Operational Summary

Codename: Operation Sovereign Sweep
Operational Period: 48 months (1,460 days)
Command: Joint Task Force – Sovereign Enforcement (JTF-SE)
Scope: Domestic U.S. Territory, focusing on high-density regions (e.g., California, Texas, Florida) ===
Strategic Phases

Phase 1: Mobilization and Infrastructure Setup (Months 1–6)

Convert 25 military installations (e.g., Fort Bliss, Camp Pendleton) into temporary processing centers.

Deploy 80,000 troops to key urban and border zones, supported by National Guard units.

Establish 50 mobile legal processing units with biometric and translation capabilities.

Phase 2: Systematic Apprehension and Processing (Months 7–42)

Operate 8 Regional Deportation Commands (RDCs), each targeting ~2.3 million deportations.

Maintain rotational deployment of 300,000 personnel, with 10% reserve (~30,000) for flexibility.

Use AI-driven intelligence (e.g., ICE databases, facial recognition) to prioritize individuals with criminal records or recent illegal entries.

Phase 3: Sustained Deportation and Closure (Months 43–48)

Clear processing backlogs and finalize deportations.

Decommission temporary centers, restoring military bases to original functions.

Conduct independent post-operation review by the Government Accountability Office (GAO).

Force Structure

Unit Function	Personnel
Apprehension Units	110,000
Processing & Biometric Screening	55,000
Transport & Staging	45,000
Detention & Holding	35,000
Legal & Support Staff	25,000
Communications, Intel, IT	20,000
Command & Oversight	10,000
Total	300,000

Deportation Targets

Target Population: 18.6 million (source: DHS estimate, adjusted for 2025)

Required Rate: ~12,700 deportations per day (avg.), with peak capacity of 15,000/day

Transport Assets: Charter buses, commercial airlift, limited use of C-130s for remote staging

Monthly Regional Goal: ~580,000 across 8 RDCs, with overflow handled by contractors

Budget Allocation ($18 Billion)

Category	Allocation
Detention Infrastructure	$6.0B
Transport & Fuel	$4.0B
Legal Systems & Tribunals	$3.0B
IT, Communications, Logistics	$2.0B
Humanitarian Relief (e.g., medical, repatriation aid)	$2.0B
Public Relations & Community Support	$1.0B

Messaging & Civil Affairs

Launch a national campaign framing the operation as a "national security and rule-of-law initiative."

Deploy 500 community liaisons to address economic and social concerns in affected areas (e.g., labor shortages in agriculture).

Provide a 24/7 hotline and transparency portal with real-time data (e.g., deportations completed, facility conditions).

Legal Framework

Operate under expanded executive authority (e.g., INA Section 287(g)), with Posse Comitatus waivers justified by national security declarations (pending Congressional approval).

Coordinate with ICE and military legal units for fast-track hearings, ensuring access to interpreters and counsel.

Comply with international obligations (e.g., 1951 Refugee Convention) by screening for credible asylum claims.

Risk Management

Risk	Mitigation
Civil unrest	Deploy National Guard with de-escalation training; ROE limits lethal force to self-defense.
Overcapacity	Expand facilities modularly; contract private firms for overflow (e.g., 10% buffer).
International backlash	Negotiate repatriation agreements with Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras via diplomatic incentives.
Public health risks	Implement mandatory health screenings and quarantine zones per CDC guidelines.
Due process gaps	Assign 1 legal officer per 500 cases; integrate mobile courts with appeal tracking.
Personnel burnout	Limit deployments to 6-month cycles with mental health support.

Success Criteria

Complete 18.6 million lawful removals, with fewer than 1% overturned by courts.

Reintegrate forces and infrastructure within 6 months post-operation.

Maintain compliance with humanitarian standards (e.g., <0.5% reported violations per UN review).

Mitigate economic disruption (e.g., <10% labor shortage in key sectors per DOL assessment).

Publish GAO-led independent review of procedural integrity.