

FOR UKRAINIANS INSIDE THE UNITED STATES



Create Additional Pathways to Permanent Residence:

Under current law, humanitarian parolees are not eligible to apply for Adjustment of Status to permanent residence through Employment-Based Immigrant Visas while paroled. Adjustment of Status is only allowed through Family-Based Immigrant Visas, Diversity Visas, or receiving Asylum.

Only Ukrainians with close qualifying family members may apply for Adjustment of Status through Family-Based Immigrant Visas, while Diversity Visas are only offered through a highly limited lottery with time-restricted applications for adjustment.

Likewise, many Ukrainians who are unable to return to Ukraine but have no other viable resettlement options are applying for Asylum to preserve their 1-year filing deadline. Many of these Ukrainians don't have a strong case for asylum under current law. Meanwhile, these applications only add to the 1.75 million already-filed cases taking 4-7 years to adjudicate.



Allow Parolees to Change to Other Temporary Statuses:

Under current law, humanitarian parolees are not permitted to apply for a Change of Status to a Nonimmigrant Visa such as temporary worker visa, student visa, or exchange visa unless they leave the U.S. and apply abroad.

FOR UKRAINIANS OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES



Expand Refugee Admissions through New Programs:

Grant Ukraine Priority 2 (P-2) designation under the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) or create other viable pathways for Ukrainians to apply for refugee admission. Currently, refugee admission from Ukraine is limited to the long-underfunded Lautenberg program for religious minorities and other exceptional circumstances that very few families can meet. Hence, most Ukrainians cannot seek permanent resettlement in the U.S. as refugees.



Expand Eligibility for Fast-Track Temporary Worker Visas:

Existing temporary employment pathways can be expanded to allow more Ukrainians to apply. The Specialty Occupation (E-3) nonimmigrant visa program currently open to Australian nationals can be amended with minor language to include Ukraine and exempt it from the 10,500 annual cap. Likewise, H-1B visa applications, which can be filed throughout the year and obtained fairly quickly, can be expanded to qualified Ukrainians. H-1B visas are offered through commercial entities and cap-exempt organizations that have higher education affiliations or are research organizations.

