



Rep. Ramirez (IL-03) - the Reimagining Safety Act

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Title I—Establishment of the Department of Community Safety

Sec. 101. Establishment of the Department of Community Safety.

- **Policy Statement on Interconnected Safety:** The bill asserts that true safety is built on universal care, economic equity, housing stability, climate justice, and a robust social safety net, rather than militarized enforcement.
- **Establishment of the Department of Community Safety**
 - **Mission:** The new, cabinet-level Department's mission centers on protecting human/civil/constitutional rights, investing in resilience and recovery, and responding to emergencies with equity.
 - **New Programs:**
 - Establishes the Office of Community Violence Prevention to support public health approaches to gun violence and manage community violence interrupter (CVI) grants.
 - Creates localized, disaster-relief hubs and the Preventative Transit and Community Safety Grant Program (PTCSP) for non-violent crisis response and de-escalation in transportation systems.
 - Implements a civilian, community-led program (using social workers, medics, and interpreters) to receive asylum seekers.
 - Converts U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) field offices into community-based support and assistance centers.

Sec. 102. Transferring certain agencies to the Department of Community Safety.

- Transfers the functions of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to the new Department of Community Safety.

Sec. 103. Transferring certain agencies to the Department of Transportation.

- Transfers the functions of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and the Coast Guard to the Department of Transportation.

Sec. 104. Transferring certain functions to the Department of the Treasury.

- Transfers the customs functions of the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to the Department of the Treasury.

Sec. 105. Transferring certain functions to the Department of Justice.

- Transfers the functions of the Secretary of Homeland Security related to the enforcement of immigration laws to the Attorney General, including the functions of the Director of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Sec. 106. Limitation on removal authority.

- Mandates that only the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, acting Attorney General, or acting Deputy Attorney General has the authority to initiate removal proceedings.
- Requires the enactment of a joint resolution of Congress before a noncitizen may be removed from the United States.
- Directs the Attorney General, after making a preliminary determination that a noncitizen is either classified as being inadmissible or deportable (and therefore may be subject to removal proceedings and removed from the United States), to submit a report to Congress about such determination, including the reasons for making such determination regarding the classification.

Title II—FEMA Reforms and Resilience Programs

Sec. 201. FEMA regional resilience staffing, and mitigation responsibilities.

- Directs the FEMA Administrator to convert regional community liaisons into permanent, non-political civil service positions with mandatory local residency; provide grants for pre-stocked neighborhood emergency hubs; establish formal protocols for medical professionals to deploy alongside disaster responders; mandate ADA compliance and multilingual access for all communications and relief resources; set pre-disaster mitigation funding to FY2022 levels; and expand Stafford Act mitigation measures to explicitly include climate harm prevention, extreme heat adaptation, and ecosystem restoration.

Title III—Abolishment of the Department of Homeland Security

Sec. 301. Department of Homeland Security.

- **Abolishes DHS:** Repeals the Homeland Security Act of 2002, and:
 - Abolishes Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP);
 - Terminates grants for law enforcement surplus military gear and tactical training;
 - Terminates CBP's Integrated Surveillance Tower program;
 - Terminates all contracting actions related to border wall construction, military-grade surveillance technology for domestic border enforcement, or the CBP Integrated Surveillance Tower program;
 - Prohibits any federal funds for FY2027 or a future fiscal year from being used for a border wall, a fusion center, the Countering Violent Extremism Grant Program, the Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grant Program, or any similar program.

Sec. 302. Abolish immigration detention; repeal of detention authority and enforcement.

- Requires the Attorney General, within six months after the enactment of this Act, to release detained noncitizens on their own recognizance, and to coordinate

with the Secretary of Community Safety to connect noncitizens with appropriate services provided or funded by the Department of Community Safety.

- Terminates existing immigration detention and monitoring contracts within two years of enactment and prohibits future federal funding for such contracts.
- Repeals statutory authorities for detaining noncitizens, as well as provisions governing the expedited removal of arriving noncitizens.
- Eliminates provisions authorizing state and local law enforcement to execute immigration arrests.
- Repeals the authority to prohibit state and local officials from restricting information sharing with federal immigration officers.
- Removes public charge and unlawful voting grounds as deportable offenses.

Sec. 303. Removal of enforcement authorities.

- Requires the Attorney General, within six months after the enactment of this Act, to remove each ankle monitor from a noncitizen being monitored.
- Prohibits federal funds from being used for ankle monitors or ankle monitoring programs within six months after the enactment of this Act.

Sec. 304. Immigration enforcement agreements; civil liberties.

A) Immigration enforcement agreements with states and localities—

- Terminates immigration enforcement agreements with states and local law enforcement, known as 287(g) agreements.

B) Civil liberties—

- Repeals the authority to issue National Security Letters, a type of administrative subpoena federal agencies use to demand customer and transaction records from businesses without prior judicial approval.
- Requires a judicial warrant for federal agencies to purchase U.S. residents' data from commercial entities.
- Repeals the Department of Defense's authority to sell or transfer certain military equipment and excess personal property (such as surplus gear through the 1033 program) to state and local law enforcement.
- Prohibits federal grants from being used to consolidate databases to monitor dissent or First Amendment-protected activities.
- Prohibits federal agencies from contracting with private vendors, data brokers, or technology companies for domestic real-time geolocation tracking, bulk data collection or profiling of personally identifiable information/biometrics, and the deployment or operation of public safety surveillance infrastructure (such as automated license plate readers, facial recognition systems, and predictive policing software).
- Prohibits federal funds from being used to develop, share, or maintain any database, list, or registry used to restrict travel, movement, or civil liberties, or to subject individuals to enhanced checkpoint screening—unless inclusion is strictly based on a criminal conviction or a warrant issued by a court of competent

jurisdiction. Grants individuals the right to bring a civil action in a U.S. district court for legal relief and attorney fees if they are harmed by a prohibited list.

- Prohibits federal agencies from designing, operating, maintaining, or funding any database, registry, or automated tracking system that profiles individuals based on geographic origin, ancestry, or religious affiliation.
- Prohibits the withholding or shielding of records and information on the basis of national security when applying Rule 34 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (discovery of documents and tangible things) and Rule 17 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (subpoenas).

C) Matters relating to terrorism and military detention—

- Mandates the closure of the Guantanamo Bay detention facility and releases detainees within 60 days of enactment. Detainees not formally convicted or charged with a federal crime are given the absolute right to choose their relocation destination (including U.S. resettlement, repatriation, or a third-party country), backed by strict requirements for voluntary written consent, an absolute right of refusal, and protections against being transferred to countries where they would face torture, persecution, or arbitrary detention.
- Prohibits the use of Department of Defense funds to construct or modify any facility within the United States or its territories to house any individual who is not a member of the U.S. Armed Forces for the purposes of detention or imprisonment.
- Repeals duplicative and overreaching terrorism laws that have been used to violate free speech and due process and to chill activism, suppress dissent, and penalize political associations.
 - Repeals Section 212(a)(3)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(B)), eliminating the statutory grounds that render noncitizens inadmissible based on terrorist activities, associations, or material support. Because these standards are tied directly to removal laws, this repeal also removes them as a legal basis for deporting individuals already inside the United States.
 - Sunsets Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189) one year after the date of enactment, terminating all official federal designations of foreign terrorist organizations.
- Amends the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) to require a joint resolution of approval within 30 days for the President to block, regulate, or investigate transactions under a declared national emergency. Grants the President a temporary interim authority of up to 30 days, after which unapproved actions and blocked assets automatically terminate and are released. Grandfathers existing sanctions for up to 180 days unless extended by a joint resolution of approval.
- Formally establishes that the United States recognizes the absolute applicability of the Geneva Conventions and international human rights law to every individual held in U.S. custody.

Title IV—Investing in Community

Sec. 401. Immigration and Nationality Act definitions.

- Amends Section 101 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to formally replace the term "alien" with "noncitizen," defining it as any individual who is not a U.S. citizen or national, and establishes that any existing reference to "alien" in federal laws, regulations, or executive instruments shall be legally deemed a reference to "noncitizen."

Sec. 402. Investing in Community Safety.

- Rescinds the unobligated balances from amounts made available to DHS for immigration enforcement for any fiscal year. These rescinded amounts are authorized to be appropriated for the following eight general purposes: universal healthcare access; housing for all; universal child care; access to healthy, nutritious food; free public education; climate justice; safe and dignified migration; and economic opportunity.
- Establishes a National Social Service Corps through which individuals could commit to a term of service to community health centers, mental health support, disaster resilience and climate adaptation, public housing construction and green infrastructure retrofits, environmental remediation, community-based gun violence intervention and prevention, or care-work infrastructure.
 - Corps members who complete their designated term of service would receive full or matching tuition assistance toward higher education or an accredited vocational or trade program; a living-wage stipend "during their service term"; and preferences in hiring for federal civil service jobs following their term of service.
- Provides grants to states, the District of Columbia, territories, and local governments for the purposes of (1) modernizing, expanding, and protecting accessible voting infrastructure; (2) supporting elementary, secondary, and adult civics education; and (3) supporting independent, community-led civic engagement programs.
- Authorize appropriations of \$250,000,000 each fiscal year to the Office of Community Violence Prevention to scale evidence-based, non-law enforcement violence interruption models.
- Establishes a fund to provide direct financial assistance to communities impacted by DHS's immigration enforcement activities, including family separation, detention, deportation, excessive use of force, sexual assault, and death.
- Initiates the creation of stakeholder panels to:
 - Study the improvement of USCIS or the establishment of a new agency to process immigration applications.
 - Recommend a plan for abolishing the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and for establishing an independent immigration court system.