

# Federal Immigration Enforcement & Civil Emergency Response

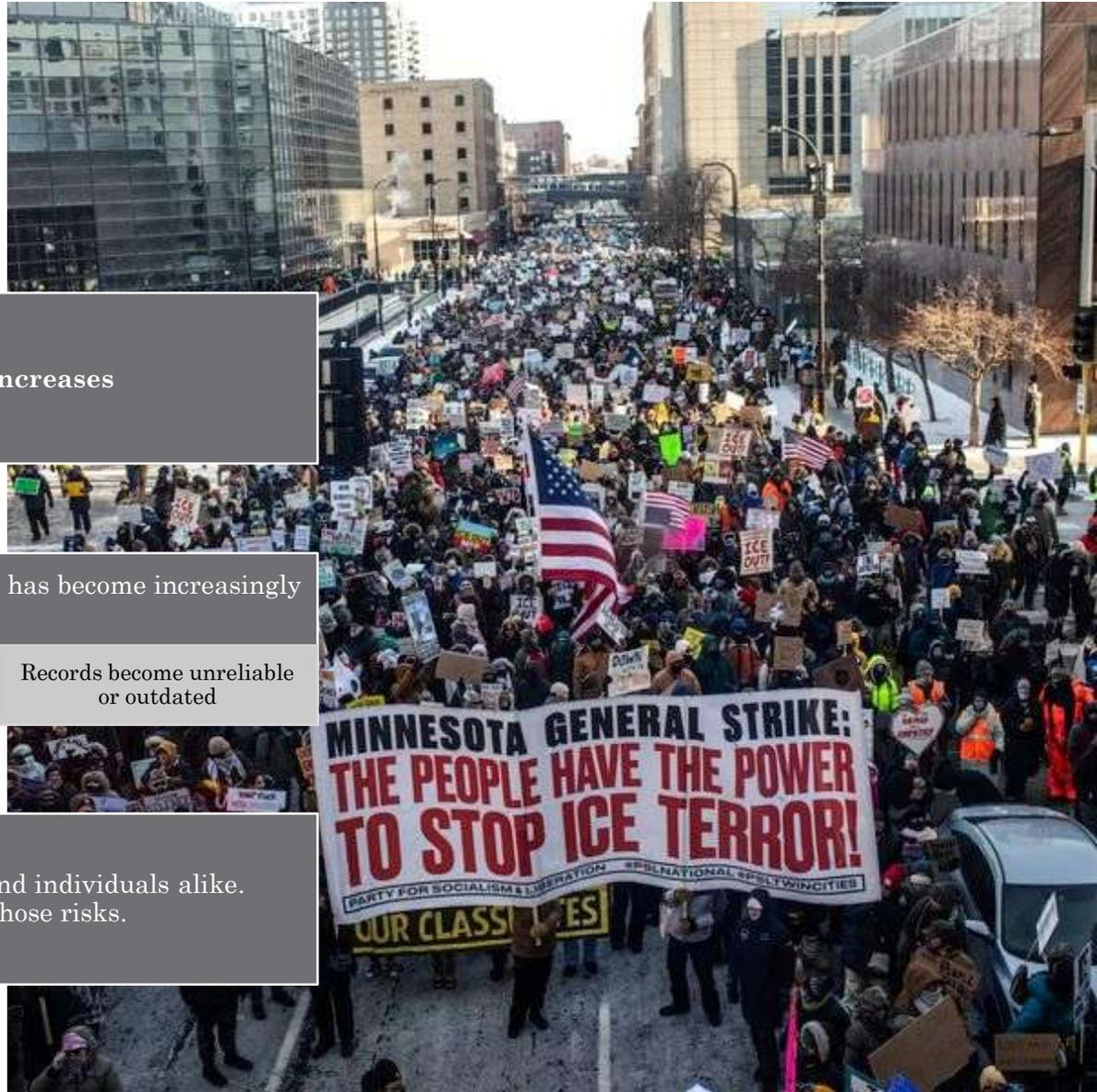
Legal Authority, Facility Use, and Public Process Overview

# Purpose & Situation Overview

**Restoring Order. Enabling Law. Resolving Cases.**

This presentation explains an upcoming federal strategy designed to stabilize immigration enforcement and administration under current conditions in Minneapolis. The goal is to restore the conditions required for existing law to function safely, predictably, and at scale.

# Why Action Is Required



When Systems Fragment, Risk Increases



Immigration law remains in force, but its execution has become increasingly fragmented.

Enforcement is pushed into public-facing, at-large encounters

Case backlogs stretch into years

Records become unreliable or outdated



This increases risk for officers, communities, and individuals alike. Centralized administration reduces those risks.



# Constitutional Framework

**Order Enables Law. Law Enables Resolution.**

The Constitution provides different tools for different failures:

- public order breakdowns,
- administrative overload,
- civil emergency conditions.

These authorities are logically sequential, but in practice they are activated at the same time. Together, they form a lawful, whole-of-government response to a complex problem.

# Restoring Public Order Insurrection Act Authority (10 U.S.C. §§ 251–254)

## Safety Is a Prerequisite for Due Process

Federal law cannot be faithfully executed where conditions are unsafe, unpredictable, or obstructed. The **Insurrection Act** provides authority for federal action when it becomes *impracticable* to enforce federal law through ordinary means.

In the Minneapolis metropolitan area, immigration enforcement is increasingly forced into **at-large, public-facing operations** due to obstruction and the breakdown of routine custodial cooperation. These conditions elevate risk for officers, the public, and individuals

It is impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States through ordinary judicial proceedings

- Purpose of invocation:
  - restore baseline public order
  - prevent interference with lawful federal operations
  - enable safe operation of civilian agencies and courts
  - Activates and authorizes the use of federal military personally to operate domestically
- Scope and limits:
  - does **not** administer immigration law
  - does **not** replace judicial processes
  - exists only to reestablish conditions where civilian law can function

This authority is applied **narrowly and temporarily**, solely to restore the conditions required for due process and lawful administration to proceed.

The National Guard is Federalized and deployed under the **Insurrection Act**, which authorizes the federal government to use Guard forces when public order conditions make it impracticable to execute federal law through ordinary means. To ensure local accountability, the MN National Guard serves key leadership role throughout the region.

Purpose of use:

- restore and maintain public order
- protect federal personnel and facilities
- prevent obstruction or interference with lawful operations

Guard responsibilities include:

- crowd control at and around processing sites
- perimeter and access security
- traffic and transportation management
- force protection for civilian agencies operating on site and in the field

The Guard does **not**:

- conduct immigration interviews
- issue subpoenas or notices
- adjudicate cases or make immigration decisions

The Guard's role exists solely to enable **safe civilian administration** and recedes as conditions stabilize

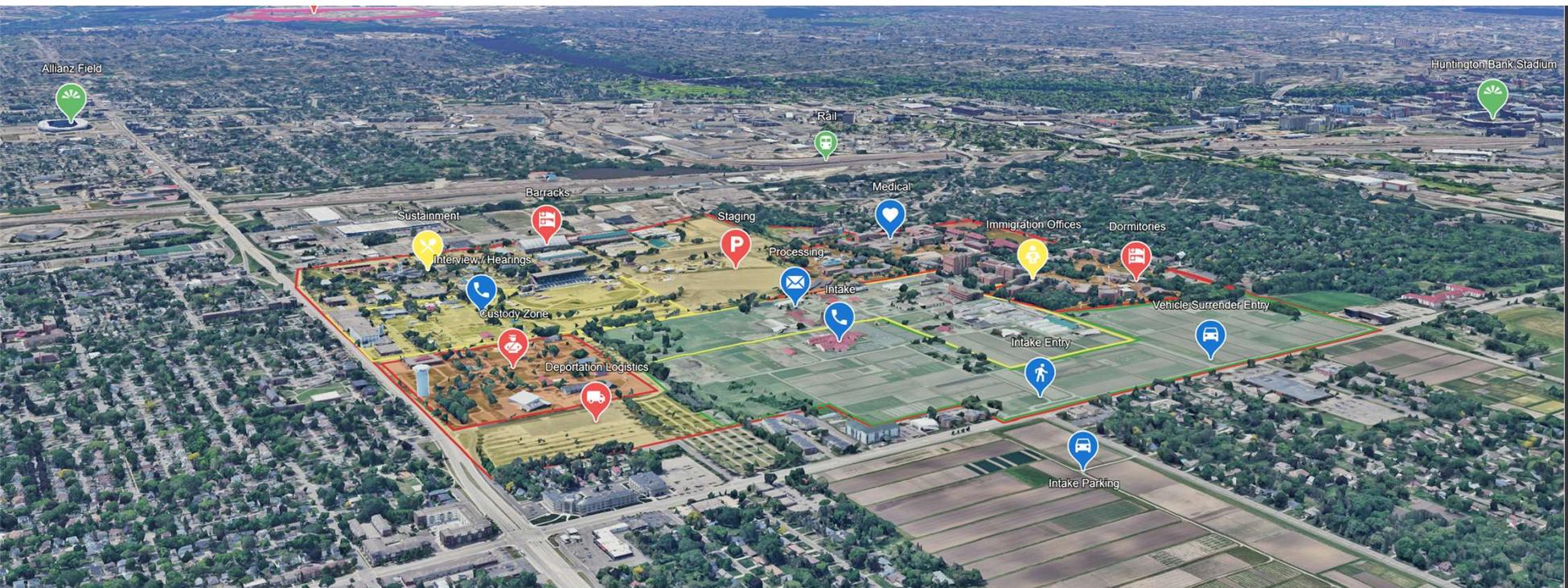
# Role of the Federalized National Guard Insurrection Act Authority (10 U.S.C. §§ 251–254)

# Declaring a National Emergency National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. §§ 1601–1651)

While public order is addressed under Insurrection Act authority, administrative and institutional breakdowns require a separate legal framework. The **National Emergencies Act (NEA)** provides that framework.

A national emergency declaration allows the federal government to coordinate multiple agencies under a single, transparent emergency structure.

- Purpose of declaration:
  - enable whole-of-government coordination
  - align law enforcement, courts, emergency management, and administrative agencies
  - prevent fragmented, agency-by-agency responses
- Operational effects:
  - formal identification of emergency authorities in use
  - centralized planning and logistics
  - synchronized federal action across jurisdictions
- Oversight and limits:
  - all activated authorities must be named and reported
  - ongoing Congressional notification and review
  - emergency status is time-limited and reviewable



# Administrative Immigration Processing Center

A Civil Administrative Campus

Using a single venue minimizes neighborhood disruption and supports predictable administration.

Defined secure space for intake, courtrooms, offices, housing, medical care

Layout reduces congestion, reduces environmental stress, allows for efficient accurate focused work

# Transition to Civilian Leadership

## Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b, 5170c, 5170a)

Once public order is stabilized and interagency coordination is activated, the operation transitions under the **Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act**, which authorizes the federal government to coordinate and utilize facilities necessary to respond to a civil emergency.

Under the Stafford Act, the federal government may **temporarily use, lease, or appropriate public facilities** required to carry out emergency functions, with reimbursement and restoration obligations.

- Authorizes the federal government to:
  - utilize state and local government facilities
  - establish temporary emergency operations centers
  - provide compensation and restore facilities after use
- Applies to:
  - the Minnesota State Fairgrounds
  - University-owned or state-controlled campus facilities

Use is temporary, documented, tied to immediate solutions under declared emergency conditions

### **Why the State Fairgrounds and campus are appropriate**

- Non-residential, large-scale public infrastructure
- Designed for controlled flow, logistics, and crowd management
- Central access within the metropolitan region
- Minimal disruption to residential neighborhoods
- Proven capacity for high-volume, time-limited operations

### **Bottom line:**

The Stafford Act provides lawful authority for **temporary federal use of civilian infrastructure** and **federally administered territory**, ensuring the response is civilian-led, scalable, and reversible once emergency conditions are resolved.

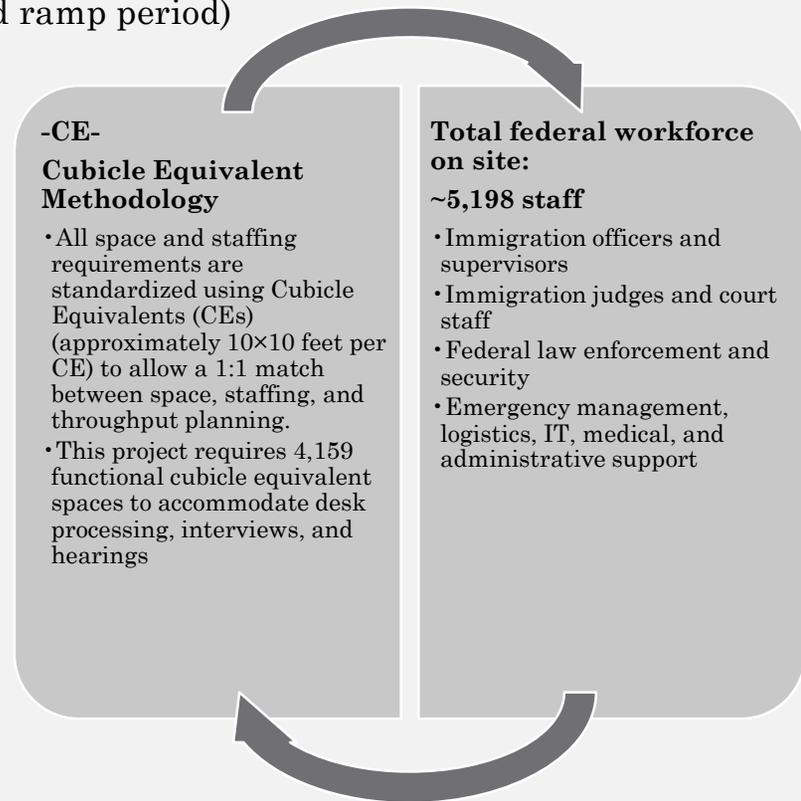
# Due Process at Scale

This platform is engineered to resolve a minimum of 169,300 individual immigration cases within a 120-day operational window, while preserving individualized review and on-site judicial oversight.

**Operational window:** 120 days (includes a 30-day startup and ramp period)

**Steady-state capacity:** ~4,000 cases per day (average)

- **Review model:** Each case receives time with:
  - immigration officers (administrative review)
  - immigration judges (judicial oversight, as required)
- **Expected removals:** up to **120,000 total deportations**
  - **Average:** ~2,000 per day during peak execution phases
- **Case Mix & Complexity**
  - Workload is **tiered by immigration status and complexity**
    - Lower-complexity cases are resolved administratively
    - Higher-complexity cases receive expanded judicial time and resources
  - Staffing and space allocations flex based on real-time case mix





# The Core Operating Model

**Centralized Processing. Predictable Outcomes.**

Dispersed enforcement is replaced with a centralized administrative model.

Instead of multiple unpredictable encounters, individuals are scheduled, processed, and resolved through one primary location.

Speed comes from coordination and co-location, not force.



**Phase 1 — Establishment & System Validation**

# Administrative Subpoenas

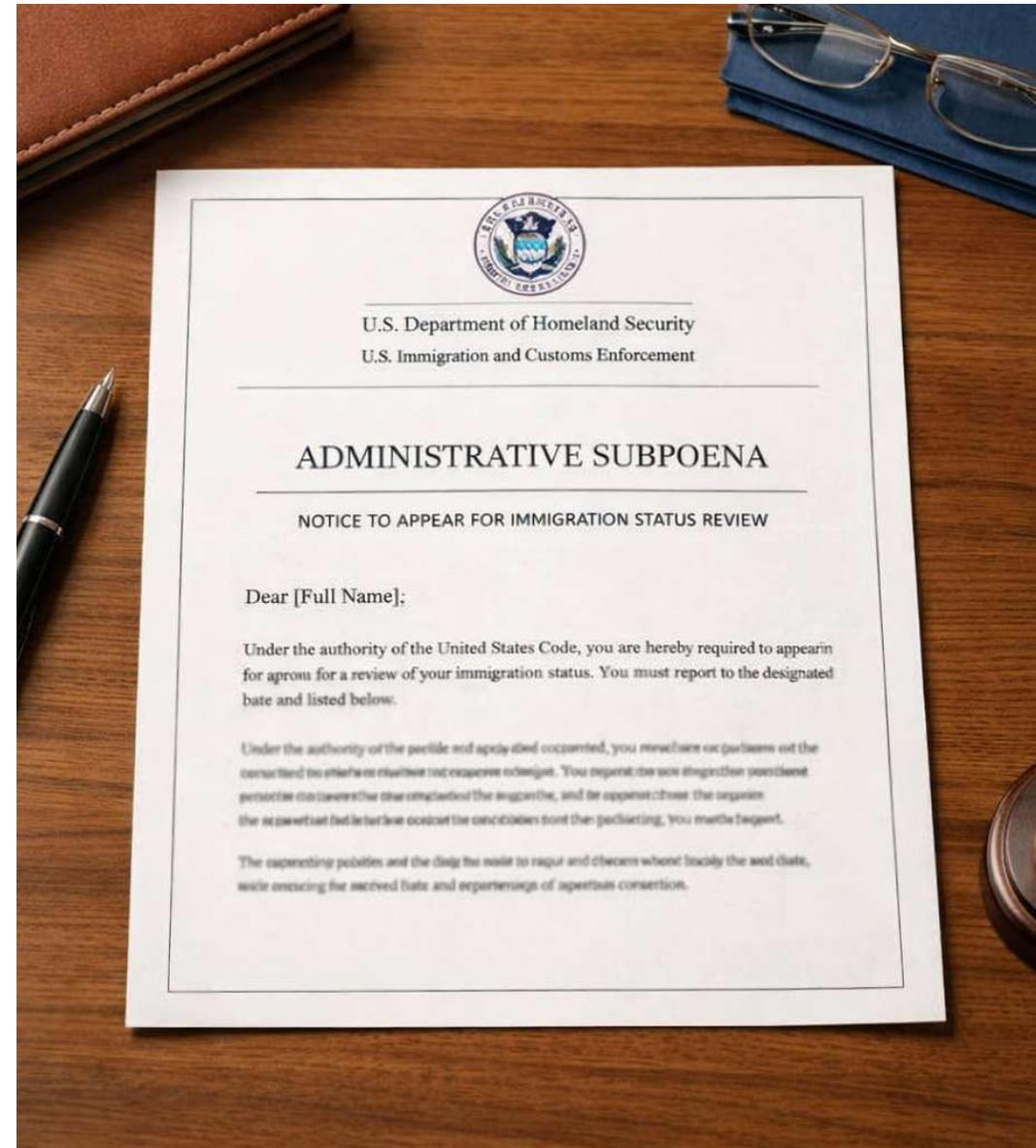
## A Required Check-In, Not a Criminal Charge

Administrative subpoenas require in-person appearance for status review.

They:

- request specific, relevant information,
- do not authorize arrest,
- do not imply criminal guilt.

This is a standard regulatory tool used across federal agencies.



# Information Requested in an Administrative Immigration Subpoena

The administrative subpoena requires an in-person check-in to verify specific, limited information needed to accurately review immigration status and resolve cases efficiently.

## Identity & Contact Information

- Full legal name (as it appears on official documents)
- Date of birth
- Country of citizenship or nationality
- Current residential address
- Current phone number and email address

## Immigration Status & History

- Current immigration status (if any)
- Date and manner of last entry into the United States
- Visa type, parole status, or pending application (if applicable)
- Alien Registration Number (A-Number), if issued
- Copies of immigration documents currently held (passport, visa, I-94, work authorization, notices)

## Household & Dependents

- Names and relationships of individuals living in the same household
- Identification of dependents (spouse, children)
- Whether any dependents are U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents

## Employment & Schooling

- Current employer or school (if applicable)
- Employment authorization status
- Occupation or field of study
- Primary work or school location

## Public Benefits (If Applicable)

- Whether any public benefits are currently received
- Type of benefit (e.g., medical assistance, food assistance)
- Agency administering the benefit
- Whether benefits are received personally or on behalf of a dependent

## Prior Immigration Proceedings

- Prior immigration court appearances (if any)
- Pending cases, appeals, or applications
- Prior removal orders or voluntary departure agreements (if applicable)

## Criminal History

- Any prior **criminal charges, citations, or convictions**, whether resolved or pending
- Any known **civil violations** related to immigration, employment, or benefits

## Verification & Acknowledgment

- Confirmation that information provided is accurate to the best of the individual's knowledge
- Opportunity to correct or update records during the visit
- Explanation of next steps before departure from the facility

## Additional Disclosure

Any **knowledge of fraud, welfare abuse, identity misuse, or corruption**, including:  
Improper receipt of public benefits  
Use of false information or documents  
Participation in, or awareness of, organized fraud schemes  
Coercion or exploitation by third parties (employers, intermediaries, or facilitators)



INTAKE

# Assembly-Line Due Process

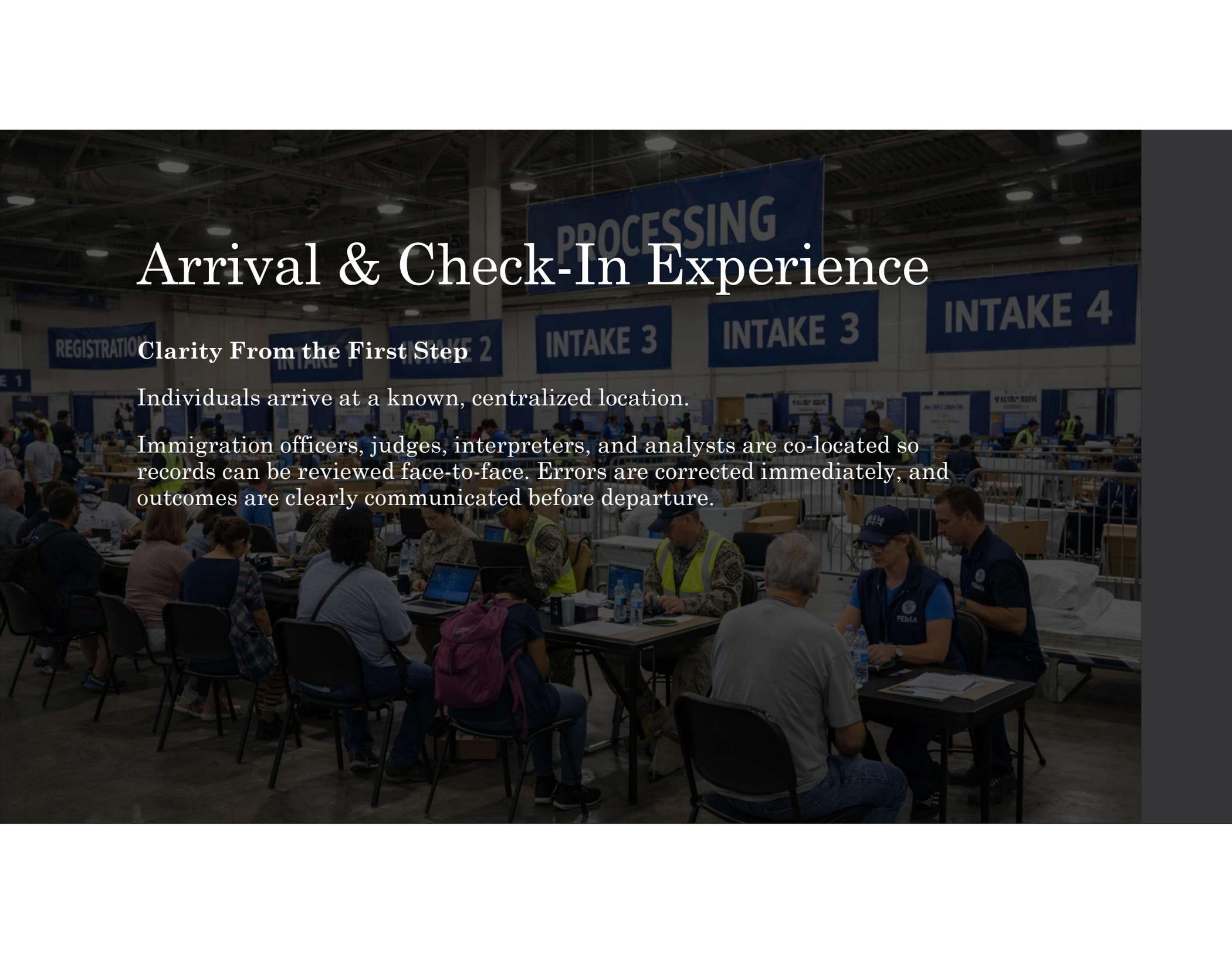
**Same Process. Every Case.**

Each case follows the same structured sequence:

- Intake
- Verification
- Adjudication
- Resolution
- Exit

Functions are separated, staffed by specialists, and run in parallel. This allows thousands of cases to move efficiently while preserving due process.

# Arrival & Check-In Experience

The background image shows a large, well-lit indoor facility, likely a processing center. In the foreground, several people are seated at long tables, some working on laptops. In the background, there are blue banners hanging from the ceiling that read 'REGISTRATION', 'INTAKE 1', 'INTAKE 2', 'INTAKE 3', 'INTAKE 3', and 'INTAKE 4'. A large banner in the distance reads 'PROCESSING'. The overall atmosphere is busy and organized.

## Clarity From the First Step

Individuals arrive at a known, centralized location.

Immigration officers, judges, interpreters, and analysts are co-located so records can be reviewed face-to-face. Errors are corrected immediately, and outcomes are clearly communicated before departure.

# Phase 2: Expanded Administrative Review & Voluntary Compliance

**Bring people in with clarity, not coercion.**

With the system validated, this phase expands administrative reviews while prioritizing voluntary participation and predictable outcomes.

## **Scale Participation**

Expand administrative subpoenas to additional non-LPR categories

Publish clear public guidance on:

- where to report
- what documents to bring
- what outcomes to expect

Offer scheduling flexibility and voluntary compliance incentives

Resolve cases administratively where possible without court involvement

## **Operational Intent**

- Maximize cooperation to reduce enforcement burden
- Correct records across systems at scale
- Lower cost and risk through orderly participation



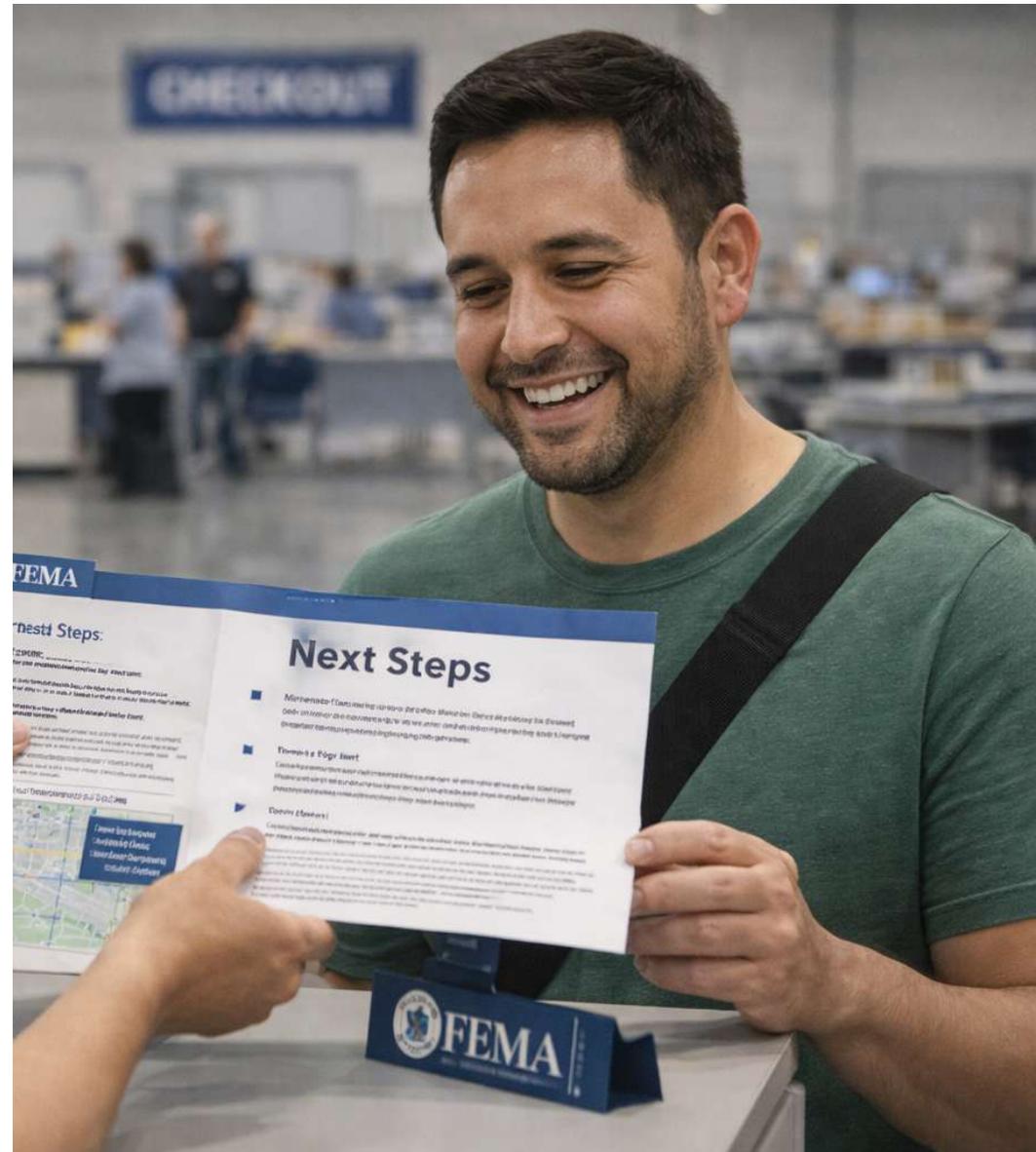
# When Lawful Presence Is Confirmed

## Verified. Documented. Closed.

If lawful status is confirmed:

- no enforcement action occurs,
- records are corrected and updated,
- the case is formally closed on site.

This protects lawful non-citizens from repeat checks and future misidentification.





# When Departure Is Required

## Resolution With Dignity

When removal is legally required, voluntary departure is prioritized whenever available.

- Detention is not the default
- Departures may be scheduled
- Individuals can manage personal and family affairs

Custody is ordered only by a judge when necessary.

# Escalation Framework

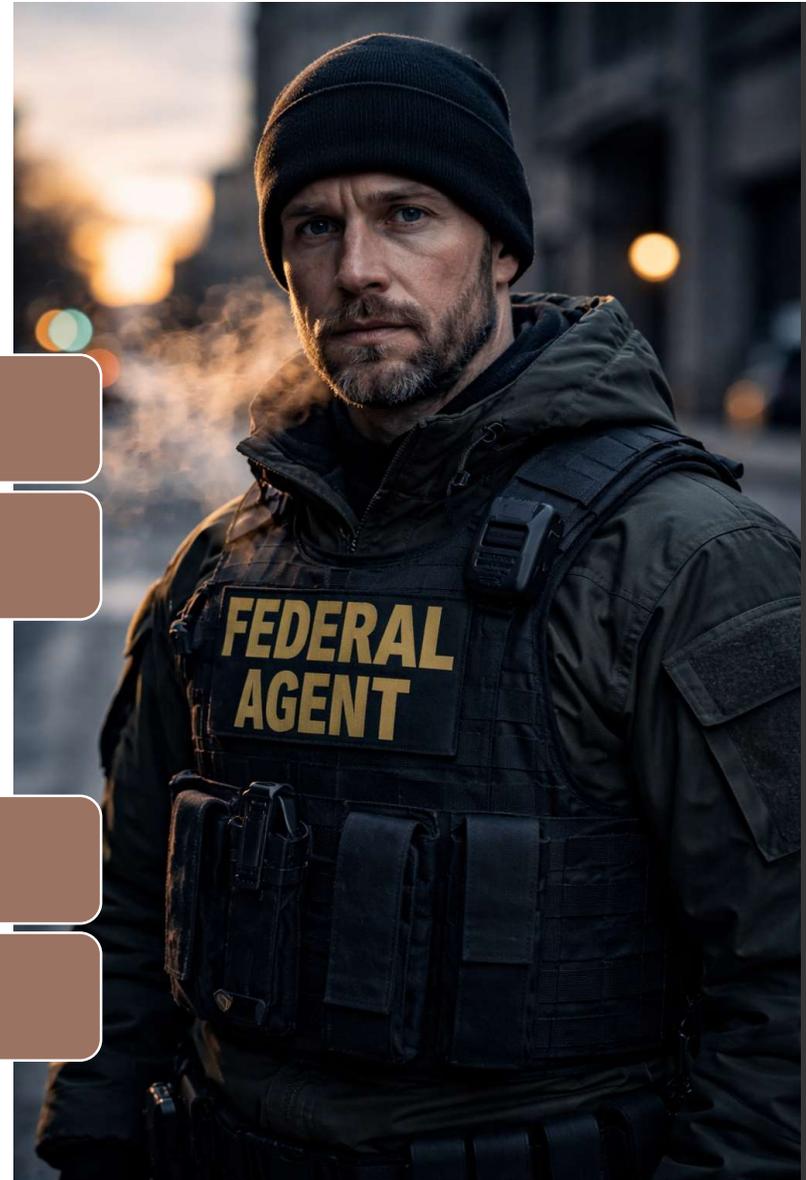
Clear Steps. No Surprises.

Enforcement follows a documented escalation ladder:

- administrative subpoena
- judicial subpoena
- judicial warrant
- enforcement action

Multiple opportunities to comply exist before enforcement occurs.

Enforcement is a consequence, not a starting posture.





## Phase 3: Final Administrative Review & Evidence Consolidation

**Resolve uncertainty before enforcement begins.**

- This phase closes remaining reviews and consolidates evidence necessary for final legal determinations.
  - Complete outstanding administrative interview
  - Verify household composition, employment, and benefit usage
- Identify indicators of:
  - fraud or misuse
  - identity discrepancies
  - public safety concerns
- Categorize cases for:
  - Closure
  - judicial adjudication
  - removal processing

### **Why This Phase Matters**

- Separates good-faith errors from intentional misconduct
- Prevents unnecessary enforcement actions
- Ensures individualized, evidence-based outcomes

# Rights & Oversight

Law Continues. Rights Remain.

Civil courts remain open.

Access to counsel when appropriate is preserved.

First Amendment protected activities are safely distanced from operations.

Congressional and judicial oversight apply throughout the operation.



# Prioritized Criminal Enforcement

## Large-scale financial fraud and organized schemes Including:

- benefits fraud
- identity theft
- document fraud
- and coordinated misuse of public funds

## Welfare abuse and identity misuse

- Targeting networks and facilitators responsible for systemic exploitation rather than isolated good-faith errors.

## Election-related offenses

- Including unlawful registration, voting violations, or coordinated interference, where supported by evidence.

## Employers, facilitators, and intermediaries Entities and individuals who:

- knowingly employed unauthorized labor,
- falsified records,
- or profited from non-compliance with federal law.

## Public officials or actors who obstructed lawful process Where evidence demonstrates:

- obstruction,
  - abuse of office,
  - interference with lawful federal operations, or
  - knowing violation of statutory duties.
- These matters proceed under applicable criminal statutes, independent of immigration adjudication.

# Phase 4: From Voluntary Compliance to Judicial and Law Enforcement

**The administrative window has closed.**

The period for the assumption of peaceful and voluntary compliance has concluded. Individuals who did not participate have done so **knowingly and willingly** after extensive public notice and opportunity.

Field enforcement now proceeds as a **law enforcement function**, not an administrative one.

**Court authority, not discretion.**

All field actions after Phase 4 are conducted **pursuant to judicial authority**, including:

**Judicial warrants for contempt** (at minimum) for failure to comply with lawful subpoenas or court orders

Immigration warrants with judicial backing for evidence preservation in future cases

**Final removal orders issued after due process**

Additional **criminal warrants** where independent violations are identified

No field action occurs without documented judicial process.

# Phase 4 - Operational Shift & Facility Drawdown

## Scale follows volume

As voluntary departures or overall volume decline:

- Operations at the Minnesota State Fairgrounds are **progressively scaled back**
- Administrative processing functions wind down in stages

Focus shifts toward:

- targeted field enforcement
- secure staging and departures via **Fort Snelling Deportation Center**

The site remains available **only as long as needed** to process scheduled, non-custodial departures.

## Continued Site Operations for Ordered Departures

**Non-custodial compliance remains available for eligible individuals.**

- Have received a **final order of removal**, and have been **judicially determined not to be a flight risk**
- Eligible individuals are permitted to **temporarily depart** to:
  - settle personal and family affairs
  - close employment or housing matters
  - arrange travel and logistics

Failure to return converts the case to **custodial enforcement** under existing judicial authority

- Preserves dignity and order where legally appropriate
- Reduces unnecessary detention
- Maintains compliance through clear schedules and documentation



# Temporary by Design

## Built to End

Emergency authorities are time-limited by design.

A demobilization plan exists from the outset:

facilities are restored,

temporary infrastructure removed,

personnel redeployed.

Normal civic use resumes once objectives are met.



# Fort Snelling Deportation Center

A Federally managed logistics and operations center

Federally administered territory 6 miles from primary site used for secure, orderly staging of removal operations after judicial resolution—separate from the civil administrative campus to maintain clear functional boundaries.

Administrative Office Infrastructure for MN National Guard

## Jurisdictional Clarity & Operational Security

Federal land outside municipal governance reduces legal friction, simplifies access control, and supports controlled movement for transportation, medical screening, and final coordination prior to departure.

Expanded military presence to be activated for operational support

# Phase 4: Focused, lawful, and evidence- driven enforcement

## Non-compliant and hostile actors are Individuals who:

- Received lawful notice and subpoenas,
  - Were given multiple opportunities for voluntary compliance, and
  - Knowingly refused to participate or comply
- These cases now proceed under **judicial warrants**, including contempt where applicable.

## Execution of outstanding judicial warrants

Field teams prioritize the service of:

- contempt warrants,
- collection of evidence through judicial backed immigration warrants,
- final removal orders,

## Custodial transfer and staging through Fort Snelling

Fort Snelling serves as the secure federal staging and transfer hub for:

- transport coordination,
- final departure logistics, maintaining clear jurisdictional authority and operational security.

## Re-tasking ICE personnel to field enforcement

As processing volume declines, **Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)** officers are redeployed from administrative roles to:

- warrant execution teams,
- fugitive operations,
- and compliance enforcement units.

## Operational continuity:

Field operations have **never ceased** during this initiative. Now, they become the primary operational focus.

## **End the surge deliberately and visibly.**

This final phase concludes emergency operations and restores facilities and governance to normal use.

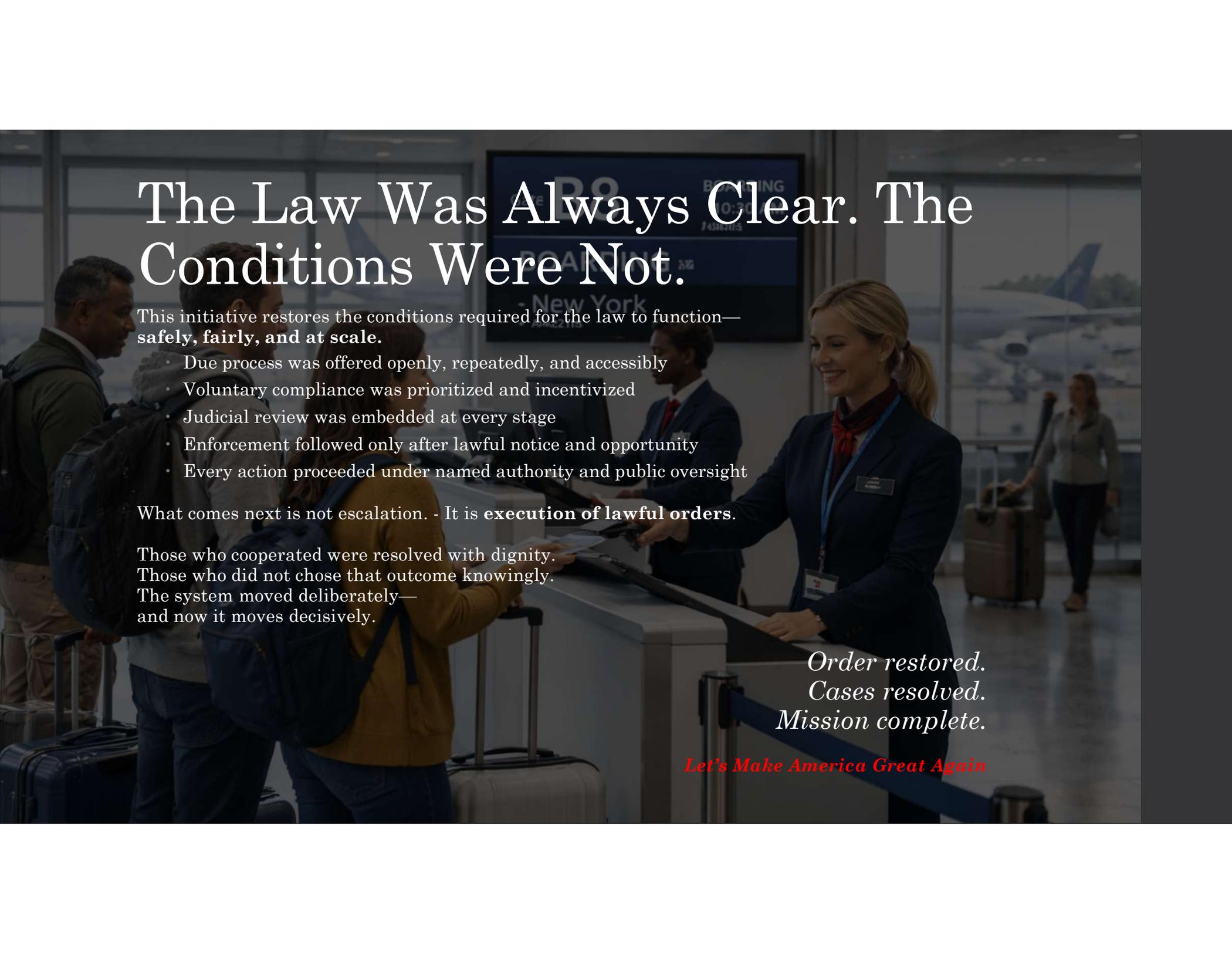
### **Close the Operation**

- FEMA coordinates civilian demobilization
- Temporary infrastructure is removed
- Facilities are cleaned, restored, and returned to state control
- Reimbursement and compensation finalized under Stafford Act authority
- Personnel redeploy and surge authorities expire

### **End State**

- No permanent federal footprint
- Normal civic, academic, and public use resumes
- Records remain; emergency powers do not

# Phase 5: Demobilization, Facility Restoration & Transition



# The Law Was Always Clear. The Conditions Were Not.

This initiative restores the conditions required for the law to function—**safely, fairly, and at scale.**

- Due process was offered openly, repeatedly, and accessibly
- Voluntary compliance was prioritized and incentivized
- Judicial review was embedded at every stage
- Enforcement followed only after lawful notice and opportunity
- Every action proceeded under named authority and public oversight

What comes next is not escalation. - It is **execution of lawful orders.**

Those who cooperated were resolved with dignity.  
Those who did not chose that outcome knowingly.  
The system moved deliberately—  
and now it moves decisively.

*Order restored.  
Cases resolved.  
Mission complete.*

*Let's Make America Great Again*

# Roles and Responsibilities

Including but not limited to...

## Department of Homeland Security / Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

- Lead agency for the initiative under the Immigration and Nationality Act.
- Conducts immigration interviews and records verification
- Issues administrative subpoenas
- Oversees coordination across immigration components

## U.S. Border Patrol (CBP)

- Responsible for current **field actions** and apprehensions when required, operating under judicial authority and coordinated tasking.
- **U.S. Customs and Border Protection** Supports **outbound logistics** for removals, including documentation coordination and transportation handoff.
- Expanded operations at MSP Airport

## United States Marshals Service

- Provides **on-site judicial security** for immigration judges and court functions
- Manages **secure transportation** of individuals subject to court orders
- Ensures courtroom and custody-chain integrity

## Immigration Judges (EOIR)

Operate independently to ensure due process.

- Review cases and issue orders where required
- Determine custody only by judicial finding
- On-site presence reduces backlogs and unnecessary detention

## Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- Serves as the **civilian emergency coordinator** under Stafford Act authority.
- Manages facilities, sheltering, medical support, and logistics
- Coordinates interagency operations and sustainment
- Plans demobilization and restoration
- **Does not** arrest individuals or enforce immigration law

## Federalized Minnesota National Guard

- Crowd control and traffic management
- Site and perimeter security
- Logistics support, cleanup, and restoration
- Ensures facilities are returned to the state in usable condition

## Fort Snelling

- Activated as a **secure federal staging and deportation center** with constrained, facility-based operations.
- **Army Reserve** provides operational support to the Fort Snelling Deportation Center
- **United States Air Force, United States Navy, and United States Marine Corps** maintain offices on site and are **not assigned enforcement roles**; support only within existing facilities and authorities

## Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

- Scaled up and co-located on campus to support **expanded investigation and prosecution of financial fraud**.
- Investigate welfare abuse, identity misuse, organized fraud, and related financial crimes
- Coordinate with DOJ prosecutors as cases are developed

