

Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers,  
and Understanding Project PARRIS



## **Full Episode Transcript**

**With Your Hosts**

**Tracie L. Morgan & Ashley Glimasinski**

[Hope In Action: Navigating Immigration with Faith and Care](#)

## Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers, and Understanding Project PARRIS

Tracie: So for people of faith, this isn't about being naive. It's about being faithful. Faith doesn't require us to have all the policy answers, but it does require us to resist narratives that dehumanize, dismiss, or disappear people who are already on the margins.

Ashley: The Bible is clear about this. God is not neutral about the stranger. God sides with the vulnerable, and God measures our faith in part by how we respond when someone asks for safety.

Tracie: And this brings us all back to where we started. Words matter, systems matter, but people matter most.

Welcome to Hope in Action, where we offer clear insights, practical tools, and inspiring stories to navigate immigration with confidence, compassion, and faith. Each week, we break down the law, share real-world examples, and help you speak up, live out your values, and make a difference in your community.

Whether you're looking to understand immigration through a faith-driven lens, have courageous conversations with those who matter to you, or take small steps toward justice, you're in the right place. Let's dive in.

Tracie: We want to start today with something that should give all of us pause. Recently, when discussing Venezuelans, Kristi Noem, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, she publicly confused refugees and asylum seekers, two legally distinct categories in U.S. and international law. Let's be clear, though, we don't expect the average person to understand the difference. Immigration law is complicated, and the terminology is confusing. And most people don't spend their days living inside the system. But Kristi Noem is not the average person. She is the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security.

## Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers, and Understanding Project PARRIS

And when the person responsible for overseeing refugee admissions and asylum processing, when she doesn't understand, or at least doesn't communicate clearly the difference between these two categories, that's not a small mistake. It's deeply discouraging, and it has consequences.

Ashley: Because when leadership gets the basics wrong, the confusion doesn't stay at the top. It flows downward. Words matter here. Refugees and asylum seekers are not interchangeable. Treating them as if they are leads to policies that are sloppy at best and harmful at worst. And when that confusion comes from the very agency charged with protecting vulnerable people and enforcing the law, we have to say this plainly: we expect better. So let's slow this down and clear the fog, because if the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security can get this wrong, then it's no wonder the rest of the country is confused.

Tracie: So, let's talk about what these terms actually mean and why getting them right matters for real people. Let's slow this down and get really, really clear because this is where the confusion starts. In U.S. law, refugees and asylum seekers are not the same thing. They are protected under the same basic principle, non-refoulement, which means we don't send people back to places where they face persecution, but they arrive at that protection through different legal paths.

Ashley: A refugee is someone who is outside the United States and has been forced to flee their home country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution based on their race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group. They're vetted before they ever step foot in our country, and they're admitted only if the U.S. government approves them under a refugee ceiling set each year by the president.

Tracie: And as an immigration lawyer, I have absolutely nothing to do with the refugee process. I can't help bring someone to the U.S. who is fleeing

## Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers, and Understanding Project PARRIS

persecution. There are very specific groups and organizations who do this sort of work and do it amazingly and help abroad and once they come to the United States.

Ashley: And I have my own experiences working at Welcome House. Through my time there and talking with refugees, I learned how intense the vetting was that they went through to get to the United States. For some of them, the vetting often took years.

Tracie: That's right. Refugees are the most vetted population to enter the United States. They go through multiple background checks, biometric screenings, interviews, security reviews, and medical exams, sometimes multiple times. So when we're talking about refugees, we're talking about people the U.S. government has already decided qualify for protection and can be safely admitted.

Ashley: Now, let's compare that to asylum seekers. An asylum seeker is someone who is physically present in the United States or at a U.S. port of entry who is asking for that same protection because returning home would be dangerous. Before World War II, the terms refugee and asylum seeker didn't exist, but in 1939, a German ship carrying 937 souls arrived off the coast of Miami and asked for safety for its Jewish passengers. The passengers aboard the St. Louis were denied entry, and eventually the ship made its way back to Europe, where 254 of those Jewish passengers were later killed in the Holocaust after being sent back to Nazi-occupied territories. Our country realized that this was a mistake. The international community at large realized that this was a mistake and that we needed to provide a pathway for people who were fleeing persecution, who were fleeing for their lives, and needed a safe place to stay.

And these Jewish families would have met the modern-day definition of an asylum seeker. It's the same legal definition of persecution as a refugee, the same five protected grounds, but it's asking for help in a different

## Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers, and Understanding Project PARRIS

location. So it's not that asylum seekers are less legitimate, they're just already here.

Tracie: Exactly. That's the key distinction. Asylum exists because we recognize a simple truth. Not everyone can wait outside of the United States for years to be processed as a refugee. Some people flee with no warning. Some escape in the middle of the night, and some barely make it out alive.

Ashley: And U.S. law, and international law, as we just said, say that when someone reaches safety and asks for protection, we have an obligation to hear that claim. There's a biblical echo here, too. Scripture repeatedly describes God as the one who hears the cry of the oppressed, the stranger, and the vulnerable.

Tracie: In Exodus, God says, "I have surely seen the affliction of my people, and I have heard their cry." Asylum begins with the same idea. When someone says, "I'm not safe," the faithful response is to listen.

Ashley: Now, this is where things start to go sideways in public discourse. You'll hear people use refugee and asylum seeker interchangeably, or worse, they'll use asylum as a euphemism for illegal. And that's not just incorrect, it's damaging. And this is where we circle back to why it was so discouraging to hear senior leadership get this wrong.

Tracie: Right. And I want to be very clear here. If your neighbor doesn't know the difference between a refugee and an asylum seeker, that's understandable. Again, immigration law is complicated. Most people don't live in it every day.

Ashley: But when the Secretary of Homeland Security publicly blurs these categories, that's a problem, because DHS doesn't just talk about immigration, it administers it. Words spoken from that level shape policy,

## Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers, and Understanding Project PARRIS

enforcement, and public perception. And when these words are imprecise, the harm is not theoretical.

Tracie: It's harmful because the confusion justifies bad policy. If you treat asylum seekers like people who should have been vetted before they came to the United States, like refugees are, you end up with policies that shut down the asylum process, impose impossible procedural barriers, and the system will punish people for not using a pathway that was ever even available for them.

Ashley: It can also erase legal rights. Despite all the efforts the last three administrations have put into this, seeking asylum, and yes, seeking asylum even at the border, is a legal right. U.S. law and international treaties require us to allow people to apply for asylum, to hear their claims, and not return them to persecution without proper due process.

Tracie: When asylum seekers are mislabeled as refugees, or worse, as illegal immigrants, it becomes easier to pause all asylum cases, to ignore that due process, and to treat protection as optional rather than mandatory. And this confusion makes rights feel discretionary when they're not.

Ashley: And I feel like it also undermines moral clarity when we confuse the two. Scripture consistently calls us to welcome the stranger, to protect the persecuted, judge systems by how they treat the vulnerable. But this confusion allows people to say things like, we're helping refugees while actually harming asylum seekers, or we're being compassionate while refusing to hear claims of persecution. That's not just bad policy, that's moral incoherence.

Tracie: It's so true. When we confuse refugees and asylum seekers, we don't just get the law wrong, we make it easier to justify fear, erase rights, and to look away from human suffering.

## Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers, and Understanding Project PARRIS

Ashley: That's right. Precision creates humanity, but confusion creates fear. When we collapse refugees and asylum seekers into one vague, threatening category, we make it easier to justify policies that delay, deny, or even dehumanize people who are legally entitled to protection.

Tracie: So, let's say this plainly. Refugees are not asylum seekers. Asylum seekers are not illegal by definition. And both are human beings using lawful processes designed to keep them alive.

Ashley: And getting this right really sets the stage for the rest of what we're going to talk about because once you understand the difference, you start to see how certain policies affect people very differently.

Tracie: Now that we've talked in depth about what a refugee actually is, we need to talk about something that most people don't realize exists at all: the refugee ceiling. Every year, the president sets a numerical limit on how many refugees the United States will admit. That number isn't just symbolic, it's binding. Once it's reached, admissions stop, even if people have already been approved.

Ashley: And right now, that number is painfully, dangerously low. For the fiscal year 2026, the limit is just 7,500, with most of those spots reserved for white Afrikaners. Now compare this to the 125,000 that we had just a few years ago, which I also want to point out is a ceiling that we didn't even reach because in the previous administration, the ceiling had been cut as well, which also cut funding for refugee agencies, which means they then cut their staff. So you can see how this compiles when we cut the funding because of the refugee ceiling, it means that people, less people are able to come in, but also that there's not the infrastructure that's able to support them so we can welcome refugees.

Tracie: Absolutely. And this low refugee ceiling doesn't just limit future applications. It traps the people who are already in the pipeline. These are

## Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers, and Understanding Project PARRIS

individuals and families who have fled persecution, applied from outside of the United States, waited years, passed all of that extensive vetting, and have been told that yes, they qualify for protection.

Ashley: And then they're told to wait even longer because of these low admission numbers. It's not because they failed a background check, it's not because of new information, but it's because we just ran out of political will. We said we've reached our ceiling. That's all for this year.

Tracie: So when people here we're being cautious from our elected leaders, what they don't see is that the caution is placing a significant burden on people who've already cleared every single hurdle.

Ashley: And when refugee admissions stall like this, families remain separated, children grow up in unsafe camps or unstable countries, medical care is delayed, and trauma deepens. This is not just a pause button on paperwork. The Bible takes delays in justice seriously. Proverbs tells us that hope deferred makes the heart sick. And in Deuteronomy, God warns Israel not to harden their hearts against those in need, not to say, "Wait," when they have the power to help now. When refuge is delayed without cause, the harm is not neutral. It reaches the soul.

Tracie: And here's the part that often gets missed. Refugees don't have another option. They can't just get in line somewhere else. This is the line.

Ashley: And now on top of this, I've heard of something new from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. Tracie, what can you tell us about Project PARRIS?

Tracie: I wish it was as glamorous as the city, but it's not. This was announced in early January 2026, and it's created a lot of fear in the refugee community. Project PARRIS stands for Post-Admission Refugee Re-verification and Integrity Strengthening. So yeah, not glamorous at all.

## Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers, and Understanding Project PARRIS

Under this program, USCIS has begun re-vetting refugees who have already been vetted and approved and admitted to the United States as a refugee, but they haven't lived here long enough, typically a year, to apply for their green cards. We're hearing stories from Minnesota that at least 100 refugees have been arrested and sent to a detention center in Texas to be re-interviewed. But like we just talked about, refugees are the most vetted immigrant population in the United States. So the question becomes, what is this actually solving? What problem does this fix? And what does this say to our refugee neighbors?

Ashley: I think it communicates this, that no matter how much you comply, no matter how long you wait, and no matter how thoroughly you're examined, we still don't trust you. And that message can be devastating. Scripture is clear that suspicion has spiritual consequences. Proverbs says, "The one who oppresses the poor shows contempt for their maker." When protection is always conditional, and when trust is never enough, it's not just policy, it's a failure of imagination about who our neighbor is.

Tracie: And it also signals, right, that things are never really done. We keep moving the goalpost. When the rules change midstream, people lose faith in the process. Families who were told that they were near the end are suddenly pushed back into uncertainty or pushed into a detention center. And again, here's a deeper concern that I have. It's that re-vetting becomes routine rather than exceptional. We're keeping refugees living in this constant limbo, and that's not how refuge and protection is supposed to work.

Ashley: So between a low refugee ceiling and Project PARRIS, what we're really seeing is a delay layered on delay. It's just delay, suspicion, and stagnation. From a moral standpoint, we need to name this clearly. When a system designed to offer refuge becomes a system that withholds safety by default, something has gone wrong. Caution has its place, and security

## Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers, and Understanding Project PARRIS

does matter, but there's a line where caution stops being responsible and actually starts being harmful. And I think we've reached that line.

Tracie: Absolutely. Refugee law exists because we recognize that some people cannot survive where they are. When we keep the ceiling artificially low and then re-scrutinize people who have already been approved, we're not strengthening the system, we're actually undermining it. We're saying protection is optional, and it really isn't.

Ashley: So now we need to talk about asylum, and specifically the hurdles that already exist in asylum law before we even get to the current pause on cases. Because there's a narrative out there that asylum is easy. I've heard it many times. People just say the word asylum and are allowed to stay. That's the impression that people have of asylum, but that narrative is wrong.

Tracie: Asylum is one of the most complex, demanding, and unforgiving areas of immigration law. And that's important to say up front, because I think a lot of people assume that the system is too lenient when in reality, it's stacked against the applicants.

Ashley: Exactly. To qualify for asylum, a person has to prove that they were persecuted or have a well-founded fear of persecution on account of one of five protected grounds: race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group. This was the same definition we saw for refugees, but remember, we're now talking about asylum seekers who are asking for protection once they're here or at the border.

Tracie: And it's such a complicated legal process. They have to file on time, usually within one year of their arrival. They have to tell a consistent, credible story, often about the most traumatic events of their lives. They have to provide evidence that maybe they fled without, and they have to do this all often in a language they don't speak. Plus, if they make a mistake

## Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers, and Understanding Project PARRIS

like missing a deadline, misunderstanding a notice, or if they fail to articulate their claim clearly, the consequences can be permanent. The system definitely does not give people the benefit of the doubt.

Ashley: It really doesn't. And then there's also the wait time. Asylum cases already take years. People live in limbo. They're unable to plan, unable to reunite with family, and sometimes unable to work legally for long stretches of time. Tracie, I think I remember in our last season, you mentioned you had a case that was pending for 14 years. 14 years, still pending. That's insane. And I just think about, how can you wait 14 years to decide what's going to happen next in your life? How can you wait 14 years to possibly even be reunited with family that you've been separated from? That's just such a long time. And all this waiting has real consequences, financially, emotionally, spiritually. And that's just the regular asylum process that we're used to. But now layer on top of that all of what's happening right now.

Tracie: That's right. As of our recording date in mid-January 2026, there is currently a pause on adjudicating all asylum cases.

Ashley: Now, what exactly do you mean by a pause? Can people still apply for asylum?

Tracie: Yes, they can. People can certainly apply, but nothing is getting decided. USCIS, that is U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, says that they're still processing cases, so going through background checks, reviewing files, even conducting interviews, but no one is getting a decision right now. And I do want to just make the distinction that immigration courts that also hear asylum cases, they aren't subject to this pause, so it is one area of asylum adjudication that is paused. So there is a little silver lining for those who are facing deportation.

Ashley: That's just so particular, I think. Like, how would someone who's not involved in these cases every day like you are know that kind of

## Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers, and Understanding Project PARRIS

distinction? I hear that all asylum cases are paused and that's what I think. So how would everyday people know about this? And so they're going through the processing, they're getting their paperwork filed, they're having their interviews maybe, but they're not getting approvals. They're not getting that final decision. And without an approval, that means people who would have been granted asylum, like we said earlier, they can't bring their families to the U.S. It means they can't start waiting to become a lawful permanent resident because once you're granted asylum, it's not that you're a lawful permanent resident. You still have to wait and then apply for that next status. So it means that if their work card runs out, they have to apply for a new one. And I've heard that, you know, there's longer wait times on that now, too. It's just all so complicated, and it seems designed to make it harder for people, and it's already such a difficult system.

Tracie: Ashley, I won't disagree with you on that at all. These are huge issues that you've pointed out. As part of this pause on asylum cases, there's also a second pause. I wish we had another word for it, but here we are. But there's a pause on all cases for people from certain countries. So now we're not talking just about asylum, but people seeking naturalization or green cards, but I do want to talk about it in this context. But people from 39 countries, primarily those from Africa and Asia, places that have high numbers of asylum seekers or refugees, like Afghanistan, Iran, Congo, Sudan, or Laos, their cases are paused. So for asylum seekers from those 39 countries, it means they can only wait. They cannot get a decision on their asylum cases. They also cannot get a decision on work card renewals. And without those work cards, that often means no driver's license, no legal authorization to work. And again, Ashley, like you said, it just really disincentivizes people and disheartens people from trying to do this process because it is so hard.

Ashley: It's so hard and it seems like we tell people to come and do it the legal way, but then the legal way means you come and you've applied, you

## Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers, and Understanding Project PARRIS

have legal grounds for applying, and then we say, and now wait some more. But now you're here, and by the way, you can't take public benefits. Your work permit, we won't give you a decision on that, so you can't work. What are they supposed to do? We say we don't want people working under the table, but really, what else can we offer them at this point? It's a really hard system to be in, a really difficult process. And I just keep thinking about the faith implications here because scripture talks so much about hearing the cry of the oppressed. The prophets speak directly to this. Isaiah condemns systems that turn aside the needy from justice, and Amos warns against those who trample the poor through delay and indifference. So scripture doesn't treat injustice as optional or postponable when lives are at stake.

Tracie: So from a legal standpoint, asylum is not a loophole. It's again, a right under U.S. law and international law. From a faith perspective, refusing to hear claims of persecution cuts against everything we're taught about justice, mercy, and care for the stranger.

Ashley: A system can be cautious and responsive. It can be secure and humane. But when the response to complexity is to just stop all together, to freeze people in place, that's not neutrality. That's harm.

Tracie: Yes, it is. And it also sends a message about the urgency of these cases or lack thereof. The pause communicates that some lives are acceptable collateral damage while we figure things out. And I think that should trouble us because asylum seekers are not asking for special treatment. They are asking for what the law already promises: a chance to be heard before being sent back to danger. And when that promise is suspended, even temporarily, it erodes the integrity of the entire system.

Ashley: We want to pause here and name something. When we planned this episode, we originally intended to spend a lot more time talking about the human experience behind these processes, the trauma people carry,

## Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers, and Understanding Project PARRIS

the fear that shapes their decisions, the impossibility of returning home, because those stories are real and they matter.

Tracie: But as we were preparing, it became clear that the policy changes happening right now are so drastic, so sweeping, and so consequential that we needed to slow down and focus on those, not because the human stories are less important, but because these policies are actively shaping what happens to those stories next.

Ashley: And there's another reason for the choice that we made. We also realized that we couldn't do those stories justice here. No matter how carefully we speak, we're still discussing someone else's pain.

Tracie: Exactly. Refugees and asylum seekers are not abstract concepts. They are people with names, histories, and courage most of us will never be asked to summon. And while we can explain the systems that affect them, we don't want to pretend that we can fully capture their fear, their loss, or their resilience within just a few minutes of conversation.

Ashley: So instead, we want to encourage you to seek out those stories directly. Listen to refugees, listen to asylum seekers, read their words either in articles in the news or through books that they've written or symposiums that they share at. Hear their voices and let them tell you what it means to flee, to wait, and to hope.

Tracie: Because honestly, policy debates are incomplete without human stories, and human stories are diminished when they're filtered through experts or only through experts. Our hope is that by explaining these processes clearly, we've given you tools to better listen, to listen well, to recognize what's at stake when someone shares their story, and to understand how much courage it takes to simply ask for safety.

## Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers, and Understanding Project PARRIS

Ashley: And if there's one thing we want to leave you with here, it's this: These stories deserve more than soundbites. At the heart of all of this is a simple truth. Every refugee, every asylum seeker bears the image of God. God isn't limited by nationality, by paperwork, or even by proximity. When systems forget that, faith is what calls us back.

Tracie: So how do we tie all of this together through a Christian lens? The questions around refugees and asylum aren't just legal or political, they're theological. When we read scripture, one thing becomes very clear very quickly. The experience of displacement is not marginal in the Bible. It's central.

Ashley: From the beginning, God's people are a people on the move. Abraham is told to leave his homeland without knowing where he's going. The Israelites flee famine, and then later flee slavery. They wander as refugees in the wilderness for 40 years.

Tracie: And what's striking is that God doesn't treat that experience as shameful or suspect. He treats it as formative.

Ashley: That's right, because over and over again, God ties Israel's ethical responsibilities to their own history of displacement. God says, "You shall love the stranger, for you were strangers in the land of Egypt." And that command isn't sentimental. It's actually rooted in memory. God is saying, "Don't forget what it was like to be vulnerable, dependent, and unseen." The Bible doesn't ask whether the stranger deserves compassion. It just assumes it.

Tracie: And that carries us straight into the New Testament. Jesus himself lives as a refugee. As an infant, he and his family flee to Egypt to escape state violence. That's not a metaphor. That's the literal beginning of the story.

## Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers, and Understanding Project PARRIS

Ashley: And later, when Jesus talks about how God judges faithfulness, he doesn't ask about borders or policies. He says something much simpler and much harder. "I was a stranger and you welcomed me." Not you solved the system or not you debated the issue well, just you welcomed me.

Tracie: There's such beauty and clarity in those three words. And that means that however complicated the law becomes, the moral question stays pretty direct.

Ashley: Yes. Scripture consistently frames justice not as efficiency, but as attentiveness.

Tracie: That doesn't mean the scripture ignores order or responsibility, but it does mean that any system claiming to reflect God's heart must leave room to hear the cry of the vulnerable.

Ashley: A system that refuses to hear claims of persecution, that delays indefinitely, that treats fear as a flaw instead of a signal is actually out of step with what God calls us to do.

Tracie: So for people of faith, this isn't about being naive. It's about being faithful. Faith doesn't require us to have all the policy answers, but it does require us to resist narratives that dehumanize, dismiss, or disappear people who are already on the margins.

Ashley: The Bible is clear about this. God is not neutral about the stranger. God sides with the vulnerable, and God measures our faith in part by how we respond when someone asks for safety.

Tracie: And this brings us all back to where we started. Words matter, systems matter, but people matter most.

Ashley: That is so true. Sometimes we get those out of order, I think. So before we close, we want to offer something really practical because these

## Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers, and Understanding Project PARRIS

conversations come up all the time. I'm sure you've heard them as well at the dinner table, in your church small group, or in a comment thread that maybe you didn't mean to open. I've been there. So someone says, "If they really needed asylum, they would have done it the right way," or, "Why don't they just apply from their home country? Why did they come here?"

Tracie: And I want to give people the benefit of the doubt. Usually, what's underneath that question isn't cruelty, it's just a misunderstanding. So here's a simple, calm script that you can use that doesn't escalate the conversation. You can say, "Actually, asylum is the legal way. Refugees apply from outside the U.S., but asylum is specifically for those who are already here or at the border and can't safely go back. For many people, applying from their home country just isn't possible." And that's it. You don't have to argue, you don't have to convince. You're just clarifying and stating the law. It's a human reality.

Ashley: And sometimes that one sentence is enough to shift the conversation from judgment to curiosity. And if you want to go one step further, we want to suggest one small doable action, not everything, just something. We like to give you steps that you can do and focus on. So Micah tells us what faithfulness looks like: to do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with God, not to solve everything, but to take the next faithful step.

Tracie: Here are some faithful steps that you can take. You can read one short, reliable explainer about how asylum actually works, or share a fact-based resource with a friend or your church group. You could also pray intentionally for one of the countries experiencing major displacement right now.

Ashley: The point is you don't have to become an expert. You don't have to fix the system. Clarity is an act of care, and learning is a form of hospitality.

## Ep #9: Refugee Caps, Defining Asylum Seekers, and Understanding Project PARRIS

And prayer, directed and informed prayer, keeps us grounded in the truth that these are not abstract issues, they're human lives.

Tracie: If you take away anything from this episode, we hope that it's that you are able to speak with more confidence, listen with more compassion, and take one small step towards seeing the stranger the way that God does. And I'm sorry, that was actually three things, but all important.

Ashley: Those are all important things, Tracie. So if this episode resonated with you, we encourage you to share it with someone who may be struggling to reconcile their faith with their views on immigration. Thank you for listening to Hope in Action, navigating immigration with faith and care. See you next time.

Tracie: This podcast is to inform, educate, and entertain and does not constitute legal advice. If you are making decisions related to immigration or any legal matter, please consult a licensed attorney in your state of residence.