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Introduction

El Consejo de Federaciones Mexicanas en Norteamérica (COFEM) es una organización sin fines de lucro y no partidista con sede en California. Trabajamos para empoderar a la comunidad migrante mediante la educación, la organización comunitaria, la incidencia en políticas públicas y la promoción cultural.

Nuestra misión es promover la participación plena de las personas migrantes en la vida social, política, económica y cultural de Estados Unidos y sus países de origen. Visualizamos un país justo e inclusivo, donde las comunidades migrantes tengan voz, acceso a la ciudadanía y la capacidad de preservar su identidad cultural.

COFEM defiende la igualdad de oportunidades para que todas las comunidades migrantes puedan integrarse plenamente a la sociedad y aportar al desarrollo económico y social, con los mismos derechos y responsabilidades.

Family Preparedness Plan

Every family should have a Family Preparedness Plan in case of an emergency. It is essential for immigrant families to think ahead and establish more concrete plans for possible emergencies. This packet outlines the different childcare options available in case a parent is absent, where to find trusted immigration services in your community, and what your constitutional rights are when encountering an immigration officer.

This packet is divided into different sections that provide guidance on family preparedness, regardless of immigration status.

The purpose of this guide is educational and does not in any way constitute legal advice.

Know your Rights

Everyone—regardless of their immigration status—has rights in this country that are protected by the **Fourth** and **Fifth Amendments** of the **United States Constitution**.

Talk with all members of your family (including your children) and household to make sure everyone knows what to do if immigration agents (ICE) approach them or if immigration officers (ICE) come to your home.

- **You have the right to remain silent and may refuse to answer ICE's questions.** Tell them that you wish to remain silent until you can speak with a lawyer. Do not answer any questions, especially about your place of birth, immigration status, or how you entered the United States.
- **Do not open the door to ICE or any federal agent without a judicial warrant signed by a judge.** If ICE knocks on your door, ask them to slide the judicial warrant under the door or show it through a window. Make sure the warrant is signed by a judge and has your name and address on it. If ICE or federal agents do not have this, then you do not need to open the door. Once you open the door, you lose certain rights.
- **You have the right to refuse to sign anything before speaking with a lawyer.** Do not sign anything you do not understand or agree with. Doing so could result in your immediate deportation without a hearing. If you want to remain in the United States, request to appear before an immigration judge.
- **You have the right to speak with a lawyer and the right to make a phone call.** Be sure to memorize or carry with you the phone number of the person you will call in case of emergency. Ideally, this person should be someone who can carry out your plans, contact your immigration lawyer, and access your important documents.

Keep this guide safe and updated. In case of an emergency or your absence, it provides essential information to ensure your child's safety and care.

Note: This form can be filled out digitally using a PDF viewer/editor or printed and completed by hand in blue or black ink.

Child's Full Name: _____
Date of Birth: _____
Child's Cell Phone Number (if applicable): _____
School Name: _____
School Address: _____
School Phone Number: _____
Teacher's Name: _____
Teacher's Phone Number and/or Email (if applicable): _____
Classroom Number: _____
After-school Program (if applicable): _____
After-school Program Phone Number (if applicable): _____
Other Activities (sports, camps, etc.): _____
Phone for Other Activities (if applicable): _____
Allergies: _____
Medical Conditions: _____
Medications: _____
Doctor's Name & Phone Number: _____
Doctor's Address: _____
Health Insurance & Policy Number: _____

Parent/Guardian & Emergency Contacts

Parent/Guardian 1 Name, Address, Cell: _____
Parent/Guardian 2 Name, Address, Cell: _____
Parent/Guardian 1 Work Address & Phone #: _____
Parent/Guardian 2 Work Address & Phone #: _____
Emergency Contact 1 Name & Relationship: _____
Emergency Contact 2 Name & Relationship: _____
Emergency Contact 1 Contact Information: _____
Emergency Contact 2 Contact Information: _____

Health & Insurance

Primary Doctor Name & Phone Number: _____
Health Insurance Policy Number: _____
Pediatrician Name & Phone Number: _____
Pediatrician Insurance Policy Number: _____
Dentist Name & Phone Number: _____
Dental Insurance Policy Number: _____

Community Resources

Consulate Address & Phone Number: _____

Attorney/Legal Services Provider Address & Phone Number: _____

Church/Temple/Mosque/Place of Worship Address & Phone Number: _____

Emergency Documents Checklist

Please collect and store these documents in a secure, accessible location. Inform your family and caregivers where this file is stored.

☐ PASSPORTS

☐ BIRTH CERTIFICATES

☐ MARRIAGE LICENSE (IF APPLICABLE)

☐ CAREGIVER'S AUTHORIZATION AFFIDAVIT

☐ ANY RESTRAINING ORDERS YOU MAY HAVE AGAINST ANYONE (IF APPLICABLE)

☐ IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS (A-NUMBER, WORK PERMIT, GREEN CARD, VISA, ETC.)

☐ DOCUMENTS DEMONSTRATING YOUR RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES AND AMOUNT OF TIME YOU HAVE BEEN PHYSICALLY PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES

☐ DRIVER'S LICENSE AND/OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION CARDS

☐ SOCIAL SECURITY CARD OR ITIN NUMBER

☐ DUAL CITIZENSHIP CERTIFICATES (FOR U.S. BORN CHILDREN REGISTERED IN PARENT'S HOME COUNTRY) (IF APPLICABLE)

☐ IMPORTANT CHILDREN'S INFORMATION

☐ EMERGENCY NUMBERS AND IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

☐ CHILDREN(S)' MEDICAL INFORMATION, INCLUDING HEALTH INSURANCE, MEDICATION LIST, AND DOCTOR'S CONTACT INFORMATION

☐ ANY OTHER DOCUMENTS YOU WOULD WANT TO BE ABLE TO FIND QUICKLY

Why is this plan important?

In the face of the threat of mass deportations, it is essential to have a family contingency plan that allows you to protect your assets, bank accounts, and your family's financial well-being—no matter where you are.

Being deported does NOT mean losing your property or your money.

Be prepared to maintain control of your assets!

Protection of Bank Accounts

Before a possible deportation, prepare the following:

- Digitize and securely store copies of:
 - Bank statements
 - Routing and account numbers
 - Identity documents (passport, matrícula, national ID)
 - Legal contracts and property titles
- Activate mobile banking to manage your funds from anywhere in the world
- Assign a trusted co-signer or a Power of Attorney
- Notify your bank that you may leave the country; make sure your contact information is up to date
- Ask your bank about international transfer costs and options

Once in your home country:

- Open a bank account with a recognized financial institution
- Use valid national identity documents
- Confirm that the bank accepts transfers from the U.S.
- Explore whether you can open a bank account in your home country through your consulate while still in the U.S.
- Familiarize yourself with platforms such as:
 - Directo a México (Banxico)
 - Remesa Paisano (Finabien)

Protection of Real Estate and Property

Before a possible deportation:

- Consult with a certified real estate agent or a specialized attorney
- Explore legal tools such as:
 - Trusts
 - Living Trusts
 - Wills
 - Joint Ownership
- DO NOT sign any legal document unless you fully understand it
- Designate reliable executors or beneficiaries (preferably with legal status in the U.S.)
- Seek legal advice from your consulate on how to protect your property if you are absent.

Business & Other Asset Protection

- Ensure your business is legally registered under your name or a trusted person/entity.
- Assign legal authority (power of attorney) to someone to manage your business if you're absent.
- Keep digital copies of licenses, contracts, permits, and financial records.
- Seek guidance from your consulate or a legal expert on managing your business from abroad.

Key Documents to Digitize and Safeguard

- Property titles (house, car, business)
- Bank account and routing numbers
- Legal authorizations or powers of attorney
- U.S. and foreign IDs
- Birth and marriage certificates
- Tax returns
- Rental or mortgage agreements

ACT IN TIME

Regardless of your immigration status, you have rights under the U.S. Constitution.

- Get informed through community and legal organizations.
- Consult your consulate for free or low-cost legal assistance.
- Prepare a family emergency plan: Who will take care of your children, home, or accounts if you are deported?
- Consider leaving written instructions with legal guidance for your family or attorney.

Official Resources

- www.gob.mx/ciam
- www.gob.mx/proteccionconsular
- <https://finabien.gob.mx/gobmx/remesa-paisano/>
- www.banxico.org.mx/sistemas-de-pago/directo-mexico-remesas-banco-.html

Sources:

- <https://www.nilc.org/>
- <https://immigrantsrising.org/>
- <https://www.informedimmigrant.com/>
- <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/>
- <http://www.travel.state.gov/>
- <https://locator.ice.gov/odls/homePage.do>
- <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/list-of-currently-disciplined-practitioners>



CAREGIVER'S AUTHORIZATION AFFIDAVIT

Use of this affidavit is authorized by Part 1.5 (commencing with Section 6550) of Division 11 of the California Family Code.

Instructions: Completion of items 1-4 and the signing of the affidavit is sufficient to authorize enrollment of a minor in school and authorize school-related medical care. Completion of items 5 through 8 is additionally required to authorize any other medical care. Only complete items 5 through 8 if you are related to the child. **Type or print clearly.**

The minor named below lives in my (the caregiver's) home and I am 18 years of age or older.

1. Name of minor:

2. Minor's birth date:

3. My name (adult giving authorization):

4. My home address:

5. ☐ I am the minor's grandparent, aunt, uncle, spouse, stepparent, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, half-brother, half-sister, niece, nephew, first cousin, grandaunt, granduncle, great-grandparent, great-grandaunt, great-granduncle, or the spouse of one of these persons.

6. ☐ Check one or both (for example, if one parent was advised and the other cannot be located):

a. ☐ I have advised the parent(s) or other person(s) having legal custody of the minor of my intent to authorize medical care and have received no objection.

b. ☐ I am unable to contact the parent(s) or other person(s) having legal custody of the minor at this time, to notify them of my intended authorization.

7. My date of birth:

8. My California driver's license or identification card number:

WARNING: DO NOT SIGN THIS FORM IF ANY OF THE STATEMENTS ABOVE ARE INCORRECT, OR YOU WILL BE COMMITTING A CRIME PUNISHABLE BY FINE, IMPRISONMENT, OR BOTH.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: _____ Signed: _____

continued on next page

CAREGIVER'S AUTHORIZATION AFFIDAVIT

NOTICES

1. This declaration does not affect the rights of the minor's parents or legal guardian regarding the care, custody, and control of the minor, and does not mean that the caregiver has legal custody of the minor.
2. A person who relies on this affidavit has no obligation to make any further inquiry or investigation.
3. This affidavit is not valid for more than one year after the date on which it is executed.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

TO CAREGIVERS:

1. "Qualified relative," for purposes of item 5, means a spouse, parent, stepparent, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, half-brother, half-sister, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, first cousin, or any person denoted by the prefix "grand" or "great," or the spouse of any of the persons specified in this definition, even after the marriage has been terminated by death or dissolution.
2. The law may require you, if you are not a relative or a currently licensed foster parent, to obtain a foster home license in order to care for a minor. If you have any questions, please contact your local department of social services.
3. If the minor stops living with you, you are required to notify any school, health care provider, or health care service plan to which you have given this affidavit.
4. If you do not have the information requested in item 8 (California driver's license or I.D.), provide another form of identification such as your social security number or Medi-Cal number.

TO SCHOOL OFFICIALS:

1. Section 48204 of the Education Code provides that this affidavit constitutes a sufficient basis for a determination of residency of the minor, without the requirement of a guardianship or other custody order, unless the school district determines from actual facts that the minor is not living with the caregiver.
2. The school district may require additional reasonable evidence that the caregiver lives at the address provided in item 4.

TO HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND HEALTH CARE SERVICE PLANS:

1. No person who acts in good faith reliance upon a caregiver's authorization affidavit to provide medical or dental care, without actual knowledge of facts contrary to those stated on the affidavit, is subject to criminal liability or to civil liability to any person, or is subject to professional disciplinary action, for such reliance if the applicable portions of the form are completed.
2. This affidavit does not confer dependency for health care coverage purposes.

Legal Services Reference Guide



<https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/>

Welcome to the National Immigration Legal Services Directory.

Scan the QR code to find immigration legal service providers by state, county, or detention center. This directory only includes nonprofit organizations that provide free or low-cost immigration legal services.



Welcome to the Immigration Legal Services Contractors Directory.

Scan the QR code to find immigration legal service providers in the state of California. This directory only includes legal service providers that are funded by the State and provide consultations and direct legal services to immigrants who reside in the state of California.

<https://www.cdss.ca.gov/benefits-services/more-services/immigration-services/immigration-legal-service-providers>



RAPID RESPONSE NETWORK

Have you seen ICE? Document & Report it

Los Angeles: 888-624-4752
Orange County: 714-881-1558
San Bernardino/Riverside: 909-361-4588
Santa Barbara/Ventura/San Luis Obispo: 805-870-8855
Central Valley: 559-206-0151
Kern County: 661-432-2230

Information and Assistance Center for Mexican Nationals (CIAM)

CIAM is a 24-hour call center that provides professional assistance to the Mexican community. It offers guidance on locating family members, learning about events near your Consulate, and support in cases of abuse or fraud.

For immediate assistance, call:

From the United States: 520 623 7874

From Mexico: 001 520 623 7874

Emergency Contacts for the Mexican Consular Network in the United States | Ministry of Foreign Affairs

If you live in or are traveling to the United States and have an emergency, do not hesitate to call the nearest Mexican Consulate.

Information and Assistance Center for Mexican Nationals (CIAM)

From the United States: 520 623 7874
From México: 001 520 623 7874

Mexican Consulate in Albuquerque

Local dialing: (505) 270 7009
International dialing: 001 (505) 270 7009

General Mexican Consulate in Atlanta

Local dialing: (404)-736-4141
International dialing: (404)-736-4141

General Mexican Consulate in Austin

Local dialing: (512) 922 7906
International dialing: 001 (512) 922 7906

Mexican Consulate in Boise

Local dialing: (208) 919 1857
International dialing: 001 (208) 919 1857

General Mexican Consulate in Boston

Local dialing: (617) 645 6673
International dialing: 001 (617) 645 6673

Mexican Consulate in Brownsville

Local dialing: (956) 455 1186
International dialing: 001 (956) 455 1186

Mexican Consulate in Caléxico

Local dialing: (760) 455 2140
International dialing: 001 (760) 455 2140

General Mexican Consulate in Chicago

Local dialing: (888) 755 5511
International dialing: 001 (888) 755 5511

General Mexican Consulate in Dallas

Local dialing: (214) 621 0198
International dialing: 001 (214) 621 0198

Mexican Consulate in Del Rio

Local dialing: (830) 734 9962
International dialing: 001 (830) 734 9962

General Mexican Consulate in Denver

Local dialing: (303) 667 8657
International dialing: 001 (303) 667 8657

Mexican Consulate in Detroit

Local dialing: (313) 580 7426
International dialing: 001 (313) 580 7426

Mexican Consulate in Douglas

Local dialing: (520) 226 1356
International dialing: 001 (520) 226 1356

Mexican Consulate in Eagle Pass

Local dialing: (830) 281 1952
International dialing: 001 (830) 281 1952

General Mexican Consulate in El Paso

Local dialing: (915) 549 0003
International dialing: 001 (915) 549 0003

Mexican Consulate in Filadelfia

Local dialing: (215) 266 3740
International dialing: 001 (215) 2663 740

Mexican Consulate in Fresno

Local dialing: (559) 269 3026
International dialing: 001 (559) 269 3026

General Mexican Consulate in Houston

Local dialing: (713) 857 6504
International dialing: 001 (713) 857 6504

Mexican Consulate in Indianapolis

Local dialing: (317) 213 0779
International dialing: 001 (317) 213 0779

Mexican Consulate in Kansas City

Local dialing: (816) 7681262
International dialing: 001 (816) 7681262

General Mexican Consulate in Laredo

Local dialing: (956) 251 9096
International dialing: 001 (956) 251 9096

Mexican Consulate in Las Vegas

Local dialing: (702) 845 2629
International dialing: 001 (702) 845 2629

Mexican Consulate in Little Rock

Local dialing: (501) 952 3462
International dialing: 001 (501) 952 3462

General Mexican Consulate in Los Ángeles

Local dialing: (213) 219 0175
International dialing: 001 (213) 219 0175

Mexican Consulate in McAllen

Local dialing: (956) 821 6783
International dialing: 001 (956) 821 6783

General Mexican Consulate in Miami

Local dialing: (305) 979 1534
International dialing: 001 (305) 979 1534

Mexican Consulate in Milwaukee

Local dialing: (414) 324 7643
International dialing: 001 (414) 324 7643

Mexican Consulate in New Brunswick

Local dialing: (732) 619 0566
International dialing: 001 (732) 619 0566

General Mexican Consulate in Nogales

Local dialing: (520) 313 5339
International dialing: 001 (520) 313 5339

Mexican Consulate in Nueva Orleans

Local dialing: (504) 491 1577
International dialing: 001 (504) 491 1577

General Mexican Consulate in Nueva York

Local dialing: (917) 459 2143
International dialing: 001 (917) 459 2143

Mexican Consulate in Oklahoma

Local dialing: (405) 4005839
International dialing: 001 (405) 4005839

Mexican Consulate in Omaha

Local dialing: (402) 312 5006
International dialing: 001 (402) 312 5006

Mexican Consulate in Orlando

Local dialing: (407) 409 4209
International dialing: 001 (407) 409 4209

Mexican Consulate in Oxnard

Local dialing: (805) 627 3520
International dialing: 001 (805) 627 3520

General Mexican Consulate in Phoenix

Local dialing: (602) 330 3642
International dialing: 001 (602) 330 3642

Mexican Consulate in Portland

Local dialing: (503) 490 6032
International dialing: 001 (503) 490 6032

Mexican Consulate in Presidio

Local dialing: (432) 238 7933
International dialing: 001 (432) 238 7933

General Mexican Consulate in Raleigh

Local dialing: (919) 796 3637
International dialing: 001 (919) 796 3637

General Mexican Consulate in Sacramento

Local dialing: (916) 397 8686
International dialing: 001 (916) 397 8686

Mexican Consulate in Saint Paul

Local dialing: (651) 334 8562
International dialing: 001 (651) 334 8562

Mexican Consulate in Salt Lake City

Local dialing: (801) 971 7305
International dialing: 001 (801) 971 7305

General Mexican Consulate in San Antonio

Local dialing: (210) 872 4386
International dialing: 001 (210) 872 4386

Mexican Consulate in San Bernardino

Local dialing: (909) 633 1982
International dialing: +00 1 (909) 633 1982

General Mexican Consulate in San Diego

Marcación local: (619) 843 6399
International dialing: 001 (619) 843 6399

General Mexican Consulate in San Francisco

Local dialing: (650) 501 7915
International dialing: 001 (650) 501 7915

General Mexican Consulate in San José

Local dialing: (408) 472 1301
International dialing: 001 (408) 472 1301

General Mexican Consulate in San Juan Puerto Rico

Local dialing: 1 (787) 366 6631
International dialing: 001 (787) 366 6631

Mexican Consulate in Santa Ana

Local dialing: (714) 504 2796
International dialing: 001 (714) 504 2796

Mexican Consulate in Seattle

Local dialing: (206) 618 8202
International dialing: 001 (206) 618 8202

Mexican Consulate in Tucson

Local dialing: (520) 975 5832
International dialing: 001 (520) 975 5832

Mexican Consulate in Yuma

Local dialing: (928) 615 4330
International dialing: 001 (928) 615 4330

Consular Section of the Embassy in Washington, D.C.

Local dialing: (202) 9970560
International dialing: 001 (202) 997 0560

www.cofem.org | 213-417-8390

COFEM CONSEJO DE FEDERACIONES MEXICANAS®

COFEM - Immigration Integration Program



IMMIGRATION INTEGRATION

Since 2016, COFEM has maintained its accreditation with the Department of Justice and has provided immigration legal services that are FREE or low-cost.

BECOME A U.S. CITIZEN TODAY!

We can help you:

- Determine your eligibility
- Gather documents (and translations)
- Complete the N-400 forms
- Access study materials



DACA

- Do you need to renew your work permit?
- Do you have questions about how to become a lawful permanent resident? WE CAN HELP!

GREEN CARD REPLACEMENT AND/OR RENEWAL

- Did you lose your Green Card? We can help you get a replacement!
- Not ready to become a U.S. citizen? We can help you renew your Green Card!



Visit: WWW.COFEM.ORG

LEARN MORE ABOUT OUR SERVICES AND RESOURCES!

- Low-cost services
- Study materials for the civics test
- Translation services
- And MORE!

SCHEDULE YOUR APPOINTMENT TODAY!

(213) 417-8390

IMMIGRATION@COFEM.ORG

MONDAY – FRIDAY | 8:00 AM – 4:30 PM



What Is Denaturalization?

Denaturalization is when the federal government takes away a person's U.S. citizenship because it was obtained illegally or through fraud, misrepresentation, or the concealment of important information.

This process is authorized under 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a). It can be used to revoke citizenship from people who, for example:

- Were involved in war crimes or human rights abuses,
- Committed fraud to obtain citizenship, or
- Pose a serious threat to public safety or national security.

Only a federal judge can revoke someone's citizenship—neither DHS nor ICE can do this on their own.

DOJ'S NEW PRIORITIES (2025 MEMO)

The Department of Justice (DOJ) announced it will “prioritize and maximally pursue” denaturalization in all legally permitted cases. It listed 10 categories of priority cases:

- People who pose a danger to national security (terrorism, espionage, illegal export of sensitive tech).
- People who engaged in torture, war crimes, or human rights violations.
- People tied to gangs, cartels, or transnational criminal organizations.
- People who committed felonies but failed to disclose them during naturalization.
- People who committed human trafficking, sex offenses, or violent crimes.
- People who committed financial fraud against the U.S. (like PPP loan fraud or Medicare fraud).
- People who committed fraud against individuals, corporations, or funds.
- People who acquired citizenship through government corruption, fraud, or misrepresentation.
- People referred in connection with pending criminal charges.
- Any other case DOJ considers “sufficiently important” to pursue.

Importantly, the memo makes clear that these categories don't limit DOJ—they can pursue denaturalization in other cases if they choose.

Understanding Denaturalization: What You Need to Know **(2026)**

continued...

How Often Does It Happen?

Denaturalization remains very rare.

- From 1990–2017, there were on average 11 cases per year.
- During the Trump administration, that rose to around 25 cases per year.
- There are millions of naturalized citizens, so the risk of denaturalization remains very low.

However, the new June 2025 DOJ policy signals an intention to expand how often denaturalization may be pursued.

What Does This Mean?

- The government is expanding its reach: now targeting not only national security threats, but also financial crimes, gang connections, and other forms of fraud.
- DOJ is signaling a broad discretion to pursue any case it considers important.
- Despite this expansion, denaturalization is resource-intensive and still expected to remain rare compared to the millions of naturalized citizens.

What Should You Do?

For Naturalized Citizens:

- You still have the full rights of U.S. citizenship. No agency can take away your citizenship without a federal court order.
- If you receive any notice about your naturalization, seek immediate help from a trusted immigration attorney.
- Be aware: in civil denaturalization cases, the government is not required to provide you with a lawyer.

For Those Applying for Naturalization:

- The legal requirements for citizenship have not changed. Only Congress can change eligibility.
- If you are eligible, you should still apply.
- Work with a trusted legal representative to ensure your application is accurate and complete.

Key Takeaway:

Denaturalization is rare but expanding. The DOJ now lists 10 priority categories, ranging from national security to financial fraud, and reserves the right to pursue any other case it deems important. While the number of cases is still small, naturalized citizens should stay informed and seek legal advice if concerns arise.

Birthright Citizenship and Executive Order 14160 (2026)

Background

On January 20, 2025, President Trump signed Executive Order 14160, which attempted to end birthright citizenship for certain children born in the United States, including children whose parents were unlawfully present or temporarily in the country under certain visas.

The Order directed federal agencies not to recognize U.S. citizenship for these children.

Supreme Court Decision: Trump v. Barbara (June 30, 2026)

- On June 30, 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 6–3 that President Trump’s Executive Order 14160 is unlawful. The Court held that children born in the United States to parents who are unlawfully or temporarily present are U.S. citizens at birth under the 14th Amendment.
- Important: Although the overall decision was 6–3, the constitutional ruling was 5–4. Justice Kavanaugh agreed the Order was unlawful under federal law but did not agree with the majority’s constitutional reasoning.

What This Means for Families:

- Children born in the U.S. to parents who are undocumented or temporarily present are citizens at birth.
- A parent’s immigration status does not, by itself, prevent a child born in the U.S. from being a citizen.
- The Supreme Court rejected the attempt to deny birthright citizenship based on the parents’ immigration status.

What Has Happened Since?

- On August 6, 2026, President Trump issued new orders seeking to restrict birthright citizenship in narrower circumstances, including certain cases involving foreign government employees, people classified as “alien enemies,” and alleged fraudulent or commercial arrangements involving birth in the U.S.
- These new orders do not eliminate birthright citizenship simply because a child’s parents are undocumented or temporarily present. The new restrictions are also being challenged in federal court.

What Families Should Know

- Children born in the United States to parents who are unlawfully or temporarily present remain U.S. citizens at birth under the 14th Amendment.
- Families should continue following updates from trusted legal and immigration organizations as these cases develop.

Birthright Citizenship and Executive Order 14160 (2025)

Background

On January 20, 2025, President Trump signed Executive Order 14160, which aimed to limit birthright citizenship for children born in the United States whose parents were unlawfully present or temporarily in the U.S. under certain visas. The Order asserted that not all children born on U.S. soil are automatically citizens if their parents are not “subject to the jurisdiction” of the United States, referencing the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Order directed federal agencies to deny documentation recognizing U.S. citizenship for these children born after 30 days from the date of the Order and instructed agencies to align their policies accordingly.

Supreme Court Decision: Trump v. CASA (June 27, 2025)

- The Supreme Court (6-3) addressed the procedural issue of nationwide injunctions, which had previously blocked enforcement of the Executive Order everywhere in the U.S.
- The Court ruled that federal judges cannot issue “universal injunctions” affecting the whole country. Injunctions should only apply to the parties before the court.
- The Court delayed the Executive Order from taking effect for 30 days, but did not decide on the constitutionality of ending birthright citizenship.

Implications:

- Federal judges may now only block enforcement of disputed policies for specific plaintiffs, not nationwide.
- This could lead to an increase in class action lawsuits and state-led cases challenging federal immigration policies.
- The ruling leaves open fundamental questions about how constitutional protections, like birthright citizenship, apply across different jurisdictions.

Class Action: CASA v. Trump

- Following the Supreme Court decision, plaintiffs (CASA, ASAP, and undocumented mothers of children born after Feb. 19, 2025) filed a class action lawsuit and requested a Temporary Restraining Order to prevent the Executive Order from going into effect.
- A federal judge subsequently certified a class of all children born in the U.S. after February 19, 2025, granting a preliminary injunction.
- Practical result: Children born in the U.S. continue to be U.S. citizens, regardless of their parents’ immigration status, while the case moves forward.

What Families Should Know

- Nothing changes for the next 30 days—children born in the U.S. remain U.S. citizens.
- Executive Order 14160 cannot currently be enforced nationwide due to ongoing litigation.
- Children born in the U.S. are entitled to citizenship regardless of parental status unless the law changes through formal legislation.