may grant a visa to an individual subject to the  
12 Proclamation, in contravention of the Proclamation itself as well as 8 U.S.C. § 1104(a), which  
13 states that consular officers have complete discretion over the issuance of visas and that such  
14 discretion may not be circumscribed by the Secretary of State.

15           285. Defendants' actions, as set forth above, are based on legal error; failed to  
16 consider all relevant factors; are contrary to the Proclamation; and lacked a rational explanation,  
17 particularly in light of the reliance interests at stake; and are therefore arbitrary, capricious, an  
18 abuse of discretion, and otherwise not in accordance with law, in violation of the Administrative  
19 Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).

20           286. Defendants' actions, as set forth above, are contrary to constitutional rights,  
21 including Plaintiffs' rights not to be deprived of their liberty interest in family reunification,  
22 and statutory and regulatory rights to petition for visas for their family members, without due  
23 process and as protected by the First and Fifth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, in  
24 violation of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(B).

25           287. Defendants' actions, as set forth above, are *ultra vires* and in excess of any  
26 authority granted by the Proclamation, regulation, or statute, including 8 U.S.C. § 1104(a), and  
27 not otherwise in accordance with law in violation of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C.

1 § 706(2)(C). Defendants' actions, as set forth above, affect the Plaintiffs' substantive rights  
2 and were made without observance of procedure required by law in violation of the  
3 Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(D).

4 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
5 **(*Accardi Doctrine & Administrative Procedure Act*)**  
6 **(On behalf of All Plaintiffs, including the Class)**

7 288. The foregoing allegations are repeated and incorporated as though fully set forth  
8 herein.

9 289. Defendants' actions have resulted in a waiver process in which, among other  
10 things, visa applicants have been denied waivers without ever having received notice of a  
11 waiver process, and/or have been denied waivers without ever having had a consular interview  
12 or other opportunity to provide evidence of their eligibility for a waiver, in contravention of 22  
13 C.F.R. §§ 41.121 and 42.81, which state that when refusing the issuance of a visa, a consular  
14 officer must inform the visa applicant "whether there is, in law or regulations, a mechanism  
15 (such as a waiver) to overcome the refusal." *See* 22 C.F.R. § 41.121(b)(1).

16 290. Defendants' actions have resulted in a waiver process in which, among other  
17 things, the eligibility criteria for a waiver and the exemplar situations in which a waiver may  
18 be appropriate, as set out in the Proclamation, have been misinterpreted and misapplied to  
19 require a higher standard of proof of visa applicants than the Proclamation itself requires.

20 291. Defendants' actions have resulted in a waiver process in which, among other  
21 things, consular officers do not have discretion over whether and when to grant a waiver, and  
22 thus no discretion over whether they may grant a visa to an individual subject to the  
23 Proclamation, in contravention of the Proclamation itself as well as 8 U.S.C. § 1104(a), which  
24 states that consular officers have complete discretion over the issuance of visas and that such  
25 discretion may not be circumscribed by the Secretary of State.

26 292. Defendants' actions, as set forth above, violate agency procedures, including  
27 those found at 22 C.F.R. §§ 41.121 and 42.81, which state that when refusing the issuance of a

1 visa, a consular officer must inform the visa applicant “whether there is, in law or regulations,  
2 a mechanism (such as a waiver) to overcome the refusal.” *See* 22 C.F.R. § 41.121(b)(1).

3 293. Defendants’ actions, as set forth above, should therefore be set aside under the  
4 principle articulated in *United States ex. rel. Accardi v. Shaughnessy*, 347 U.S. 260 (1954).

5 294. Defendants’ actions, as set forth above, fail to comply with the issuing agencies’  
6 regulations and are therefore arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in  
7 accordance with law, in violation of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).

8 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
9 **(Due Process, Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution)**  
10 **(On behalf of Plaintiffs Whitehall Raghebi, Hassan, Siraji, Ahmed, Azimi, Ghaleb,**  
11 **Hanout, Zamani Hosseinabadi, Tabrizi, John Does #1-3, Pars, OneAmerica, and the**  
12 **“U.S. Petitioner Subclass”)**

13 295. The foregoing allegations are repeated and incorporated as though fully set forth  
14 herein.

15 296. Defendants’ actions have resulted in a waiver process in which, among other  
16 things, visa applicants have been denied waivers without ever having received notice of a  
17 waiver process, and/or have been denied waivers without ever having had a consular interview  
18 or other opportunity to provide evidence of their eligibility for a waiver, in contravention of 22  
19 C.F.R. §§ 41.121 and 42.81, which state that when refusing the issuance of a visa, a consular  
20 officer must inform the visa applicant “whether there is, in law or regulations, a mechanism  
21 (such as a waiver) to overcome the refusal.” *See* 22 C.F.R. § 41.121(b)(1).

22 297. Defendants’ actions have resulted in a waiver process in which, among other  
23 things, visa applicants have had no consistent or meaningful process by which to submit  
24 evidence of waiver eligibility or to have such evidence considered by consular officers, which  
25 has resulted in vastly different practices within and across consulates.

26 298. Defendants’ actions have resulted in a waiver process in which, among other  
27 things, the eligibility criteria for a waiver and the exemplar situations in which a waiver may  
be appropriate, as set out in the Proclamation, have been misinterpreted and misapplied to  
require a higher standard of proof of visa applicants than the Proclamation itself requires.





- 1 A. Declare pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 that that Defendants’ actions in  
2 implementing and enforcing Section 3(c) of the Presidential Proclamation to  
3 date, including the issuance of internal guidance, have been arbitrary, capricious,  
4 and otherwise in violation of law, including Section 3(c)(ii) of the Proclamation;
- 5 B. Enjoin Defendants, their officials, agents, employees, assigns, and all persons  
6 acting in concert or participating with them from implementing or enforcing any  
7 portion of Section 3(c) of the Proclamation in a manner that violates the APA,  
8 INA, the U.S. Constitution, or Section 3(c) of the Proclamation;
- 9 C. Vacate the agency guidance, policies and procedures that implement Section  
10 3(c) of the Presidential Proclamation;
- 11 D. Remand the agency guidance, policies and procedures to the agencies;
- 12 E. Direct Defendants to publicly issue “guidance” that “address[es] the standards,  
13 policies, and procedures” for determining whether an applicant is entitled to a  
14 waiver under Section 3(c), and which comports with the APA, the INA, the U.S.  
15 Constitution, and Section 3(c) of the Proclamation;
- 16 F. Direct Defendants, including the State Department and its employees, officers,  
17 and agents, as well as any other government employee, officer, or agent involved  
18 in deciding whether a waiver should be granted to consider all pending and  
19 future waivers under the guidance described in Paragraph E;
- 20 G. Direct Defendants, including the State Department and its employees, officers,  
21 and agents, as well as any other government employee, officer, or agent involved  
22 in deciding whether a waiver should be granted to reconsider waivers for all visa  
23 applicants who had been denied or refused waivers before this Court’s injunction  
24 under the guidance described in Paragraph E;
- 25 H. Certify this case as a class action lawsuit, and appoint class counsel of record,  
26 as proposed herein;
- 27 I. Award Plaintiffs costs of suit, and reasonable attorneys’ fees and expenses

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pursuant to any applicable law; and

J. Grant any other and further relief as the Court deems equitable, just, and proper.

1 DATED: July 31, 2018.

<p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p> <p>11</p> <p>12</p>	<p>LANE POWELL, PC</p> <p>By: <u>s/Darin Sands</u> Darin Sands, WSBA No. 36865</p> <p>By: <u>s/Dustin O'Quinn</u> Dustin O'Quinn <i>Pro Hac Vice Pending</i></p> <p>By: <u>s/Jessica Walder</u> Jessica Walder, WSBA No. 47676</p> <p>By: <u>s/Aaron Fickes</u> Aaron Fickes, WSBA No. 51584 1420 Fifth Avenue, Suite 4200 P.O. Box 91302 Seattle, WA 98111-9402 Telephone: 206-223-7000 Facsimile: 206-223-7107 Emails: <a href="mailto:sandsd@lanepowell.com">sandsd@lanepowell.com</a> <a href="mailto:oquinnd@lanepowell.com">oquinnd@lanepowell.com</a> <a href="mailto:walderj@lanepowell.com">walderj@lanepowell.com</a> <a href="mailto:fickesa@lanepowell.com">fickesa@lanepowell.com</a></p> <p><i>Attorneys for Plaintiffs</i></p>
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