

Press Kit

A free, nonpartisan civic tool that grades all 50 states and DC on the due-process protections they've written into law against federal civil immigration enforcement — and lets any citizen contact their representatives in about a minute.

35 of 50 states grade F

5 earn an A

1,900+ 287(g) agreements

65,000+ events tracked

IN THIS KIT

01 Press release

02 Fact sheet

03 The nine standards

04 Press FAQ

05 Founder bio

06 Boilerplate & contact

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE — JUNE 8, 2026

As Federal Immigration Enforcement Surges, a New Nonpartisan Scorecard Asks Which States Have Set Limits

287(g) agreements deputizing local police have grown roughly 14-fold since early 2025, to more than 1,900. FederalLimits.org grades all 50 states across nine due-process standards — from judicial-warrant requirements and sensitive-location limits to voter-data protections, public reporting, and oversight of who pays for and runs detention — and lets any citizen check their state and act in about a minute.

RUIDOSO DOWNS, N.M., June 8, 2026 — Federal civil immigration enforcement has expanded faster than at any time in recent memory: agreements deputizing state and local police to act as federal agents have grown roughly 14-fold since the start of 2025, to more than 1,900, and a 2025 federal law directed roughly \$170 billion toward enforcement. The Supreme Court has held three times that the federal government cannot force states to carry out its enforcement — which means each state decides how far to go. A new nonpartisan project, FederalLimits.org, grades all 50 states on the limits they've actually written into law, across nine due-process standards. The finding: **35 of 50 states have written little or no protections into law for their residents.**

In the project's A–F grading — scored against statutes and court records — those 35 states score an F. Only five — California, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Oregon — earn an A. The national average is 3.27 out of a possible 18, across the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

"We are not anti-cooperation. We are anti-winging-it," said Travis Edgar, the project's founder. "Cooperation works best when the legal boundaries are clear and in writing. We make it easy for any citizen to see where their state stands — and do something about it."

The project is grounded in the Supreme Court's anti-commandeering doctrine — *New York v. United States* (1992), *Printz v. United States* (1997), and *Murphy v. NCAA* (2018) — which holds that the federal government cannot compel states to administer or enforce a federal program. Federal courts have dismissed recent federal lawsuits challenging states' cooperation limits — including *United States v. Illinois* (dismissed 2025) and *United States v. Colorado* (dismissed 2026) — on anti-commandeering grounds; some related cases remain pending.

FederalLimits.org tracks more than 65,000 federal civil-enforcement events and the more than 1,900 active 287(g) agreements nationwide. Any citizen can enter a ZIP code, see their state's Cooperation Grade across the nine standards, and contact their state and federal representatives in about a minute — no account required.

To our knowledge, it is the only nonpartisan A–F scorecard of all 50 states on state limits on federal authority, with a public methodology and codebook. It is independently operated from New Mexico, accepts no government funding, and applies the same standards regardless of which party holds power.

About FederalLimits.org

FederalLimits.org is a free, nonpartisan civic technology project that grades all 50 states and DC on due-process protections against federal civil immigration enforcement, using nine standards grounded in Supreme Court precedent. Citizens can look up their state's grade and contact their representatives in about a minute. Incorporated as a nonprofit (EIN 42-1872923); 501(c)(4) recognition pending. Learn more at www.FederalLimits.org.

Contact: press@federallimits.org

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Fact Sheet

VERIFIED TO PRIMARY SOURCES · JUNE 2026

What it is

FederalLimits.org is a free, nonpartisan civic tool that grades all 50 states and DC on the due-process protections they have written into law against **federal civil immigration enforcement** — and lets any citizen see where their state stands and contact their representatives in about a minute.

How it works

- Enter your ZIP code.
- See your state's Cooperation Grade (A–F, across nine standards scored 0–2).
- Check whether your county has a 287(g) federal cooperation agreement.
- Generate a message to your state and federal representatives.
- Send from your own email — no account required.

By the numbers (as of June 2026)

States grading F	35 of 50 — little or no cooperation limits in law
States grading A	5 — California, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Oregon
National average	3.27 / 18
States that mandate cooperation	21
287(g) agreements	more than 1,900 (1,903; ICE roster, June 5, 2026) — up roughly 14x from ~135 at the start of 2025
Federal enforcement events tracked	more than 65,000

All 50 states and DC are graded; Puerto Rico is also scored.

The nine cooperation standards

Each state is scored 0 (none), 1 (partial), or 2 (enforceable). Maximum 18 points. Grades: A 15–18 · B 12–14 · C 8–11 · D 4–7 · F 0–3.

#	STANDARD	WHAT IT MEASURES
01	Personnel & Resource Limits	State personnel and resources withheld from federal civil immigration enforcement
02	Cooperation Contract Prohibitions	287(g) and similar agreements limited or barred by statute
03	Sensitive Location Protections	Schools, hospitals, courthouses, places of worship protected
04	Private Detention Restrictions	State oversight of privately operated detention facilities
05	Information Firewalls	State data systems firewalled from federal civil-enforcement requests
06	Warrant Requirement	Judicial warrant required before honoring a detention/transfer request
07	Documentation Transparency	Public reporting of cooperation activity
08	Enforcement & Remedies	A private right of action and/or statutory enforcement authority
09	Federal Agent Identification	Visible identification and mask restrictions for on-duty enforcement

Legal basis

The anti-commandeering doctrine — the Supreme Court has held that the federal government cannot compel states to administer or enforce a federal program:

- *New York v. United States* (1992) — Congress cannot compel states to enact or administer a federal program.
- *Printz v. United States* (1997) — the federal government cannot conscript state and local officers (the case concerned the Brady Act).
- *Murphy v. NCAA* (2018) — Congress also cannot forbid states from changing their own laws.
- Related: *NFIB v. Sebelius* (2012) limits coercive federal funding conditions (a Spending-Clause doctrine).

Federal courts have dismissed recent federal lawsuits challenging states' cooperation limits — including *United States v. Illinois* (dismissed 2025) and *United States v. Colorado* (dismissed 2026) — on anti-commandeering grounds; some related cases remain pending.

What makes it different

To our knowledge, the only nonpartisan A–F scorecard of all 50 states on state limits on federal authority — with a public methodology and codebook.

Press FAQ

COMMON QUESTIONS

What is FederalLimits.org?

A free, nonpartisan civic tool that grades all 50 states and DC on the due-process protections they have written into law against federal civil immigration enforcement, and lets any citizen contact their representatives in about a minute. The data, methodology, and sources are public.

Is this partisan?

No. Due-process protections apply to everyone — a core American value. The same nine standards are applied to every state regardless of which party holds power. We focus on policy and structure, not personalities.

Why are the A-states all blue states right now?

Because the grade measures **enacted law** — whether a state has used its legal authority to limit cooperation — not policy outcomes or politics. The states that have passed the most of these statutes score highest today; any state, of any party, earns the same points by enacting the same protections. The standards and codebook are identical for all 50 states, and the underlying doctrine is cross-partisan — the Supreme Court established it in cases that had nothing to do with immigration.

How are the grades calculated?

Each state is scored on nine cooperation standards, 0–2 each (maximum 18), against durable, binding state law — statutes and state high-court rulings — not rescindable executive actions. A 15–18, B 12–14, C 8–11, D 4–7, F 0–3. The full methodology and codebook are public.

Where does the data come from?

Statutes and bills, court records, and public federal data, with a citation behind every grade. We track more than 65,000 federal civil-enforcement events. When we find an error, we correct it.

What's your source for the 287(g) figure?

ICE's official 287(g) participating-agencies roster ([ice.gov](https://ice.dhs.gov)). As of June 2026 there were more than 1,900 agreements, up from roughly 135 at the start of 2025.

Who funds this? Are you a 501(c)(4)?

Independently operated from New Mexico; no government funding, no partisan affiliation. Incorporated as a nonprofit (EIN 42-1872923); 501(c)(4) recognition is pending.

How is this different from other trackers?

To our knowledge, it's the only nonpartisan A–F scorecard of all 50 states on state limits on federal authority, with a public methodology and codebook. Others publish maps or policy lists; we grade.

Do you take a position on immigration?

Our focus is due process and the limits on federal authority — protections that apply to all Americans. We're not anti-cooperation; we're for cooperation with clear legal boundaries.

Can we quote the founder or set up an interview?

Yes — Travis Edgar is available for interview. Contact press@federallimits.org.

What if we find a factual error?

Tell us — accuracy is the foundation of this work, and we correct errors when we find them.

Founder

TRAVIS EDGAR · FOUNDER · AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW



Travis Edgar is the founder of FederalLimits.org, which grades all 50 states and DC on the due-process protections they've written into law against federal civil immigration enforcement — and lets any citizen contact their representatives in about a minute. He built and independently operates it from New Mexico, on a cross-partisan principle: no single office should wield enforcement power without limits — and states have the legal authority to set them. FederalLimits.org takes no government funding and applies the same standards regardless of which party holds power.

Quotes for attribution

"We are not anti-cooperation. We are anti-winging-it. Cooperation works best when the legal boundaries are clear and in writing."

"A march moves the country in the aggregate. A scorecard moves a bill in the particular."

— Travis Edgar, founder, FederalLimits.org

About FederalLimits.org

FederalLimits.org is a free, nonpartisan civic technology project that grades all 50 states and DC on due-process protections against federal civil immigration enforcement, using nine standards grounded in Supreme Court precedent. Citizens can look up their state's grade and contact their representatives in about a minute. To our knowledge, it is the only nonpartisan A–F scorecard of all 50 states on state limits on federal authority, with a public methodology and codebook. Independently operated from New Mexico; incorporated as a nonprofit (EIN 42-1872923); 501(c)(4) recognition pending. It accepts no government funding and applies the same standards regardless of which party holds power.

Contact

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All figures verified against primary sources and re-confirmed before publication. Figures move; current as of June 2026.