



TEXAS
**Department of Family
and Protective Services**

**International and Immigration Issues
Resource Guide**

Updated February 2022

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Resource Guides

The purpose of Resource Guides is to provide information that helps you do your job better. This information includes reference material, procedures, and guidelines that help you complete the tasks you are required to do by policy.

It's important to remember that the information in Resource Guides **does not substitute for policy**. We may sometimes include policy statements, but only to show you the policy to which the information is related. We will highlight any policy that actually appears in the Resource Guide and will almost always include a link to the actual policy. For example:

Per [4222.2 Re-Allowing Placement](#):

If the caseworker learns of a detailed justification for changing the status of and considering placements in a foster family that is on Disallowed Placement status, the caseworker must elevate this consideration through the regional chain of command to the regional director.

The policy in the handbook always takes precedence over what is in the Resource Guide. We try to keep policy and Resource Guides synchronized, but sometimes there is a delay. **If you have questions, always follow the policy in the Policy Handbook.**

Resource Guides provide important information on a range of topics, for the purpose of assisting and guiding staff to:

- Make essential decisions.
- Develop strategies to address various issues.
- Perform essential procedures.
- Understand important processes.
- Identify and apply best practices.

The information in the Resource Guides is not policy (except where noted), and the actions and approaches described here are not mandates. You should adapt the way you perform critical tasks to the individual needs and circumstances of the children and families with whom you work.

State office and field staff are working together to identify Resource Guide topics, define the content, and develop the appropriate guides. CPS will regularly post Resource Guides as they are developed and update them as needed. Check the Resource Guides page, in the CPS Handbook, to see new or revised Guides.

We hope these Guides provide useful information to guide and assist CPS staff in effectively performing their job tasks. These Guides, combined with clear and concise policy in the Handbook, should help staff provide a high level of service to children in Texas.

INTERNATIONAL AND IMMIGRATION ISSUES

For general policy see [6700](#) International and Immigration Issues.

CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION STATUS CATEGORIES

DFPS eligibility staff identify each child or youth as one of the following when determining citizenship and immigration status:

U.S. Citizen

The most common proofs of U.S. citizenship are a U.S. birth certificate, a naturalization certificate, or a citizenship certificate. Once a child or youth's U.S. citizenship is confirmed, there is no further work to be done with respect to citizenship and immigration.

Permanent Resident

A permanent resident card (I-551 or "green card") is proof that a child or youth has permanent resident status. With lawful permanent resident (LPR) status, a child or youth can live and work in the U.S. indefinitely (barring certain criminal activity). At age 18, after five years as a LPR (or three years in some cases) an eligible LPR can apply to become a naturalized U.S. citizen. DFPS monitors children and youth who are in foster care with LPR status to renew expired cards and assess eligibility for naturalization.

Other Qualified Alien

This category is for refugees, persons granted political asylum, and a few others who were legally admitted but do not have LPR status yet. Documentation may be a stamp in a passport, a notice or some type of card. DFPS assesses these cases and assists in filing an application for LPR status, if appropriate.

Undetermined

All children and youth who do not fit in the first three categories belong in this category. Some children and youth in this category are undocumented, some are U.S. citizens but must apply for documentation, and others have complicated cases that require additional research. For those who are undocumented, the key issue is determining eligibility for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS), which is an avenue for obtaining LPR status.

CPS immigration specialists track cases of all children and youth in foster care who are not U.S. citizens (or lack proof of U.S. citizenship). Regional attorneys, or in some instances, private

attorneys appointed by the family court, work with immigration specialists and caseworkers to assist children and youth to apply for permanent resident status and citizenship and to resolve other immigration issues.

SPECIAL IMMIGRANT JUVENILE STATUS

Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) is a federal law that allows an eligible undocumented foster child to apply for permanent resident status (also known as a green card).

8 [USC §1101\(a\)\(27\)\(J\)](#)

Most children will not have another opportunity to obtain permanent resident status which makes this an extremely important opportunity. Caseworkers should be familiar with the eligibility requirements in order to identify potentially eligible children and youth on their caseload. Eligibility for SIJS requires that the family court find and issue an order that:

- the child or youth is dependent on the family court;
- reunification with one or both parents is not viable as a result of abuse, neglect, or abandonment or similar basis under state law; and
- it is not in the child or youth's best interest to be returned to the child's or youth's or parent's country of nationality or last habitual residence.

Every child and youth in DFPS conservatorship are dependent on the family court. The best interest finding depends on the facts in each case, such as whether there is a placement available in the home country, as well as any special needs a child or youth has (educational, therapeutic or medical) that could not be met in the home country, as well as other special factors that apply.

The status of reunification usually determines when a child or youth can apply for SIJS. The earliest that an undocumented child or youth can qualify for SIJS is when the court can find that they cannot reunify with at least one parent as a result of abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

If a caseworker is working with a child who is not a US citizen, the caseworker is required to communicate with the Immigration Specialist. The Immigration Specialist will work with the caseworker to determine at what point CPS would apply for SIJS status for the child or youth. Similarly, the caseworker should let the Immigration Specialist know when reunification with at least one parent is no longer considered possible and whether an undocumented child or youth has any:

- arrests, juvenile adjudications, or criminal convictions;
- substance abuse issues;
- severe mental health issues; or
- prior deportations.

COVID-19 Requirements

Effective October 1, 2021, applicants subject to the immigration medical examination must complete the COVID-19 vaccine series and provide documentation of vaccination to the civil surgeon in person before the civil surgeon can complete an immigration medical examination and sign Form I-693, Report of Medical Examination and Vaccination Record. For more information, visit the [U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services \(USCIS\)](#) website.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT FOREIGN BORN CHILDREN IN CARE

CPS has three Citizenship & Immigration Specialists and a state office program specialist assigned to work on citizenship and immigration issues. There are three Border Liaisons and a Regional Attorney in each region assigned to assist with these issues.

Immigration Specialists are designated in IMPACT as the secondary worker on all cases of children who are not confirmed to be U.S. citizens. The Immigration Specialists rely on the caseworker to provide case specific information and assist in specific tasks for children who are eligible to apply for citizenship or immigration benefits.

What Is the Caseworker's Responsibility If A Child in Care Was Born in Another Country?

The caseworker should:

- Verify that an Immigration Specialist is assigned as a secondary worker for the child or youth and if not, send the child or youth's information to one of the Immigration Specialists;
- Talk to parents, the child or family members to get as much information as possible to complete [Form 6600](#) Basic Immigration Information;
- Ask for copies of the child's birth record and any passport, visa, or other immigration document;
- Give notice to the foreign consul if required see WHEN IS NOTICE TO THE FOREIGN CONSUL NECESSARY? HOW IS NOTICE GIVEN?); and
- Assist with the application process for an eligible child or youth, as detailed below.

When Is Notice to The Foreign Consul Necessary? How Is Notice Given?

If we remove a child who was born in another country who is not a U.S. citizen, notice to the foreign consul is required. For a sample notice, see [Form 2650](#) Letter to Foreign Consulates.

Notice can be sent by mail, fax or email, as long as proof that notice was sent is available to be submitted to the child protection court. E-mail contact information for each of the Mexican consulates in Texas is provided below. For contact information for another country's consulate offices, contact an [Immigration Specialist](#) or check the [U.S. Foreign Consular Offices](#) at the [Department of State](#).

It is not required to notify the foreign consulate when working with parents who are foreign born (unless the child is also foreign born), However, often times the consulates are able to provide support and information to families and assist the worker with identifying placements, obtaining birth and other records, finding resources and locating family members.

What Can CPS Do for A Child in Care with No Immigration Documents?

First, we will confirm whether the child or youth has a status, but the documents are missing, or whether the child or youth has no documents. For those foster children and youth without documents, many, although not all, will be eligible for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS). SIJS is a way for a child or youth to get Permanent Resident Status (a "green card"). This is not the same as citizenship, but it is the first step of a process that can lead to citizenship for many children and youth. There may be other options for children and youth who are not SIJS eligible. The important thing is that the case of every child or youth who appears to be undocumented must be carefully reviewed by the Immigration Specialist and regional attorney.

How Soon Can A Child with No Immigration Status Apply for SIJS?

The SIJS law requires a child or youth to be a dependent of the court:

- who is unable to reunify with one or both parents as a result of abuse, neglect or abandonment; and
- for whom a court has found that it is not in the child's best interest to be returned to the child or parents' country of origin.

The court must issue an order that specifies that these conditions have been met. In the context of a CPS case, the earliest that a child can be assessed for SIJS is when a court can find that the child or youth cannot be reunified with at least one parent as a result of abuse, neglect or abandonment. The timeline for filing SIJS may vary. If you have questions, do not hesitate to contact the Immigration Specialist and/or the Regional Attorney.

Who is Responsible for Preparing the Case If A Child is Eligible for SIJS?

The caseworker:

- Responds to questions from the Immigration Specialist/Regional Attorney to assess a child or youth's eligibility for SIJS;

- Work with the Immigration Specialist to request birth records from foreign country if necessary;
- Obtains the information (from the case record, or contacts with the parents or child/youth) to complete the [Form 6600](#) and other documents forwarded by the Immigration Specialist;
- Takes the child or youth to a specific type of medical exam required for immigration applications and to obtain passport type photos for the application; and
- Brings the child or youth to the appointments during the processing of the application, including:
 - (1) a "biometrics" appointment, where the U.S. Customs and Immigration Service ("U.S.C.I.S.") takes a digital photo, fingerprint and signature that will be used to create a lawful permanent resident card; and
 - (2) the U.S.C.I.S. interview, where the Regional Attorney (or a private attorney) will meet you and the child or youth.

The Immigration Specialist:

- Monitors cases in assigned regions to identify cases requiring citizenship or immigration assistance;
- Coordinates with the caseworker to obtain information, birth certificates, documents and supporting materials (e.g. photos and medical exams) as needed;
- Prepares application forms in coordination with the Regional Attorney and follows up to respond to any further requests from USCIS; and
- Coordinates arrangements to ensure that caseworker and child are present for biometrics appointment and that caseworker, child and attorney are present for interview.

The Regional Attorney (or a private attorney in some cases):

- Assesses initial eligibility, including potential issues of inadmissibility;
- Reviews all forms and applications before filing;
- Responds to procedural and substantive questions from Immigration Specialist; and
- Attends the interview at USCIS and responds to any request for additional evidence.

What Happens If A Child Leaves Care Without Obtaining SIJS?

An undocumented child or youth cannot work, get school loans, travel outside the U.S. (and return), obtain most government benefits or, in all likelihood, defend against a removal or deportation action. If a child or youth gets SIJS and permanent resident status, just the opposite is true: they will be able to work, apply for loans, access more government benefits, travel within and outside the U.S. without restriction, and is not subject to removal or deportation (except in the case of serious misconduct). In addition, at age 18, a youth who has been a permanent

resident for at least five years and can demonstrate good moral character can apply to become a naturalized U.S. citizen.

If A Child Will Be Adopted Do We Still Need to Worry About Getting SIJS?

Yes. Resolving a child or youth's immigration status *before* they are placed for adoption will facilitate access to benefits, eliminate an expensive and time-consuming problem for the prospective family and likely make it easier to place a child or youth for adoption. Also, if a child has already obtained Permanent Resident status, in most cases the child will be eligible for automatic U.S. citizenship under the Child Citizenship Act (CCA) when the adoption is consummated.

If the CCA applies, it is important to inform the child or youth and the adoptive family that even though U.S. citizenship is automatic when all requirements are met, getting proof of citizenship requires an application. This can be done by applying for a citizenship certificate through U.S.C.I.S. or by obtaining an U.S. passport through the State Department. Most Permanent Residents are not eligible to apply for U.S. citizenship until they have been a Permanent Resident for at least 5 years and are at least age 18.

Particularly for children with disabilities or special needs, becoming a U.S. citizen as a young child can make an extraordinary difference. Remember, the CCA is only a possibility if a child obtains permanent resident status and the adoption happens while the child is under age 16.

How Can I Obtain A Foreign Birth Certificate If the Parents or Family Don't Have One?

For a child or youth born in Mexico, contact one of the [DFPS Border Liaisons](#) (listed below) or your Immigration Specialist and give them the child's name, date and place of birth, and the names of the child or youth's parents.

If a child or youth was born in another country, contact an [Immigration Specialist](#). They may redirect you to the consulate's office or the internet to research how to obtain a foreign birth record.

If the Birth Certificate is Not in English, Where Can I Have it Translated?

A bilingual staff person can prepare an extract translation. This is not word for word translation, but a translation of only the necessary information from a record. A sample blank extract form for this purpose is available from the Immigration Specialists.

For languages other than Spanish, DFPS can access translation services through the Department of State Health Services, using DFPS [Form 4101](#) Request for Translation, which must be sent to [Translations Mailbox](#). If using this service, make sure to request an extract translation, and avoid paying for a complete translation.

How Do I Complete a Medical Exam for Immigration Purposes?

The medical exam must be done by a physician already approved by U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services.

The caseworker should take the following steps when obtaining a medical exam for immigration purposes:

- Locate an approved physician by going to <https://my.uscis.gov/findadoctor> and enter the applicable zip code for the nearest physician who is authorized to perform these exams.
- Contact your immigration specialist and notify them that you are scheduling an appointment for a medical exam.
- Follow the Instructions for Immigration Medical Exams (DFPS [Form 6591](#)) and complete a Request for Immigration Medical Exam Payment (DFPS [Form 6592](#)).
- Send the forms to the immigration specialist to make the credit card payment.
- Bring the child or youth's photo identification to the medical exam. If the child or youth does not have photo identification, the Immigration Specialist can provide a DFPS letter to which the child's photo is attached.

At the appointment:

- The caseworker who takes the child or youth for the medical exam should take a record of all immunizations the child or youth has received to date.
- The doctor must complete two forms: the I-693 (results of medical exam) and the Vaccination Supplement (both available on the [USCIS](#) website, but the physician should have them as well).
- The doctor must provide the results of the medical exam and vaccination record in a **sealed envelope**.
 - We can request an extra copy of the results (*and should if there is any concern about HIV, tuberculosis, other communicable conditions or a mental health condition that may pose a threat to self or others*).
- The caseworker delivers the sealed envelope containing the results of the medical exam to the Immigration Specialist or Attorney handling the SIJS application packet.

How Does the Caseworker Get the Filing Fees for Immigration Applications?

In most cases, the Immigration Specialist will prepare a request for fee waiver. Only in unusual circumstances, if we are filing close to a deadline would we elect not to request a fee waiver. The USCIS form I-912 is used for this purpose, however, you can only request a waiver of fees designated as subject to a fee waiver. The Immigration Specialist will tell you if a fee waiver is not

available in a specific case, but you can always check fees and the availability of waivers online at [USCIS](#).

If a fee waiver is not available or is not recommended, submit a Form 4116 to request DFPS funds for a filing fee.

What If a Youth with Permanent Resident Status Will Soon Turn Age 18?

Find out if the youth is eligible to become a naturalized citizen. To be eligible to apply for naturalized U.S. citizenship a person must:

- Be a permanent resident status for five years (with exceptions for married persons and military not applicable to foster care population);
- Be 18 years old; and
- Demonstrate good moral character during the five years before filing the application.

If A Child Has a U.S. Citizen Parent, Is the Child A Citizen Also?

Not necessarily. If a child or youth has a U.S. citizen parent, this is important information you need to share with the Immigration Specialist and the Regional Attorney. Whether the child or youth will turn out to be a U.S. citizen will depend on their year of birth, the length of time the parent lived in the U.S. and whether or not paternity is established. Consult with the Immigration Specialists listed below for assistance with this issue.

HOME STUDIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When home studies or other documents are received from other countries, they must be translated.

DFPS contracts with two vendors to provide written foreign language translation. They are the Health & Human Services Commission (HHSC) and Accredited Language Services. These services can be located on the DFPS intranet: [Language Services Guide](#)

Forms used to request Home Studies:

- Form 6582 Sample Letter to Request a Home Study in a Foreign Country
- Form 2651es Request for a Home Study for a Family in Mexico

IMMIGRATION SPECIALISTS

Immigration Specialists serve as subject matter experts for CPS staff members. The Immigration Specialists identify and track children with immigration needs who are in DFPS care.

REGION	NAME/EMAIL	PHONE/FAX	ADDRESS
1, 2, 8, 9, and 11	Karina Alanis	Cell: (956) 802-7541 Fax: (512) 934-9664	300 E. Canton Avenue Mail Code: 108-7 Edinburg, TX 78539
3, 7, and 10	Carmen Barron	Cell: (817) 897-4276 Fax: (817) 276-3931	1200 E. Copeland Road, Ste 400 Mail Code: 013-8 Arlington, TX 76011
4, 5, and 6	Brenda Lara	Cell: (936) 697-6439 Fax: (512) 267-3032	2017 N. Frazier Street, Ste C-1 Mail Code: 071-3 Conroe, TX 77301
State Office	Hollye Pickett	Cell: (512) 694-4105 Fax: (512) 339-5927	4900 N Lamar Blvd Mail Code: W157 Austin, TX 78751

BORDER LIAISONS

Since Regions 8, 10, and 11 are on the United States border with Mexico, DFPS has three designated border liaisons who work with the Mexican Consulate and Desarrollo Integral de la Familia (DIF), our counterpart agency in Mexico. Workers in these regions should coordinate with their Border Liaison to arrange home studies for child placements or to identify services available for a parent throughout Mexico.

<p>Region 8: Brenda Lara Coahuila (CO) Tabasco (TB) Zacatecas (ZC) Aguascalientes (AG) San Luis Potosi (SL) Guanajuato (GT) Edo. de Mexico (ME) Mexico City (Distrito Federal) (DF) Queretaro (QE) Morelos (MO) Michoacan (MI)</p>	<p>Region 10: Julio Gonzalez Baja California (BC) Baja California Sur (BS) Sonora (SO) Chihuahua (CH) Durango (DG) Sinaloa (SI) Nayarit (NA) Jalisco (JA) Oaxaca (OA) Guerrero (GR) Colima (CL)</p>	<p>Region 11: Karina Alanis Tamaulipas (TM) Veracruz (VE) Hidalgo (HG) Tlaxcala (TL) Puebla (PB) Nuevo Leon (NL) Chiapas (CS) Campeche (CM) Yucatan (YU) Quintana Roo (QR)</p>
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LEGAL SERVICES REGIONAL STAFF

These attorneys for DFPS assist and oversee the delivery of immigration legal services for CPS cases in the state courts. They supervise the DFPS legal staff including DFPS attorneys, legal assistants, and legal secretaries.

REGION	NAME/EMAIL	PHONE
1	Michele Surratt	(806) 777-6432
2	Shannon Gray	(940) 567-1395
3	Regina Anderson	(214) 463-2506
4	Patrice Savage	(903) 227-8965
5	Pamela Walker	(409) 673-2480
6	Michael Eje	(713) 940-5196
7	Jennifer Cochran Green	(512) 618-7263
8	Melissa Cuadrado	(210) 585-7555
9	Deborah Keenum	(325) 657-8996
10	Corine Dominguez	(915) 834-5760
11	Michelle Smith	(956) 316-8251
State Office	Lucinda Garcia Valdez	(512) 596-8831

MEXICAN CONSULATE RELATIONS

DFPS has collaborated with the eleven Mexican Consulate Offices in Texas to promote the safety, health and well-being of Mexican Minors who are involved with DFPS. They have provided contact information for DFPS so staff can contact the consulate to help guide and assist them when working with families and children that are in the conservatorship of DFPS.

Below is a list of the consulates, their contact information, and the counties that they cover.

Austin Consulate

Address: 5202 E. Ben White Blvd, Suite 150; Austin, Texas 78741

Phone: (512) 382-2810

Email for Consular notifications: conaustin@sre.gov.mx

Counties covered: Bastrop, Bell, Blanco, Brown, Burnet, Caldwell, Coleman, Comanche, Coryell, Falls, Fayette, Hamilton, Hays, Lampasas, Lee, Limestone, Llano, McLennan, Milam, Mills, San Saba, Travis, Williamson.

Brownsville Consulate

Address: 301 Mexico Boulevard Suite F2; Brownsville, Texas 78520

Phone: (956) 542 8073

Email for Consular notifications: conbrownsville@sre.gob.mx

Counties covered: Cameron, Kenedy, Willacy.

Dallas Consulate

Address: 1210 River Bend Drive Dallas, Texas 75247

Phone: (214) 932 0635

Email for Consular notifications: condallas@sre.gob.mx

Counties covered: Anderson, Andrews, Archer, Armstrong, Bailey, Baylor, Borden, Bosque, Bowie, Briscoe, Callahan, Camp, Carson, Cass, Castro, Crosby, Cherokee, Childress, Clay, Cochran, Collin, Collingsworth, Cooke, Cottle Dallam, Dallas, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Delta, Denton, Dickens, Donley, Eastland, Ellis, Erath, Fisher, Fannin, Floyd, Foard, Franklin, Freestone, Gaines, Garza, Gray, Grayson, Gregg, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Harrison, Hartley, Haskell, Hemphill, Henderson, Hill, Hockley, Hood, Hopkins, Howard, Hunt, Hutchinson, Jack, Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, Kent, King, Knox, Lamar, Lamb, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Marion, Mitchell, Montague, Moore, Morris, Motley, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Nolan, Ochiltree, Oldham, Palo Pinto, Panola, Parker, Parmer, Potter, Rains, Randall, Red River, Roberts, Rockwall, Rusk, Scurry, Shackelford, Shelby, Sherman, Smith, Somervell, Stephens, Stonewall, Swisher, Tarrant, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Wise, Wood, Yoakum, Young.

Del Rio Consulate

Address: 2207 N Bedell Avenue; Del Rio, Texas 78840

Phone: (830) 734-9962

Email for Consular notifications: condrio@sre.gob.mx

Counties covered: Coke, Concho, Crockett, Irion, Pecos, Runnels, Shleicher, Sterling, Sutton, Terrell, Tom Green, Val Verde

Eagle Pass Consulate

Address: 2252 E Garrison Street; Eagle Pass, Texas 78852

Phone: (830) 352-4145

Email for Consular notifications: eaglepass@sre.gob.mx

Counties covered: Dimmit, Edwards, Kinney, Maverick, Real, Uvalde, Zavala.

El Paso Consulate

Address: 910 E. San Antonio Avenue; El Paso, Texas 79901

Phone: (915) 533-4082

Email for Consular notifications: conepaso@sre.gob.mx

Counties covered: El Paso, Hudspeth.

Houston Consulate

Address: 4506 Caroline Street; Houston, Texas 77004

Phone: (713) 2716800

Email for Consular notifications: conhouston@sre.gob.mx

Counties covered: Angelina, Austin, Brazoria, Brazos, Burleson, Calhoun, Chambers, Colorado, Fort Bend, Galveston, Grimes, Hardin, Harris, Houston, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Lavaca, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Matagorda, Montgomery, Newton, Orange, Polk, Robertson, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Trinity, Tyler, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Washington, Wharton.

Laredo Consulate

Address: 1612 Farragut Street; Laredo, Texas 78040

Phone: (956) 723-0990

Email for Consular notifications: conlaredo@sre.gob.mx

Counties covered: Duval, Jim Hogg, La Salle, McMullen, Webb, Zapata.

McAllen Consulate

Address: 600 S. Broadway Street; McAllen, Texas 78501

Phone: (956) 6860243

Email for Consular notifications: conmallen@sre.gob.mx

Counties covered: Brooks, Hidalgo, Starr.

Presidio Consulate

Address: 319 W 21 de Marzo Street; Presidio, Texas 79845

Phone: (432) 229-2788

Email for Consular notifications: conpresidio@sre.gob.mx

Counties covered: Brewster, Crane, Culberson, Ector, Glasscock, Jeff Davis, Loving, Midland, Presidio, Reagan, Reeves, Upton, Ward, Winkler.

San Antonio Consulate

Address: 127 Navarro Street; San Antonio, Texas 78205

Phone: (210) 227 8458

Email for Consular notifications: info@consulmexsat.org

Counties covered: Aransas, Atascosa, Bandera, Bee, Bexar, Comal, Dewitt, Frio, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Kleberg, Live Oak, Mason, McCulloch, Medina, Menard, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, Wilson.

IMMIGRATION QUICK LINKS

Policy

[6700 International and Immigration Issues](#)

Forms

[Form 2291 Diligent Search Request for the Mexican Consulate](#)

[Form 2650 Letter to Foreign Consulates](#)

[Form 2651 Request for a Home Study for a Family in Mexico](#)

[Form 6582 Sample Letter to Request a Home Study in a Foreign Country](#)

[Form 6591 Instructions for Immigration Medical Exams](#)

[Form 6592 Request for Immigration Medical Exam Payment](#)

[K-908-6593 Immigration Medical Exam Payment Log](#)

[K-908-6600 Basic Immigration Information](#)

Additional Information

[SIJS: Information for Juvenile Courts](#)

[Immigration & Customs Enforcement \(ICE\)](#)

[CPS Immigration Specialists](#)

[CPS Border Liaisons](#)

[Legal Services Regional Staff](#)

[Foreign Consulates](#)