Administering a Special Needs Trust When Immigration Enforcement Issues Arise

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SPECIAL NEEDS PLANNING AND SPECIAL NEEDS TRUSTS

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1. Living through Operation Metro Surge

From December 1, 2025, through February 12, 2026, Minnesota was the target of "Operation Metro Surge," a deployment of 2,000 Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officers. Before the deployment, the White House announced plans to deport members of certain immigrant populations or revoke their temporary protected status, including Venezuelans, Haitians, and Somalis. The rhetoric was inflammatory: Haitian immigrants were accused of eating pets, and Somali Americans were called "garbage." The White House also accused Governor Tim Walz and Minneapolis Mayor Jacob Frey of obstructing federal immigration law and cited Minnesota fraud scandals already under state prosecution.

Minnesota is widely regarded as a "purple" state. The Twin Cities metro area generally votes Democratic, while greater Minnesota typically favors conservative candidates and causes. The 2020 murder of George Floyd in Minneapolis—and the protests and unrest that followed—also shaped the context in which the deployment occurred.

Minnesotans were divided over Operation Metro Surge, and few knew what to expect or how to prepare. Many speculated that Minnesota was targeted because of President Trump's animosity toward Governor Walz and in the hope that a violent response would justify an even larger federal or military presence.

Minnesotans across regions, races, and political affiliations continue to live with the visible effects and trauma of those two and a half months. More than 1,700 children disappeared from Minnesota public schools. Renee Good was shot and killed on January 7. On January 20, Liam Conejo Ramos and his father were arrested and taken to a Texas detention center. Three days later, an estimated 15,000 Minnesotans marched in downtown Minneapolis to protest ICE enforcement. The next day, on January 24, Alex Pretti was shot and killed by ICE agents. Citizens and noncitizens alike were approached, detained, assaulted, arrested, and even deported. ICE agents circled schools or parked nearby, prompting hundreds of parents to serve as observers at

campuses, bus stops, and walking routes. Protesters and constitutional observers were assaulted with fists, boots, pepper spray and tear gas. Minneapolis is estimated to have suffered more than $700 million in economic losses and operational expenses linked to the operation from December 2025 through April 2026. It remains difficult to comprehend how much happened so quickly.

I have lived in Minneapolis since 2014. My home is less than a seven-minute drive from where Renee Good was killed by an ICE agent, and five blocks from the site where George Floyd was murdered by Minneapolis police officer Derek Chauvin. My children attend school with many children of color, including Hispanic children who may be the first natural-born citizens in their families.

Although I am a white, middle-class U.S. citizen with an advanced degree, Operation Metro Surge was taking place in my front yard and affecting my employees, clients, neighbors, and especially my children. I personally witnessed U.S. government agents violating the civil rights of my neighbors, and fretted about what I and my family could do to help. That proximity necessarily shapes my perspective. I am not ashamed to say that the work to put this presentation together triggered the same feelings I had during Operation Metro Surge, and was very difficult for me. It does not change the special-needs analysis, but readers deserve to know my potential sources of bias. I will not apologize for them.

The emotional impact of Operation Metro Surge is also extremely relevant to professionals who may serve or live in impacted communities. If you are in a special needs practice or trust or adjacent service, you know that we often deal with emotionally difficult and even traumatic scenarios when serving our clients. Many of us have developed mechanisms to deal with or compartmentalize these emotions. From experience I can tell you that those same mechanisms do not automatically extend to the type of violence and extreme tactics seen in Minneapolis and other communities during immigration enforcement surges.

2. Disclaimer: I Am NOT an Immigration Attorney

I do not represent clients in immigration matters and claim no expertise regarding the legality of Operation Metro Surge or ongoing enforcement actions, beyond my general ability to read and interpret the law. I am grateful to Minnesota attorney Scott Andrew Fulks of Missio Law, P.A., for patiently answering my many questions about immigration issues affecting disabled beneficiaries. When it comes to the best interests of a disabled beneficiary, the stakes in immigration law could not be higher. **When immigration law is implicated, consult a qualified specialist before taking action on a beneficiary's behalf.**

3. Immigration Rules Affecting Means-Tested Benefits

USCIS is funded by immigrant filing fees. Applicants often pay thousands of dollars in government fees, which continue to rise. Legal fees commonly range from $5,000 to $15,000.

There is no right to an attorney in immigration proceedings, even for minors or people with cognitive impairments. In fact, the system allows USCIS itself to "represent" the interests of a minor or incapacitated person, even while that person is in DHS custody.

3.1 Immigration Status Categories

U.S. citizens. Naturalized citizens are foreign-born people who complete the legal naturalization process.

Lawful permanent residents (LPRs or "green card" holders). Foreign nationals authorized to live and work permanently in the United States.

Conditional permanent residents. People issued a two-year green card, often through a recent marriage, who must timely petition to remove the conditions.

Nonimmigrants. Temporary visa holders, including visitors, students, and temporary workers such as H-1B workers.

Refugees. People admitted through the refugee process who meet the statutory definition below.

Statutory definition—8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(42):

The term "refugee" means (A) any person who is outside any country of such person's nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, is outside any country in which such person last habitually resided, and who is unable or unwilling to return to, and is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of, that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, or (B) in such special circumstances as the President after appropriate consultation (as defined in section 1157(e) of this title) may specify, any person who is within the country of such person's nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, within the country in which such person is habitually residing, and who is persecuted or who has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. The term "refugee" does not include any person who ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. For purposes of determinations under this chapter, a person who has been forced to abort a pregnancy or to undergo involuntary sterilization, or who has been persecuted for failure or refusal to undergo such a procedure or for other resistance to a coercive population control program, shall be deemed to have been persecuted on account of political opinion, and a person who has a well founded fear that he or she will be forced to undergo such a procedure or subject to persecution for such failure, refusal, or resistance shall be deemed to have a well founded fear of persecution on account of political opinion.

Asylees. Asylees meet the refugee definition but request protection while physically present in, or arriving at, the United States.

Undocumented immigrants. This category includes people who enter without inspection or permission and do not later obtain lawful status, as well as people who overstay an authorized period of admission. Entry without inspection may be criminal; overstaying is generally a civil violation.

Adjustment of status is the process of becoming a lawful permanent resident. Depending on the basis for the application and country of origin, the wait may average five to fifteen years.

Naturalization is the process by which a lawful permanent resident becomes a U.S. citizen. Applicants generally must be at least 18, have held LPR status for five years, demonstrate continuous residence and good moral character, and satisfy English and civics requirements unless an exception applies.

3.2 Immigration and Disability

Having a disability does not automatically disqualify someone from admissibility to the United States or obtaining legal permanent resident status. If the individual would otherwise qualify for a family-based, employment based, or nonimmigrant visa pathway, they may be admissible. If a physical, developmental or mental impairment prevents an applicant from meeting certain requirements such as the English or civics test, they can request an exception by submitting supporting documentation from a licensed physician or clinical psychologist.

4. The Public Charge Rule

The "public charge" rule is a ground of inadmissibility for visas and immigrant status, including adjustment-of-status applications through USCIS and consular processing abroad. A USCIS or consular officer decides whether an applicant is "likely at any time to become a public charge." Although the law does not define the term, it has historically referred to someone expected to be incapable of self-support, or to rely on public benefits long term.

The rule generally does not apply to refugees, asylees, Violence Against Women Act petitioners, or holders of humanitarian visas such as T or U visas. It typically applies to applicants for lawful permanent residence (green card), Diversity Visas, and Temporary Protected Status.

The officer evaluates the totality of the circumstances using five factors:

1. Age
2. Health
3. Family Status (how many in the applicant's household?)
4. Financial Status
5. Education/Job skills

The officer must predict whether the applicant can support **themselves and their dependents** based on present and past circumstances. For adjustment of status applications filed prior to September 18, 2026, the review may include current or prior receipt of SSI, TANF, state, tribal, or local cash assistance, and Medicaid-funded long-term institutional care.

For applications filed before **September 18, 2026**, and partially based on Biden administration guidance issued in 2022, the following generally were not considered:

- Emergency Medicaid
- Most Medicaid except for long-term institutionalization paid for by Medicaid
- Section 8 and other housing assistance
- Pell grants or student loans
- Unemployment benefits
- SNAP and CHIP benefits

- School lunches
- WIC
- Benefits used by your **US citizen children** or other family members

5. New Public Charge Rule Guidance

USCIS issued new public-charge guidance effective September 18, 2026. The Final Rule describes the 2022 rule as a "straitjacket" on DHS officers and states a goal of reducing the number of immigrants entering or remaining in the United States who are likely to receive public benefits. 91 Fed. Reg. 45,459.

The guidance expands the benefits officers may consider. For applications filed after September 18, 2026, officers may consider **any** means-tested public benefit, including SNAP, housing assistance, most Medicaid, and even college financial aid.

Responding to concerns that the rule could deter families from seeking maternal and child health care, DHS stated:

> ***In addition, DHS has clarified in this final rule that it will not attribute U.S. citizen children's receipt of public benefits to their parents who are subject to the public charge inadmissibility ground, however, DHS may consider the parents' legal obligation to support the children in the totality of the circumstances.*** *As stated elsewhere in this final rule, USCIS will issue subregulatory guidance to assist its officers adjudicating adjustment of status applications in exercising their discretion, including ascertaining relevance of receipt of public benefits depending on the interplay of various factors that are in their discretion to consider. DHS believes that these explanations and clarifications will help mitigate some of the impacts of this rule and believes that any such impacts are justified.* (Id. at 45443.)

This new guidance is barely a month old, and immigration attorneys do not yet know how it will be enforced, except that the new regulations declare DHS' intent to remove barriers to enforce the public charge rule in making inadmissibility determinations.

5.1 Practical Implications

1. USCIS can *consider* any and all means-tested public benefits when making a public charge determination of inadmissibility.
2. USCIS can *consider* means-tested benefits received by a U.S. Citizen child where the noncitizen applicant has a legal obligation to support that child.
    a. USCIS must look at the applicant, and should not determine the applicant inadmissible based simply on the receipt of Medicaid by family members. It matters if the eligibility for Medicaid is based on the assets and medical needs of the child, rather than the income of the parent.
3. We do not have enough information to know whether a parent being paid by the Medicaid program to provide direct care to their disabled child could cause concern for their admissibility under the public charge rule. Attorney Fulks suggests that there is a

meaningful distinction between a parent depending on the child's public benefits for their support and a parent being paid for providing an authorized and necessary caregiving service, but we do not know how aggressively USCIS will apply its authority to consider benefits received by a child of an applicant.

6. Medical Conditions and Inadmissibility

An applicant may be inadmissible based on certain health conditions and public health concerns. See 8 U.S.C. §1182, 42 CFR 34.2, 8 CFR 232

Class A medical conditions make a person inadmissible and ineligible for a visa or adjustment of status. They include:

- Communicable disease of public health significance per HHS regulation;
- A failure to present documentation of having received vaccines against vaccine-preventable diseases;
- Present or past physical or mental disorder with associated harmful behavior or harmful behavior that is likely to recur; and
- Drug abuse or addiction.

Class B conditions are serious or permanent physical or mental conditions, diseases, or disabilities. They do not make an applicant inadmissible, but may be significant enough to:

- Interfere with the applicant's ability to care for himself or herself, attend school, or to work; or
- Require extensive medical treatment or institutionalization in the future.

From 2020 through 2025, 3.7 million people applied for lawful permanent residence. On average, **0.0958% per year were denied under the public-charge rule.**

7. Immigrant Eligibility for Benefits

The following table summarizes information from the National Immigration Law Center.

Immigration status	Medicaid	SNAP	WIC	School meals	SSI
Lawful Permanent Resident (Green card holder)	5-year wait	5-year wait*	Yes	Yes	Sometimes*
Refugee	Varies by State	No (OBBBA)	Yes	Yes	Yes, but only during first 7 years of refugee status
Asylee	Varies by State	No (OBBBA)	Yes	Yes	Yes, but only during first 7 years of asylee status

“Undocumented”	Emergency only (includes labor & delivery)	No	Yes if pregnant or postpartum	Yes	No, with limited exceptions for victims of trafficking, and other small populations.

*Lawful permanent residents may avoid the five-year Medicaid and SNAP wait if they are under 18; have 40 qualifying work quarters; meet SSI blindness or disability standards; or are qualifying military members, veterans, spouses, or dependents.
Immigrants with legal status may qualify for SSI if they are:

1. Lawful permanent residents with 40 qualifying work quarters, after a five-year wait;
2. Granted asylum, refugee status, or withholding of deportation or removal, during the first seven years after status is granted; or
3. Qualifying veterans, active-duty service members, spouses, or dependents.

8. Legal Status May Not Protect You

An October 2026 ProPublica report was able to document the wrongful detention, arrest or deportation of 506 U.S. citizens during the prior year. Roughly 70 of those were teens and children.

On January 13, 2026, ICE violently detained U.S. citizen Aliya Rahman, broke her car windows and hauled her by her arms out of her car on her way to a medical appointment. Rahman is autistic and receives treatment for a brain injury. While in custody at the Whipple Building in Minneapolis, Ms. Rahman requested accommodations for her disabilities including a wheelchair and medical attention. She was laughed at and ridiculed instead of being given any assistance. She reported that she “blacked out” in her cell, only to wake up in the hospital where she was being treated for assault.

On January 20, 2026, Customs and Border Patrol agents tackled two employees at a Target store in Richfield, Minnesota, and despite the employees and the store’s manager shouting that they were citizens and that the manager had their paperwork, they detained them both. One was dropped off in a nearby Walmart parking lot, and the other was taken to a detention center before being released.

In Minnesota, ICE agents tackled and shackled U.S.-citizen teenagers and young adults, most of Somali or Latin American descent; some were Indigenous members of the Lakota or Ojibwe peoples.

9. Children and Disabled People Are Not Exempt

More than 8,500 children have been detained since the beginning of President Trump’s second term. In the past year, child arrests more than doubled. Longer detentions occur at the Dilley Family Detention Center in Texas; shorter detentions may occur in hotel rooms supervised by ICE agents, without proper food or privacy. The Brookings Institution estimates that more than 145,000

U.S.-citizen children have experienced a parent's detention, including more than 22,000 whose entire resident parental household was detained.

On October 28, 2025, ICE detained Maher Tarabishi during a routine check-in in Texas. DHS alleged that he was a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization and subject to a prior removal order; Tarabishi and his lawyers denied both claims. He had lived in the United States for decades and was the primary caregiver for his 30-year-old son, Wael, who had Pompe disease. Without his father's care and advocacy, Wael rapidly declined and died on January 23, 2026. Tarabishi was not permitted to visit him in the hospital or attend his funeral.

On January 20, 2026, five-year-old Liam Conejo Ramos and his father, Adrian, were detained while walking home from school. Liam's blue bunny hat and Spider-Man backpack became symbols of the apparently indiscriminate enforcement during Operation Metro Surge. His family had lawfully sought asylum from Ecuador in 2024. After visiting Liam at the Dilley detention center, Congressman Joaquin Castro reported that Liam was depressed, barely eating, and sleeping excessively. On January 31, U.S. District Judge Fred Biery ordered Liam and his father released. Liam and his family are now in Minnesota pursuing legal proceedings after appealing a separate deportation order. His parents report continuing anxiety and fear of leaving home or seeing law enforcement.

On March 3, five-year-old Gael, who has nonverbal autism, was detained with his parents during a routine immigration check-in. The family was pursuing asylum, had no criminal record, and spent three weeks at Dilley. Gael's ABA therapy was interrupted, and his condition deteriorated: he struggled to eat, developed severe constipation, and engaged in self-harming behavior before intervention.

10. Practical Takeaways

You cannot properly plan or administer a trust for a beneficiary without understanding their personal circumstances, benefits and needs. As part of your intake process you should understand the immigration status of both the beneficiary and their primary support persons(s). If administering a trust as anticipated will result in the deportation of the beneficiary's primary caregiver, have you truly acted in their best interests?

As with other types of emergencies, it is essential to plan in advance for a vulnerable beneficiary. What resources exist in the beneficiary's family system or community that could assist in the event that their primary caregiver dies, is incapacitated, detained or deported?

The immigration system, like special needs law, is complex and a layered patchwork of decades of legislation and regulations – these materials cover only a very high level snippet of the existing rules and regulations. Do not dabble.

Beneficiaries who properly receive Social Security and Medicaid based on disability or indigence ordinarily will have the legal right to be present in this country. However, as recent enforcement actions across the country and recent guideline updates have shown, the law permits broad discretion to the executive branch in carrying out immigration law.

10.1 The Sole Benefit Rule

The **Sole Benefit Rule**, POMS SI 01120.201, generally bars special needs trust distributions that benefit a third party rather than the beneficiary. 42 U.S.C. § 1396p(d)(4)(A) requires that the trust be established "solely for the benefit of" the trust beneficiary. However, the POMS contains examples of distributions from a self-settled special needs trust to third parties that do not violate the sole benefit rule, so long as the distribution primarily benefits the beneficiary.

> *The key to evaluating this provision is that, when the trust makes a payment to a third party for goods or services, the goods or services must be for the primary benefit of the trust beneficiary. You should not read this so strictly as to prevent any collateral benefit to anyone else. For example, if the trust buys a house for the beneficiary to live in, that does not mean that no one else can live there, or if the trust purchases a television, that no one else can watch it. On the other hand, it would violate the sole benefit rule if the trust purchased a car for the beneficiary's grandchild to take the beneficiary to their doctor's appointments twice a month, but the grandchild was also driving it to work every day. POMS SI 01120.201F.3.a*

1. **Question 1.** Can the trust pay legal fees for the primary support person?

The SSA acknowledges that others may receive an incidental or ancillary benefit from a purchase primarily intended to meet the needs of a beneficiary. So where does that leave us when a primary support person or caregiver is at risk of detention or deportation due to immigration issues?

On the one hand, the beneficiary's need for support and care from a parent or other primary support is compelling and allows for other types of third party benefits. For example, just because a trust buys a house doesn't mean no one else can live in it, and just because the trust purchases a TV doesn't mean no one else can watch it. The difference here is that you are not hiring an attorney to represent the beneficiary in a matter that will have some spillover benefits to the support person. You would be hiring an attorney to represent the interests of the support person, with spillover benefits to your beneficiary. In this regulatory environment, in particular, it is extremely unlikely that this administration's Social Security Administration would approve this type of distribution.

2. **Question 2.** If a caregiver is detained or wrongfully deported, can the trust pay to return the caregiver to the beneficiary?

This sounds a lot like the POMS language at SI 01120201 F.3.c. If the support person's presence with the beneficiary is necessary to "ensure the safety or medical well-being of the beneficiary", then perhaps travel to allow the person to oversee the beneficiary's living arrangements or other supported living arrangements might be permissible. On the other hand, if another outcome of the travel is to get the caregiver back to their own home, what result in the SSA's analysis?

3. **Question 3.** Can the trust pay for repairs or cameras after immigration-enforcement activity damages the home or creates a safety risk?

One of the lessons learned from Operation Metro Surge is that DHS quickly learned that they do not want to be recorded by observers. The recordings posted online by bystanders turned the tide and resulted in public opinion turning solidly against DHS' tactics. Indeed, shortly after Greg Bovino was removed from his post and replaced by Tom Boman, DHS activity moved primarily to suburbs of Minneapolis and St. Paul where there were far fewer constitutional observers and thus far less recording. Agents were told to avoid interactions with observers and to adhere to a Therefore one of my recommendations, especially for people who are not able to speak or advocate for themselves with law enforcement, is to place cameras so that the actions of law enforcement can be recorded. There is nothing illegal about this, and it is protected under the Beneficiary or their support person's First Amendment rights. Using a camera that is not easily blocked and uploads directly to the cloud may protect your beneficiary from police brutality or false charges of assault or other claims. In my view, it is much easier to argue that this purchase was made for the primary benefit of the beneficiary, with possible incidental benefit to any other people in the home or vehicle.

10.2 Plan Ahead

1. Request copies for your file of any immigration documentation such as visas, green cards, or naturalization documentation.
2. Keep a copy of your beneficiary's passport on file. If they do not have one, consider helping the family to apply for one.
3. If your beneficiary or their primary support person is in adjustment of status or naturalization proceedings, consider requesting an advice letter from the person's immigration attorney on the expected impact on the person's application of receipt of means tested benefits by the beneficiary, especially if the beneficiary is a minor child of the applicant.
4. Pay for a care needs assessment of the beneficiary, and provide the primary support person(s) with a template to create a letter of intent.
5. Ask the primary support person who they would trust to care for their loved one if they were suddenly unavailable whether due to accident, illness, or detention/deportation. If they can name someone, get that person's contact information and keep it on file.
6. If it is clearly in your beneficiary's best interests to keep certain family members available to them for care and advocacy, consider whether paying the family member from the trust for their services may make it easier for them to attain green card or naturalization status.
7. Consider referring the family to an attorney specializing in estate planning, family law or immigration law to get appropriate powers of attorney and other planning in place in case of emergency. Offer materials in multiple languages even when a caregiver speaks English.
8. Keep contact information on file for the beneficiary's church and school communities, in case the family is in need of additional help at some point in the future.
9. Try to understand the family's financial position relative to the noncitizen family member(s) – are they the/a primary breadwinner? If they were detained or deported, what would the family need immediately?
10. Provide culturally competent guidance on succession planning for parents of children with disabilities, including immigration contingencies. Regardless of status, parents may use

wills, trusts, powers of attorney, health care directives, delegations of parental authority, and similar planning tools. Provide helpful forms to caregivers and decisionmakers before they are needed.

a. Power of Attorney
b. Delegation of Parental Authority (delegation typically limited to 1 year)
c. Delegation of Guardian's authority (delegation typically limited to 1 year)

11. Protecting Civil Rights – What can you do to help?

11.1 Know Your Rights

EVERYONE has the right to remain silent. You can lawfully refuse to speak with an I.C.E agent and not answer any questions—especially about your birthplace, immigration status, or how you entered the U.S.

EVERYONE has the right to speak to an attorney and to not sign anything before doing so. Remember to not show any foreign or false documents.

EVERYONE has the right to refuse a search of their person and belongings without a judicial warrant.

EVERYONE has the right to make a phone call if taken into custody.

EVERYONE has the right to record I.C.E. and police in public, as long as they don't interfere with an arrest. Allies, such as U.S. citizens, can help by writing down names, badge numbers, and witness contacts.

11.2 Prepare to Defend Those Rights

1. Get to know your neighbors, and make sure you have contact information for them.

2. Connect with your city or community through social media groups or community organizing groups – churches, schools, community sports.

3. Educate yourself on basic characteristics of the immigrant and minority populations in your community – visit businesses they own and try their food! It's much easier to convince the population that a whole group of people is "garbage" or evil when we have no contact with one another.

4. Attend Constitutional Observer trainings. Contrary to some of the press on what being an "observer" means, it is not the same as protesting. In fact, observer training instructs you to obey law enforcement orders, to avoid participating in any protest or impeding any law enforcement action, and to simply observe and report what you see. Cell phone recordings taken by Constitutional Observers turned the tide for Minneapolis by taking the rest of the country from skepticism and disbelief to outrage and solidarity. They are also being used in court to hold DHS accountable for its enforcement activities and provide evidence in defense of people falsely accused of impeding investigations or assaulting law enforcement officers.

5. Follow pot luck rules when thinking about how you can help. What is something small that you can do without exhausting yourself? Extending the metaphor, will you bring the hot dish or the O'Henry bars? Will you shovel the driveway or watch the baby while the new mom takes a shower?

12. Resources

Marshall Project: Children in ICE Detention Dashboard

Marshall Project: ICE Arrests of Immigrant Children

Marshall Project: Children and Families Detained in Hotels

Brookings Institution: What We Know About the Children of Detained Immigrants

CBS News: Liam Conejo Ramos's Continuing Fear After ICE Detention

National Immigrant Law Center: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs (Table)

Public Charge Ground of Inadmissibility, Department of Homeland Security. July 20, 2026. 8 CFR Parts 103 and 212, 2026-14539 2026-14539.pdf

USCIS Issues Guidance on Making Public Charge Inadmissibility Determination. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Newsroom, August 18, 2026 USCIS Issues Guidance on Making Public Charge Inadmissibility Determination | USCIS

ICE Delegation of Parental Authority Packet. https://portal.ice.gov/pdf/ParentalDelegationPOA/2024_Parental_Delegation_POA_packet.pdf Contains forms and statutes for all 50 states.

How a Minnesota State "Truth Council" has Exposed the Harms of Operation Metro Surge. https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/blog/minnesota-state-truth-council-operation-metro-surge/

What did Minnesota Teach Us? https://www.forbes.com/sites/michaelposner/2026/02/17/what-did-minnesota-teach-us/

Monarca Minnesota – Resources including constitutional rights card available for download: https://monarcamn.org/resources

Aliya Rahman's Testimony before Congress, February 3, 2026: https://www.c-span.org/clip/public-affairs-event/user-clip-aliyah-rahman-testimony-complete/5191912

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