



Statement in Support of HF 3413
March 2, 2026

HF 3413 restricts local sheriffs and police departments from being deputized to enforce civil immigration law on behalf of the Federal Government. Thus, allowing local law enforcement to focus their resources and needs to enforce state and local laws rather than checking immigration status, issuing detainers, and making civil immigration arrests. Any pre-existing contracts would be terminated following the passage of this bill.

INA 287(g) provides the legal basis for delegating immigration authority to state and local law enforcement agencies. There has been a rapid expansion of 287(g) agreements under the second Trump administration. According to NPR (Feb. 17, 2026), as of February 13, 2026, there are over 1,412 active 287(g) agreements across 40 states and territories and over 1,130 were signed in 2025 alone.

The Maxwell Commons substack, authored by Andrew Thrasher, provides a comprehensive overview of various agreements in different states based on publicly available data. We commend the site to legislators for a visual understanding of the scope of 287(g) agreements.

Thrasher's model shows that there are 8 active agreement models in Minnesota spanning all across the state. Itasca County Sheriff's Office entered into a Task Force Model Agreement; Cass County Sheriff's Office entered into a Task Force Model Agreement; Crow Wing County Sheriff's Office entered into a Warrant Service Officer Agreement; Isle Police Department entered into a Task Force Model Agreement; Mille Lacs County Sheriff's Office entered into a Task Force Model Agreement; Sherburne County Sheriff's Office entered into a Jail Enforcement Model Agreement; Kandiyohi County Sheriff's Office entered into a Warrant Service Officer Agreement; and Freeborn County Sheriff's Office entered into a Warrant Service Officer Agreement. However, Sherburne, Kandiyohi and Freeborn counties have had long-standing contracts to hold detainees for federal authorities.

Thrasher points out that data provided by the government lacks transparency, including when agreements have been signed and when they have been terminated. According to information the North Star Alliance has gathered over the years, there were no 287g agreements in Minnesota as recently as 2023, but there were some agreements in 2019.

The incessant expansion of these agreements is one of the primary mechanisms through which the current administration is conducting immigration enforcement. These agreements in



turn cause ICE and other immigration enforcement authorities to confront immigrants in various communities where ICE overreach was otherwise limited. This is best evidenced by the ACLU's report "*Deputized for Disaster*" (Mar. 2026), which finds that the eventual consequence of 287(g) agreements is that ICE enforcement is morphed into everyday policing. This manifests in the form of dragnet operations by local police demanding residents to "show me your papers" during traffic stops which erode public trust and safety as well as erode constitutional rights. Thus, representing a broad pattern of unlawful conducts and constitutional violations under the pretence of immigration enforcement by ICE, CBP, and all the partner agencies that assist in immigration enforcement.

State and local governments bear the costs associated with 287(g) agreements. For example, in its 2017 report *The Negative Consequences of Entangling Local Policing and Immigration Enforcement* (Mar. 21, 2017), The Center for American Progress (CAP) detailed how the Houston Sheriff's Office spent \$675,000 on salary-related expenses for its 287g agreement. In 2017, the Sheriff decided that money was better spent on other law enforcement purposes and cancelled the agreement.

Racial profiling has been associated with 287(g) agreements. The CAP report mentioned above details the case of the 287(g) agreement with the Maricopa County, Arizona, Sheriff's Office. In that case, the discriminatory practices of Sheriff Arpaio's Office were so bad they led to DHS cancelling the agreement. Now, however, the concern is that the discriminatory practices by ICE and CBP we have seen under Operation Metro Surge will rub off on our Minnesota law enforcement agencies. We urge lawmakers to support HF 3413.

North Star Alliance Leadership Team:

- Comunidades Organizando el Poder y la Acción Latina (COPAL)
- Episcopal Church of Minnesota
- Communities Advancing Prosperity for Immigrant (CAPI USA)
- Jewish Community Action (JCA)
- Asylum Coalition for Transition - Twin Cities (ACT-TC)
- Fe y Justicia
- American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU-MN)
- Minnesota Unitarian Universalist Social Justice Alliance (MUUSJA)
- Coalition of Asian American Leaders (CAAL)
- Interfaith Coalition on Immigration (ICOM)