



YouTube: [rileygraceroshong](https://www.youtube.com/rileygraceroshong) | Twitch: [rileygraceroshong](https://www.twitch.tv/rileygraceroshong) | Twitter: [@rileygroshong](https://twitter.com/rileygroshong) | Discord: discord.gg/rgr

1 ON THE NATURE OF whether no-knock warrants & raids should be permissible under the law:

2 WHEREAS “[a] no-knock warrant is a search warrant authorizing police officers to enter certain premises without
3 first knocking and announcing their presence or purpose prior to entering the premises.”^{[1][2][3]}

4 WHEREAS “the origins of no-knock warrants can be traced to the Nixon administration and the early days of the
5 War on Drugs” when “the Nixon White House . . . had two enemies: the antiwar left and black people . . . [and]
6 knew [they] couldn't make it illegal to be either against the war or black, but by getting the public to associate the
7 hippies with marijuana and blacks with heroin, and then criminalizing both heavily, [they] could disrupt those
8 communities[,] . . . arrest their leaders, raid their homes, break up their meetings, and vilify them night after night
9 on the evening news,” so no-knock warrants have disproportionately impacted POC.^{[4][5][6][7][8][9][10][11][12][13]}

10 WHEREAS “no-knock warrants proved so problematic that Congress repealed the statute authorizing their use
11 four years later based on extensive newspaper reporting describing mistaken, violent, and often illegal raids
12 carried out by law enforcement officers searching for drugs.”^{[14][15]}

13 WHEREAS federal law no longer permitted no-knock raids, “a number of War on Drugs policies created
14 significant incentives for state and local law enforcement to participate in counter-drug activities and drastically
15 increased the number of state and local police departments with SWAT teams and similar paramilitary-style
16 units[,]” which are frequently used to execute no-knock warrants today at the state level.^{[16][17][18]}

17 WHEREAS “it is much easier to get a no-knock warrant than many believe” since, for example, “[t]he average
18 length of magisterial review of search warrant applications is approximately two minutes and forty-eight seconds,
19 and some are approved in less than a minute.”^{[19][20][21]}

20 WHEREAS “[a]ccording to a 2014 report by the ACLU, about 36% of no-knock search warrants found no illegal
21 drugs” and “half of the no-knock warrants were executed against residences where there were no guns.”^[22]

22 WHEREAS “[a]ccording to data collected by Professor Peter Kraska, no-knock warrants grew from 3,000 in
23 1981 to 60,000 today[,]” even though “[r]eports of botched raids show that no-knock warrants are used for an
24 array of activities that simply do not justify the level of intrusion and inherent risk involved.”^[23]

25 WHEREAS in national polling, “72% of poll respondents agree that no-knock raids should be limited to
26 exceptional cases where the police are investigating a crime that involves the risk of serious physical injury or
27 death” and “67% of respondents agree that no-knock raids are an extreme, military-style tactic that should only
28 be used in rare circumstances when no other options are available.”^{[24][25]}

29 WHEREAS police officers have come out against no-knock raids since they introduce the risk of being shot by
30 innocent people who believe their homes are being invaded, such as the case with Brionna Taylor.^{[26][27][28][29][30]}

31 WHEREAS “ending the use of no-knock warrants does not necessarily preclude police from making an
32 unannounced entry when they determine on the scene that an appropriate exigency exists[,]” so eliminating no-
33 knock warrants “would ensure that police perform a complete, thorough assessment of the situation when they
34 arrive on scene to execute a search warrant before deciding whether to dispense with knocking and announcing
35 their presence.”^[31]

36 THEREFORE, no-knock warrants & raids should *not* be permissible under the law.

Sincerely,

Riley Grace Roshong