

**To: Leadership and Command Staff
[Local Police Department / Sheriff's Office]**

I am writing as a resident and parent to formally request written answers, policies, and legal justification regarding how your agency responds when individuals claiming to be federal immigration officers engage in forced residential encounters, use of chemical agents and firearms, and detain occupants without a judicial warrant.

This letter is not rhetorical. It is a request for clear, documented answers so that families in your jurisdiction understand their rights, their risks, and what your officers will or will not do when violence or unconstitutional conduct occurs at or inside a home.

I. Teaching Children to Call 911 in the Current Enforcement Environment

I need to know how I am supposed to teach my children to call 911 for help when:

- Individuals claiming federal authority have pepper-sprayed a person point-blank, physically subdued them, and then shot them in the head, despite video from multiple angles showing no attempt to reach for a weapon; and
- Local law enforcement agencies publicly state or imply that they will not intervene because of “professional courtesy” or deference to federal operations.

If calling 911 does not reliably summon local officers to prevent violence, ensure

medical aid, or verify the legality of a home entry, then parents deserve to be told that plainly.

Question 1:

When a resident or child calls 911 reporting forced entry, violence, or shots fired by individuals claiming to be federal agents, what is your agency's required response?

II. Judicial Warrants vs. Administrative Paperwork

The law is clear and long-settled: administrative warrants are not judicial warrants, and they do not authorize non-consensual entry into a home.

Key controlling authority includes, but is

not limited to:

- Payton v. New York, 445 U.S. 573 (1980)**
– absent exigent circumstances, law enforcement may not enter a home to make an arrest without a judicial warrant.
- Steagald v. United States, 451 U.S. 204 (1981) – entry into a residence to search for a person requires a search warrant for that home.**
- Johnson v. United States, 333 U.S. 10 (1948) – determinations of probable cause must be made by a neutral magistrate, not the executing agency.**
- Federal forced–entry authority (e.g., 18 U.S.C. § 3109) applies to judicial warrants, not agency–issued administrative forms.**
- Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 41 governs issuance and execution of judicial warrants, not administrative immigration documents.**

Question 2:

Does your agency recognize that an ICE administrative warrant (Form I-200/I-205 or similar) is not a judicial warrant and does not authorize home entry without consent or exigent circumstances?

Question 3:

Are your officers trained to verify whether a warrant is judge-signed before assisting, facilitating, or standing by during a residential entry?

III. “Professional Courtesy” Is Not a Constitutional Doctrine

Local law enforcement is not required to assist federal agencies, and cannot disclaim responsibility when choosing to

do so.

- Under the anti-commandeering doctrine (*Printz v. United States*, 521 U.S. 898 (1997)), local officers cannot be compelled to enforce federal programs.
- When local officers do assist or stand by, they remain bound by the Fourth Amendment, state law, and departmental policy.

Question 4:

Does your agency have a written policy addressing when officers must refuse participation or presence in unconstitutional home entries, regardless of the federal agency involved?

IV. Armed Residents and Risk of Unlawful Use of Deadly Force

As a lawful firearm carrier, I am asking directly:

Question 5:

How is a resident expected to protect themselves from unlawful detention or entry when the mere presence of a lawfully owned, holstered firearm can be used as justification for lethal force?

Question 6:

What safeguards exist to ensure that local officers do not escalate or legitimize deadly force by federal agents based solely on lawful possession of a firearm?

V. Documentation, Oversight, and Accountability

Question 7:

When local officers are called to “keep the peace” during a federal operation, are they required to document:

- the type of warrant presented (judicial vs. administrative),**
- any forced entry,**
- any use of chemical agents or firearms,**
- and whether medical aid was requested or delayed?**

Question 8:

Will your agency provide these records upon request under applicable open-records laws?

VI. Requested Response

Please provide:

1. Written answers to each numbered question above;
2. Copies of any relevant policies, training materials, or memoranda; and
3. Identification of the supervisor or command authority responsible for these policies.

This request is made in good faith, for public safety, and for the protection of families who need to know whether calling 911 will result in help, documentation, or silence.

I expect a written response.

Respectfully,

[Your Full Name]

[City, State]

[Optional: phone/email]

CC: City Council / County Commission

District Attorney

State Attorney General

Civil Rights Oversight Bodies

