ICE MELT Act:

Immigration Control & Enforcement –
Mandatory Event Logging and Transparency:

SECTION 1. Short Title

This Act may be cited as the **“ICE MELT Act”** (Immigration Control & Enforcement: Mandatory Event Logging and Transparency).

SECTION 2. Purpose and Findings

(a) Purpose

To promote transparency, accountability, and constitutional compliance in federal immigration enforcement by requiring identification, documentation, and local notification in all enforcement actions affecting civilians.

(b) Congressional Findings

Congress finds that: 1. Federal immigration enforcement agents have engaged in operations without visible identification or agency insignia, undermining public trust and increasing the risk of civil rights violations. 2. The absence of transparency in such operations impairs local oversight and violates constitutional expectations of due process. 3. Basic standards of law enforcement—including identification, warrants for entry into private property, and interagency accountability—should apply to all agents operating within U.S. communities.

SECTION 3. Identification Requirements

(a) Visible Identification

All federal immigration agents conducting enforcement actions involving public or civilian interaction shall: 1. Wear clearly visible identification including name or badge number; 2. Display agency affiliation via insignia or outerwear; 3. Verbally identify themselves and their agency when initiating contact, questioning, or detainment.

(b) Vehicle Markings

All vehicles used in enforcement actions shall display visible agency markings unless expressly exempted for covert operations by DHS with oversight review.

SECTION 4. Notification to Local Law Enforcement

(a) Mandatory Reporting

Within 24 hours of any enforcement action resulting in arrest, detention, or use of force, ICE or other immigration agents shall: 1. Notify the chief law enforcement officer of the jurisdiction; 2. Submit a written report including: - Name and badge numbers of agents involved; - Time, date, and location of the action; - Nature of the enforcement action; - Whether a judicial warrant was presented; - Any use of force, restraint, or injury incurred.

(b) Exigent Circumstances

In emergency situations, reporting may be delayed up to 48 hours but must include a justification for the delay.

(c) Local Recordkeeping

Local law enforcement may maintain a public log of reported ICE activity, subject to redactions for safety and confidentiality.

SECTION 5. Warrant Requirement for Private Property

No federal immigration agent shall enter private residential or commercial property to conduct questioning or arrest without a judicial warrant signed by a federal judge, unless exigent circumstances exist. Evidence obtained in violation shall be inadmissible in immigration or criminal proceedings.

SECTION 6. Enforcement and Civil Remedies

Individuals subjected to unlawful enforcement actions in violation of this Act shall have standing to: 1. File civil suit in federal court; 2. Seek actual and punitive damages; 3. Request injunctive or declaratory relief.

SECTION 7. Exceptions

This Act shall not apply to classified national security operations authorized under separate federal statutes, provided such operations are subject to congressional oversight.

SECTION 8. Severability

If any provision of this Act is found to be unconstitutional or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 9. Effective Date

This Act shall take effect 90 days after enactment.