

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

July 14, 2026

1.4

TO: The Honorable Board of Police Commissioners

FROM: Chief of Police

SUBJECT: IMMIGRATION UPDATE FOR JUNE 2026

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

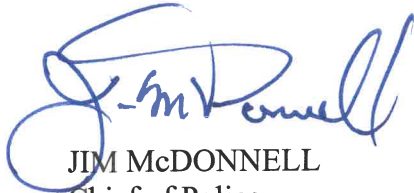
1. That the Board of Police Commissioners (Board) REVIEW and APPROVE the Los Angeles Police Department's (LAPD) Immigration Update for June 2026.
2. That the Board TRANSMIT to the Office of the Mayor the attached report.

DISCUSSION

The Department Immigration Affairs Liaison is responsible for providing a public report to the Board of Police Commissioners no less than monthly, and more frequently as based on the level of immigration activity. The report shall contain, to the extent allowed by law, aggregated data regarding incidents in which Department officers have documented or received reports of suspected unlawful conduct by immigration enforcement agents. The attached report contains the aggregated data for June 2026.

If you have any questions or require further information, please contact Deputy Chief German Hurtado, Department Immigration Affairs Liaison, at (213) 833-3735.

Respectfully,



JIM McDONNELL
Chief of Police

Attachment



A NOTE FROM THE DESK OF...

DEPUTY CHIEF GERMAN A. HURTADO
Department Immigration Affairs Liaison

July 14, 2026

TO: Chief of Staff

FROM: Department Immigration Affairs Liaison

SUBJECT: MAYOR BASS EXECUTIVE DIRECTIVE NO. 17 UPDATE FOR JUNE 2026

Since June 2025, Los Angeles has experienced an increase in federal civil immigration enforcement activity, marked by highly visible operations that have taken place in neighborhoods, near workplaces and public spaces. The Honorable Karen Bass, Mayor of the City of Los Angeles, initiated Executive Directive No. 12, dated July 11, 2025, and Executive Directive No. 17, dated February 10, 2026, to provide direction to City departments regarding federal immigration enforcement activity. The Office of the Chief of Police Notice, *Response to Incidents Involving Federal Immigration Enforcement Actions*, was published on June 27, 2025 and last updated on March 3, 2026, to incorporate the guidelines for all City law enforcement agencies contained within Mayor Karen Bass's Executive Directives on federal immigration enforcement activity.

In addition to the above-mentioned directives, Department personnel are also guided by:

- Department Manual Section 4/264.50, *Enforcement of United States Immigration Laws*, revised by Special Order No. 1, dated March 4, 2025;
- Department Manual Section 4/264.60, *Department Immigration Affairs Liaison*, revised by Special Order No. 1, dated March 4, 2025;
- *Community Policing and Immigration: A Guide to LAPD's Policies — Frequently Asked Questions*, revised by Administrative Order No. 9, dated June 27, 2025;
- Los Angeles Police Department, Training Bulletin, Volume LIV, Issue 2, *Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control — Part I, Guidelines and Objectives*, dated May 2025;
- Los Angeles Police Department, Training Bulletin, Volume LIV, Issue 3, *Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control — Part II, Media*, dated May 2025;
- Office of the Chief of Police Notice, *Response to Incidents Involving Federal Immigration Enforcement Actions — Revised*, dated March 3, 2026.

Increasing Transparency of Federal Conduct

The Department Immigration Affairs Liaison is responsible for providing a public report to the Board of Police Commissioners no less than monthly, and more frequently as based on the level of immigration activity. The report shall contain, to the extent allowed by law, aggregated data regarding incidents in which Department officers have documented or received reports of suspected unlawful conduct by immigration enforcement agents. See the Office of the Chief of Police Notice, *Response to Incidents Involving Federal Immigration Enforcement Actions – Revised*, dated March 3, 2026.

For the month of June 2026, 45 potential incidents were identified using the following keyword search terms:

- Immigration
- ICE
- Federal Enforcement
- Kidnap
- Mask
- DHS
- HSI
- Homeland (Sec)
- IMMIG
- Agent
- FIAESN and FIAESY

Of the forty-five potential incidents:

- Thirty-three incidents preliminarily identified during the search were determined to be **unrelated** to federal enforcement action upon further investigation.
- Twelve incidents qualified for reporting under the Mayor's Executive Directive No. 17. Of the twelve, there were two field responses.
- The Department did not encounter any in-progress federal immigration enforcement action.
- The Department does not know the overall number of federal immigration enforcement actions that occurred in the city, but this report includes all incidents that resulted in calls or requests for service from the Department.

For the twelve qualifying incidents determined to be relevant, three calls were generated by community members, eight calls from DHS, and one call from Fire Department.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me or my staff at (213) 833-3735.



GERMAN A. HURTADO, Deputy Chief
Department Immigration Affairs Liaison



KAREN BASS
MAYOR

EXECUTIVE DIRECTIVE NO. 12

Issue Date: July 11, 2025

Subject: Standing United – A Proud City of Immigrants

INTRODUCTION

The City of Los Angeles remains steadfast in its commitment to uphold the dignity, safety and constitutional rights of all City of Los Angeles residents, regardless of their immigration status. In 1979, the Los Angeles Police Department issued Special Order 40, which prohibits officers from initiating police action solely to determine someone's immigration status. This policy is still in effect today as embodied in the LAPD Police Manual. In December 2024, the City further codified protections for the immigrant community by passing Ordinance 188441, which prohibits the use of any City resources, personnel, property and data to support federal immigration enforcement. This ordinance, entitled "Prohibition of the Use of City Resources for Federal Immigration Enforcement", is codified at Los Angeles Administrative Code (LAAC) Section 19.190 et seq. (the "City's Ordinance"). In February 2025, guidance was given to all City departments regarding adherence to the City's Ordinance in advance of any potential United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) enforcement activities. The City's Ordinance complies with and complements California's Fair Values Act.

Last month, ICE initiated large-scale immigration enforcement operations across Los Angeles. These operations have heightened fears, torn apart families, disrupted the immigrant community, and interfered with businesses and day to day life across the city. These enforcement actions have deterred City residents from attending school and church, seeking city services, accessing healthcare, and going to work. The City has a responsibility to ensure the safety of all residents, and City departments play a critical role in providing services to support residents and their needs.

To that end, I hereby direct all City Departments to:

1. Develop and implement a preparedness plan, including Department-specific protocols and training, to ensure that all City employees know how to abide by the City's Ordinance and know how to respond to federal immigration enforcement activities on City properties or facilities based on guidance from the City Attorney's Office.
2. Work with City contractors to ensure their employees working on City properties or in City facilities know how to abide by the City's Ordinance and respond to federal enforcement activities.
3. Under Executive Directive 20 (Garcetti, March 21, 2017) each General Manager or Head of Department was required to designate an Immigrant Affairs Liaison. The Immigrant Affairs Liaison for each department is hereby directed to report any federal immigration enforcement activity on City properties or facilities.
4. Recommend services or programs that can support families impacted by federal immigrant enforcement actions. These recommendations should be informed by a thorough review of existing City services and programs and how they can be leveraged to increase the safety of Angelenos harmed by federal immigrant enforcement actions.
5. Disseminate information on City services and assistance programs for families impacted by federal enforcement actions through Spanish and other language media.
6. Submit the above information and plan within 2 weeks after the issuance of this Executive Directive to the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs.

Furthermore, I hereby direct my Office to transmit a federal Freedom of Information Act request to the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement in order to obtain records regarding the dates and locations of all enforcement activities in Los Angeles, the identities of individuals and reason(s) they were arrested or detained, and policies governing both federal officers' use of badges and other forms of identification as well as masks and other methods that obscure identification.

Furthermore, I hereby direct the Information Technology Agency to provide 311 with *Know Your Rights* information covering the basic legal rights of individuals regardless of status and ways to connect residents with City Departments that offer services, information or training.

Furthermore, I hereby establish a working group, to be led by the Los Angeles Police Department, in collaboration with the Police Commission and Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs, to work with immigrant rights organizations and community leaders to solicit feedback on federal enforcement actions and the City's response. Additionally, I hereby request the Police Commission, in collaboration with the Chief of Police, to incorporate, where appropriate, the community feedback and provide additional guidance to police officers on how to respond to situations involving federal immigration enforcement. While the LAPD Police Manual provides guidance on how police officers should respond to immigration enforcement activities, and the Chief of Police recently issued a notice to officers with additional guidance, ongoing comprehensive review and guidance is critical in light of the federal government's unprecedented tactics used to conduct enforcement.

Executed this 11th day of July, 2025



KAREN BASS
Mayor



KAREN BASS
MAYOR

EXECUTIVE DIRECTIVE NO. 17

Issue Date: February 10, 2026

Subject: Protecting Angelenos from Ongoing Dangerous Federal Immigration Operations

INTRODUCTION

Since June 2025, Los Angeles has experienced an increase in federal civil immigration enforcement activity, marked by highly visible operations that have taken place in neighborhoods, near workplaces, and in public spaces. These actions continue to spread fear and uncertainty among residents, disrupt families and businesses, and damage community trust in government institutions. The federal operations also increase risk and danger to officers of the Los Angeles Police Department when responding to calls related to immigration enforcement activity.

These actions by the federal government raise serious concerns regarding the use of City-owned or controlled property, the conduct and accountability of federal law enforcement officers operating within the City, and the need to establish clear boundaries between municipal operations and federal civil immigration enforcement.

To ensure that all residents feel safe accessing City services, reporting crimes, seeking emergency assistance, and participating fully in civic life, it is essential that City law enforcement professionals have clear guidelines to ensure they can effectively provide public safety for all Angelenos when responding to and interacting with federal immigration enforcement.

Non-public spaces in City-owned or controlled property remain off-limits to federal immigration enforcement agents unless those agents have judicial warrants or court orders. The City has a responsibility to continue to safeguard public spaces, preserve evidence of potential misconduct, ensure compliance with state law, and protect the constitutional rights of all persons within our jurisdiction. Now, we must assert our authority and actively guard against acts of brazen federal overreach.

To fulfill these commitments is to protect human dignity, which is not a privilege bestowed by status, but an inherent right that the City is morally bound to uphold.

On July 11, 2025, I signed Executive Directive No. 12, entitled “Standing United - a Proud City of Immigrants.” In that Executive Directive, I directed City departments to update preparedness plans and implement training and protocols to ensure City employees and City contractors were trained and prepared to abide by the City’s ordinance that prohibits the use of any City resources, personnel, property and data to support federal immigration enforcement. The directive mobilized departments to support families impacted by federal immigration enforcement. It established a working group between the Mayor’s Office of Immigrant Affairs and the Los Angeles Police Department, to work with immigrant rights organizations and community leaders to address issues related to federal enforcement actions and the City’s response.

The federal government used Los Angeles as a test case, piloting their immigration enforcement surge here – in our proudly diverse and welcoming city – before taking their efforts to cities around the country. But as the federal government continues its efforts nationwide, the threats to our City from aggressive federal immigration enforcement have not diminished. The City must and can do more to protect our City and all who live, work and visit the City of Angels.

Accordingly, to reaffirm the City’s values, to protect City property and public trust, and to provide clear direction to City departments in light of ongoing federal immigration enforcement activity, I hereby direct all City Departments to:

A. City Property and Spaces are for City Purposes Only

1. Within 15 days of this order, identify within the department’s portfolio of City-owned or controlled property that might be used as a staging area, processing location, or operations base for immigration enforcement, and, within 25 days of this order, post on each such property a sign stating: *“This property is owned or controlled by the City of Los Angeles. It may only be used for its intended City purpose and not used for immigration enforcement as a staging area, processing location, or operations base.”* No City-owned or controlled property shall be used as a staging area, processing location, or operations base for immigration enforcement. Staging area means an area that is used to assemble, mobilize, and deploy vehicles, equipment, or materials, and related personnel, for the purpose of carrying out immigration enforcement operations. Nothing in this order shall be construed as restricting or interfering with the execution of lawful judicial warrants or the enforcement of criminal law, nor as limiting the rights of any person or entity under state or federal law.

2. Ensure that, where appropriate, physical barriers such as locked gates and doors are used to limit access to City-owned or controlled parking lots, vacant lots, or garages, and non-public portions of City facilities.
3. Within 15 days of this order, provide written notice to department contractors of the request to immediately report to the department's Immigrant Affairs Liaison any attempted or actual use of a City-owned or controlled property as a staging area, processing location, or operations base for immigration enforcement.

B. Increasing Transparency of Federal Conduct

I also hereby request the Board of Police Commissioners to direct the Police Chief to update Notice 11.2 released on June 27, 2025 and revised on December 16, 2025, entitled "Response to Incidents Involving Federal Immigration Enforcement Actions":

1. Instruct all department officers at the scene of an immigration enforcement action to use their body worn camera to record the event and to preserve the video.
2. Instruct the department's supervisor at each immigration enforcement scene where department officers are present to identify, when it is tactically safe, the on-scene supervisory immigration officer and attempt to verify the supervisory officer's name and badge number and record it on the department's supervisor's body worn camera.
3. Reaffirm the instruction that all department officers take measures to maintain the peace by using department-approved tactics and techniques to de-escalate potential conflicts with members of the public.
4. Instruct all department officers to provide clear communication to bystanders, reassuring them of the department's neutral role and explaining that officers are present only to ensure public safety, not to assist with the immigration enforcement action.
5. Instruct all department officers to summon emergency medical assistance and render aid to any one injured at the scene of any immigration enforcement action.

6. Instruct all department officers who receive information from the public regarding conduct of an immigration agent that constitutes apparent violation of state or local law, shall be required to notify their supervisor who will ensure a report is taken.
7. Ensure the department continues to preserve and label evidence relating to all immigration enforcement incidents in call disposition summaries, video repositories, and other reports, and to make a referral of felony matters to the California Attorney General or the Los Angeles County District Attorney.
8. Instruct the department to the extent allowed by law to publicly report aggregated data regarding incidents in which department officers have documented or received reports of suspected unlawful conduct by an immigration enforcement agent. The reports shall be made to the Board of Police Commissioners and the Office of the Mayor no less than monthly, and more frequently as based on the level of immigration enforcement activity.

I also hereby request the Board of Airport Commissioners, the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and the Board of Recreation and Parks Commissioners to report to the Office of the Mayor within 15 days of this order the measures being implemented by their respective police departments to address federal immigration enforcement activity on City property under their jurisdiction.

C. Identification of Federal Immigration Agents

California Senate Bills 627 and 805 (No Secret Police Act and No Vigilantes Act) prohibit a law enforcement officer from wearing a facial covering that obscures facial identity and requires a law enforcement officer that is not uniformed to visibly display identification including their agency and their name and/or badge number. The Senate bills also require a law enforcement agency to publicly post written policies addressing the agency's compliance with these new state laws.

On February 9, 2026, a federal judge granted the federal government's motion for a preliminary injunction against one portion of Senate Bill 627 (the no masking provision), as presently enacted, from being applied to federal agents. *United States v. State of California, et al.* (C.D. Cal. 25-10999). It is possible that the State of California will challenge this ruling, or that the State Legislature will amend Senate Bill 627 to resolve the legal concerns raised by the judge.

Once the applicability of Senate Bills 627 and 805 to federal law enforcement agencies and officers is judicially confirmed or the state enacts an amendment to address the concern in Senate Bill 627 raised by the judge, I request the Board of Police Commissioners do the following:

1. Inquire into all law enforcement agencies operating within the city to confirm they have timely publicly posted written policies regarding use of facial coverings and visible identification of sworn personnel consistent with the requirements of California Senate Bills 627 and 805. I request the Police Commission to file a verified written challenge to any law enforcement agency that is not in compliance with these bills; and
2. Direct the Police Chief to publish a directive to department officers about compliance and enforcement of the legal requirements in California Senate Bills 627 and 805.

D. Impacts of Use of Private Property for Immigration Enforcement

Furthermore, I hereby direct the Department of City Planning to prepare an ordinance and nexus study for presentation to the City Council imposing an impact fee on any owner of property in the City who gives site control to anyone for the purpose of conducting immigration enforcement and related activities on the owner's property.

E. Disclosures by City Contractors

Furthermore, I hereby direct the City Administrative Officer and Bureau of Contract Administration to work with the City Attorney's Office, which is requested to provide assistance, to prepare an ordinance for presentation to the City Council that would require all bidders on City contracts to disclose in writing any agreement the contractor has with the Department of Homeland Security, including specificity as to the federal agency within the department, the nature of the work, and the terms of compensation. The ordinance should require bidders to disclose all third-party data sharing. These requirements should also be incorporated into all new contracts and renewal of current contracts.

Executed this 10th day of February, 2026



KAREN BASS
Mayor

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1

March 4, 2025

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS ON

**SUBJECT: ENFORCEMENT OF UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION LAWS
 – REVISED; DEPARTMENT IMMIGRATION LIAISON OFFICER
 – RENAMED AND REVISED; AND, THE LOS ANGELES POLICE
 DEPARTMENT AND FEDERAL IMMIGRATION
 ENFORCEMENT, FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS GUIDE
 – ACTIVATED**

BACKGROUND: On December 9, 2024, Los Angeles Mayor Karen Bass signed Ordinance Number 188441, Prohibition of the Use of City Resources for Federal Immigration Enforcement. The ordinance added Chapter 19 to Division 19 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code (“LAAC”) to prohibit the use of City resources, including City property and City personnel, from being utilized for the purposes of federal immigration enforcement.

Among other things, the ordinance prohibits City resources from being used to: inquire into or collect information about an individual’s citizenship or immigration status, except as specified; investigate, arrest, hold, transfer, or detain a person for the purposes of immigration enforcement, except as authorized under California law, including pursuant to a judicial warrant or order; respond to administrative requests to detain or transfer a person, or be notified about their release date; provide an immigration agent access to non-public areas of City property for the purposes of immigration enforcement; to make any person in City custody available to an immigration agent for an interview for the purposes of immigration enforcement; and to participate in immigration enforcement in any operation, joint operation, or joint task force involving an immigration agent. The Los Angeles City Council declared this ordinance was required for immediate protection of public peace, health, and safety of all residents across the City.

In addition to the City Ordinance, *California Senate Bill 268, Crimes: Serious and Violent Felonies* was amended on November 18, 2024, to enhance prison terms for new criminal offenses listed in California Penal Code Section 667.5, violent felonies that count as strikes under California’s “Three Strikes Law.” When a Department employee encounters an individual detained and/or charged with a violent criminal offense, and discovers the individual may have an outstanding federal criminal immigration arrest warrant, the employee shall comply with the appropriate local, state and federal laws.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this Order is to revise Department procedures regarding local, state, and federal laws related to immigration enforcement within the City of Los Angeles.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1

-2-

PROCEDURE:

- I. ENFORCEMENT OF UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION LAWS – REVISED.** Department Manual Section 4/264.50, *Enforcement of United States Immigration Laws*, has been revised and is attached with the revisions in italics.
- II. DEPARTMENT IMMIGRATION LIAISON OFFICER– RENAMED AND REVISED.** Department Manual Section 4/264.60, *Department Immigration Liaison Officer*, has been renamed and revised and is attached with the revisions in italics.
- III. THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT AND FEDERAL IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT, FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS GUIDE– REVISED.** *The Los Angeles Police Department & Federal Immigration Enforcement, Frequently Asked Questions Guide*, has been activated.

AMENDMENT: This Order amends Sections 4/264.50 and 4/264.60 of the Department Manual.

FORM AVAILABILITY: *The Los Angeles Police Department and Federal Immigration Enforcement, Frequently Asked Questions Guide* is available on the LAN in E-Forms. All other version of the guide are now obsolete.

AUDIT RESPONSIBILITY. The Commanding Officer, Audit Division, shall review this directive and determine whether an audit or inspection shall be conducted in accordance with Department Manual Section 0/080.30.



J. M. McDONNELL
Chief of Police

Attachments

DISTRIBUTION "D"

**DEPARTMENT MANUAL
VOLUME IV
Revised by Special Order No. 1 , 2025**

264.50 ENFORCEMENT OF UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION LAWS. Officers shall not initiate police action where the objective is to discover the civil immigration status of a person. Officers shall neither arrest nor book persons for violation of Title 8, Section 1325 of the United States Code (U.S.C.), (Improper Entry) unless pursuant to an arrest warrant issued by a federal district court or magistrate judge.

Definitions. *The following definitions were added in Section 19.190 to Chapter 19 of Division 19 of the Los Angeles City's Administrative Code Ordinance Number 188441, entitled Prohibition of the Use of City Resources for Federal Immigration Enforcement:*

- *“Citizenship or Immigration Status” shall mean all information or classification regarding citizenship of the United States or any other country, place of birth, the authority to reside in or otherwise be present in the United States, including visa status, and the time or manner of a person's entry into the United States;*
- *“Immigration Agent” means an individual engaged in Immigration Enforcement against natural persons, including agents employed by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (US-ICE) or U.S. Customs and Border Protection (US-CBP), and all other individuals authorized to conduct Immigration Enforcement against natural persons under 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g) or any other federal law; and,*
- *“Immigration Enforcement” means any and all efforts to investigate, enforce, or assist in the investigation or enforcement of any federal civil immigration law against natural persons, and also includes any and all efforts to investigate, enforce, or assist in the investigation or enforcement of any federal criminal immigration law that penalizes a natural person's presence in, entry, or reentry to, or employment in, the United States.*

Federal Criminal Arrest Warrants. Pursuant to the California Values Act, California Government (Cal. Gov) Code § 7284.6(a)(4), Department personnel shall continue to honor a valid judicial warrant for a criminal offense issued by a federal or state judge, or other judicial order evidencing a judicial determination of probable cause, including arrest warrants issued by a federal district court or magistrate judge for criminal offenses including federal immigration crimes.

Temporary Detentions for Illegal Reentry Criminal Offenses. Pursuant to Cal. Gov. Code §7284.6(b)(1), officers may detain for investigation, based on reasonable suspicion, a person suspected of violating 8 U.S.C. §1326(a), (b)(2), Illegal Reentry after Conviction of an Aggravated Felony, a felony immigration offense, under the following circumstances:

- Department personnel-initiated contact with the person for reasons unrelated to immigration enforcement;
- The person is reasonably suspected of having a prior conviction for an aggravated felony under federal law;

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Revised by Special Order No. 1 , 2025**

- The purpose of the detention is to determine if the prior conviction for an aggravated felony is also classified as a serious or violent felony, as defined in California *Penal Code* §§ 1192.7(c) and 667.5(c); and,
- The person is not a victim of, or a witness to, a crime or can otherwise provide evidence in a criminal investigation.

Release Requirement. Department personnel shall release a person detained for an 8 U.S.C. §1326(a), (b)(2) investigation if, during the detention, it is determined that the prior felony conviction is neither a serious nor violent felony under California law and the person is not otherwise subject to arrest or detention based on a non-immigration local, state or federal offense.

Approval Required Prior to Arrest or Transfer. Prior to conducting a probable cause arrest for a violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a), (b)(2), or transferring a suspect to federal authorities such as US-ICE or US-CBP based on a probable cause arrest for 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a), (b)(2), Department personnel shall obtain approval from the *Department Immigration Affairs Liaison (DIAL)* appointed by the Chief of Police.

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Revised by Special Order No. 1 , 2025**

264.60 DEPARTMENT IMMIGRATION AFFAIRS LIAISON. The Chief of Police may appoint a command officer or staff officer as the primary or secondary *Department Immigration Affairs Liaison (DIAL)*. The *DIAL* represents the Department on matters related to federal immigration enforcement and communicates with federal immigration agency representatives.

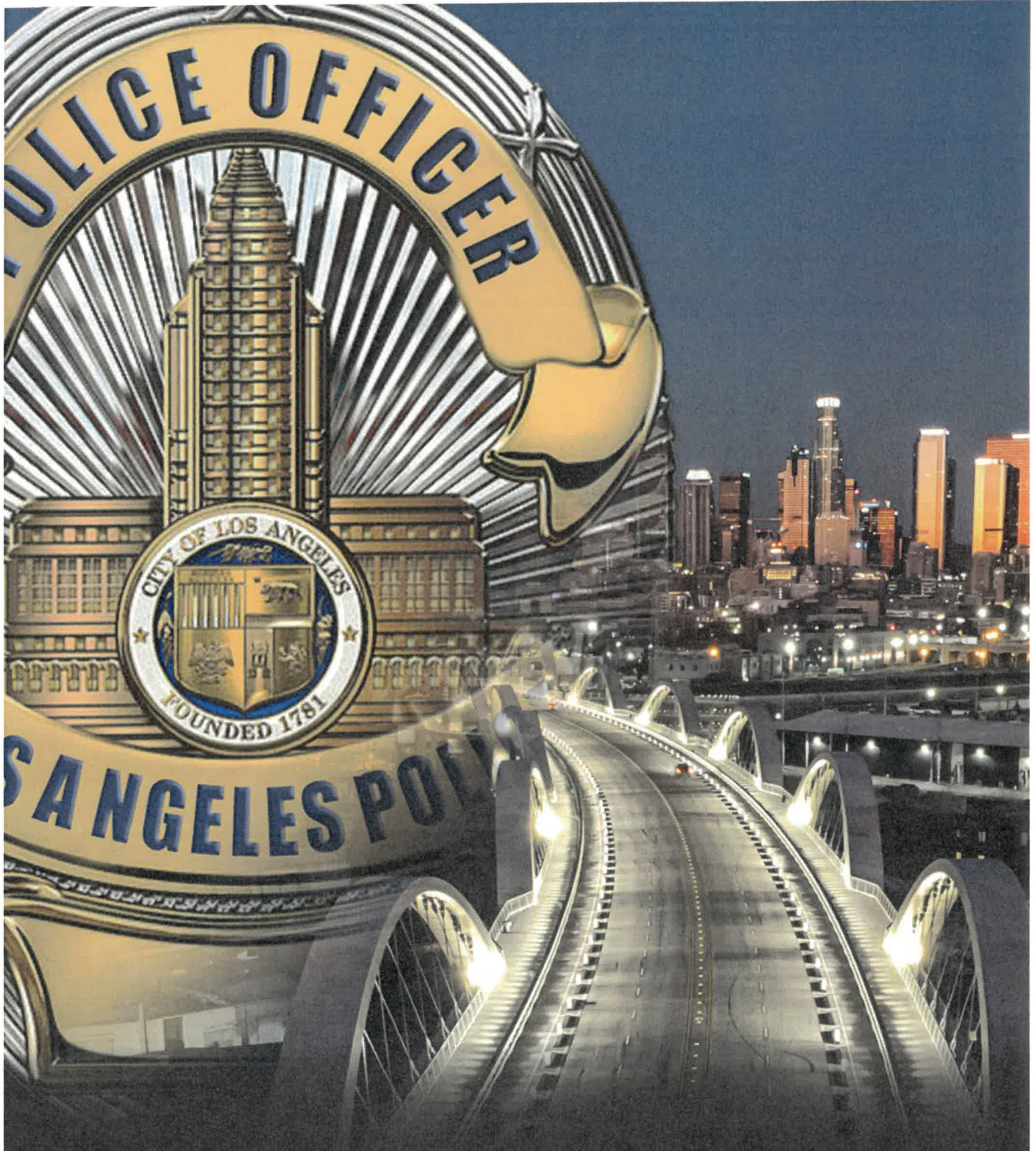
The *DIAL* is responsible for the following:

- Maintaining liaison between the Department and federal immigration authorities;
- Maintaining liaison between the Department and the community on matters concerning federal immigration enforcement;
- Providing advice to all Department entities and personnel related to issues involving federal immigration enforcement;
- Approving probable cause arrests for illegal re-entry *after conviction of an aggravated felony*, under federal law (see below); and,
- Approving criminal immigration enforcement actions as specified in the Office of the Chief of Police Notice, Immigration Enforcement Procedures, dated December 29, 2017.

In the absence of the primary *DIAL*, the secondary *DIAL* shall be responsible for the above duties and responsibilities.

Probable Cause Arrest for Illegal Re-Entry. Department personnel shall obtain approval from the *DIAL* prior to conducting a probable cause arrest for a violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a), (b)(2), (Illegal Re-entry after Conviction of an Aggravated Felony), or transferring a suspect to federal immigration authorities based on a probable cause arrest for 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a), (b)(2).

*******The remainder of this section remains unchanged*******



2025

THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Community Policing and Immigration:
A Guide to LAPD's Policies
Frequently Asked Questions



The purpose of this document is to answer frequently asked questions about the LAPD's roles, responsibilities and restrictions regarding immigration enforcement in Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles Police Department

The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) is a municipal police agency responsible for enforcing state and local criminal laws within the jurisdiction of the City of Los Angeles. The Department's nearly 8,700 officers and 2,500 civilian professionals are dedicated to protecting Los Angeles's four million residents and the millions more who visit, work and travel through this dynamic, vibrant, and diverse City every day. We do this through a robust community policing strategy that focuses on preventing crime through community partnerships, collaborative problem solving, and building public trust—essential components to reducing crime and protecting the public from harm. In addition, the LAPD is steadfastly committed to constitutional policing principles which require a reverence for, and strict adherence to, the law and Constitution.

The LAPD is neither responsible for, nor has the authority to, enforce federal civil immigration laws which are used to detain and remove undocumented immigrants from the United States. Therefore, the LAPD does not serve as a civil immigration enforcement agency for the federal government. Although in some cases, LAPD officers may arrest criminal suspects wanted for violating criminal provisions of federal immigration law, the Department does not take on the responsibility of performing immigration functions unrelated to investigating and enforcing violations of state and local criminal law.

Federal Immigration Authorities

Federal agencies, such as U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (US-CIS), Customs and Border Protection (US-CBP), and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (US-ICE), are responsible for administering and enforcing federal civil and criminal immigration laws. These agencies, headquartered in Washington, D.C., are responsible for the administrative



functions of granting immigration status and removing individuals who are not in compliance with federal immigration laws and regulations. In addition, US-CBP and US-ICE investigate federal criminal violations of immigration laws in coordination with federal prosecutors who seek criminal penalties, including prison terms and fines, in United States District Courts.

Laws and Policies

The LAPD's role in immigration enforcement is defined by the policies and procedures adopted by the Mayor, City Council, and Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners consistent with the limitations of federal, state, and local laws.

In recent years, the State of California and the City of Los Angeles have adopted new measures reinforcing long-standing practices of the Los Angeles Police Department regarding immigration enforcement. On January 1, 2018, California enacted the California Values Act (Senate Bill 54 and known as "SB 54"), which limits the involvement of local law enforcement agencies in federal immigration enforcement activities. These statewide restrictions mirror LAPD's established policies and practices, which prioritize building community trust and maintaining public safety through robust partnerships with all communities.

Building on these principles, the City of Los Angeles took additional steps to formalize its commitment. On December 9, 2024, Mayor Karen Bass signed Los Angeles City Ordinance No. 188441, adding chapter 19 to the Los Angeles Administrative Code (LAAC). The ordinance, titled "Prohibition of the use of City Resources for Federal Immigration Enforcement" prohibits the use of City personnel, facilities, or property for immigration enforcement purposes, except as required by law. This measure was enacted to ensure that City resources are directed toward maintaining the safety and well-being of all residents, fostering trust between City government and the diverse communities it serves.



Frequently Asked Questions

The following Frequently Asked Questions are designed to provide useful information regarding the LAPD's role in immigration enforcement based on existing Department policies and practices; federal, state and local laws; the California Values Act; and LAAC Section 19.191.

1. Does the LAPD arrest individuals for or otherwise enforce federal civil immigration violations?

No. Under federal and state law, Department personnel are prohibited from investigating or arresting a person for civil immigration purposes.

2. Can an officer stop a person to determine the person's immigration status?

No. Long-standing LAPD policy and current state law restricts officers from stopping, detaining, or questioning a person based solely on the person's suspected immigration status (See Question No. 7 for an explanation of "Special Order 40").

The LAPD adopted this policy over 45 years ago to ensure that immigrants are not afraid to contact the LAPD if they are victims of or witnesses to a crime. The policy affirms that the LAPD has an obligation to protect all Angelenos from crime and victimization and that the full cooperation of victims and witnesses, regardless of immigration status, is essential to hold violators of state and local laws accountable in a California court of law.

In addition, California state law now prohibits law enforcement personnel from investigating, interrogating, detaining, detecting, or arresting a person for civil immigration purposes (See Question No. 26 for an explanation of the "California Values Act"). Similarly, Section 19.191 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code prohibits City personnel from investigating, citing, arresting, holding, transferring, or detaining any person for the purposes of immigration enforcement, except as authorized under the California Values Act.



Department personnel are also prohibited from inquiring into an individual's civil immigration status except to provide victim services such as T or U Visa information or certifications, to investigate a criminal offense (e.g., sexual exploitation, human trafficking, involuntary servitude, extortion, etc.), or when otherwise required by law.

3. Are there any federal immigration-related laws that make it a crime for someone who is undocumented to be in the United States?

Yes. Although immigration status violations are generally civil in nature, there are limited circumstances when an undocumented immigrant may have committed a federal crime for improperly entering or re-entering the U.S. under federal immigration laws. For example, 8 U.S.C. § 1325 makes it a federal misdemeanor crime to improperly enter the U.S. at a time, place, or manner other than as designated by immigration authorities. In addition, it is a felony under 8 U.S.C. § 1326 for a person to enter or be present in the U.S. without permission of the U.S. Attorney General after having previously been denied admission, excluded, deported, or removed. Federal immigration authorities have the primary responsibility to investigate and enforce these and other criminal immigration offenses.

4. Can an LAPD officer arrest someone who has an outstanding arrest warrant for violating a federal criminal immigration offense?

Yes. If, during an unrelated law enforcement contact, an LAPD officer learns that a suspect has a criminal arrest warrant issued by a federal judge for an immigration-related offense, such as a violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1325 (Improper Entry) or 8 U.S.C. § 1326 (Illegal Re-entry), the officer may detain and arrest the suspect pursuant to the warrant. Once the suspect is taken into custody, the LAPD will transfer the suspect to federal authorities to appear before a federal judge.



5. Can an LAPD officer make a warrantless arrest of someone who is suspected of entering the U.S. improperly in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1325 (Improper Entry)?

No. State law authorizes a police officer to make a warrantless arrest for a misdemeanor offense only if the crime occurred in the officer's presence, with limited exceptions for specified crimes. Under federal law, the crime of improperly entering into the United States is completed upon entry. Therefore, a police officer must witness the improper entry in order to make a warrantless arrest. LAPD policy is consistent with these legal restrictions and prohibits an officer from making a warrantless arrest for the misdemeanor violation of improper entry.

6. Can an LAPD officer temporarily detain someone who was previously deported and re-entered the U.S. in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326 (Illegal Re-Entry)?

While conducting law enforcement activities unrelated to immigration enforcement (see Question No. 2), LAPD officers may receive a National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Immigration Violator's Record stating that a person may have illegally re-entered the U.S. after having been convicted of an "aggravated felony" as defined by federal statute, a violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a)(b)(2) (Illegal Re-entry after Conviction of an Aggravated Felony). LAPD officers are permitted to detain such an individual for a reasonable period not to exceed four hours to determine if the prior felony conviction is a "serious or violent felony" under state law. A list of "serious" and "violent" felonies under California law are attached to this FAQ.

If officers confirm that the detained individual has a prior "serious or violent felony" conviction, officers must obtain approval from the Department Immigration Affairs Liaison (DIAL), a Command or Staff officer of Police, to arrest or transfer the individual to federal authorities (See Question No. 13 regarding notifying US-ICE).

If, during their investigation, officers determine there is no longer reasonable suspicion to believe the individual violated 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a)(b)(2) with a prior "serious or violent felony" conviction, officers shall immediately release



the individual from custody unless another lawful basis exists to detain or arrest the individual for a non-immigration local, state, or federal criminal offense.

7. What is "Special Order 40"?

Special Order 40 refers to an LAPD policy, adopted by the Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners in 1979, that restricts an officer from initiating a police action with the objective of discovering a person's immigration status. Special Order 40 also prohibits an officer from arresting a person for the misdemeanor offense of improperly entering the U.S. in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1325. Both prohibitions are consistent with state and federal law and remain in effect today.

8. Does Special Order 40 limit an officer's ability to arrest a person suspected of committing a crime under state, local, or federal law?

No. Nothing in Special Order 40 restricts an officer from lawfully stopping, detaining, questioning, or arresting a person for committing a local, state, or federal crime.

9. Does the LAPD interview arrestees to determine their immigration status?

No. The LAPD does not interview arrestees to determine their immigration status. Under state law, Department personnel are prohibited from investigating or interrogating a person for civil immigration purposes. Department personnel are also prohibited from inquiring into an individual's civil immigration status except to provide victim services such as T or U Visa information or certifications, to investigate a criminal offense (e.g., sexual exploitation, human trafficking, involuntary servitude, extortion, etc.) or when otherwise required by law.



10. Does the LAPD ask individuals for their place of birth?

When an officer asks about a person's place of birth, some members of the immigrant community may mistakenly believe the officer is asking the question to determine the person's immigration status. To minimize the potential misperception and possible degradation of public trust, LAPD officers no longer ask victims, witnesses, or temporarily-detained individuals for their place of birth unless necessary under the particular circumstances to investigate a criminal offense.

The Department's Field Interview Report (FI card) has been redesigned and the "Birthplace" field removed so officers do not ask or record the birthplace of victims, witnesses, or temporarily-detained individuals unless an exception applies.

An officer, however, may ask for and record an individual's place of birth if the person is arrested for a criminal offense. This is required to process the arrestee for a criminal offense, comply with consular notification requirements, investigate a crime, or otherwise comply with the law.

11. Does the LAPD notify US-ICE that they have arrested someone who may be in violation of civil immigration laws?

Pursuant to federal law, Department personnel are not prohibited from, or in any way restricted from, sending, or receiving information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or US-ICE (see 8 U.S.C. § 1373).

State law, however, prohibits Department personnel from interrogating or interviewing a person regarding their immigration status. Therefore, LAPD employees are generally unaware of a person's immigration status and do not have an obligation to personally contact US-ICE.

Federal authorities may become aware of a person who, according to US-ICE, is undocumented when the person is arrested and processed into an LAPD detention facility when the individual's fingerprints and other



identifiers are submitted to the FBI as part of the booking process, or otherwise pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1373 (See Question No. 19 regarding how US-ICE may learn of someone in LAPD custody).

12. Does the LAPD notify U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (US-ICE) if a suspect or arrestee in LAPD custody has an immigration-related criminal arrest warrant?

Yes. If an LAPD officer discovers that a suspect or arrestee is the subject of an outstanding criminal arrest warrant issued by a federal judge for a violation of federal immigration law, the Department will notify U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement or the originating federal agency. If federal authorities confirm that they will assume custody, the arrestee will be transferred to federal custody pursuant to the judicial warrant.

13. Does the LAPD notify US-ICE if a suspect or arrestee does not have a warrant but there is probable cause to believe that the person may have illegally re-entered the U.S. in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326, a felony?

In limited circumstances, LAPD officers are permitted to detain an individual when they have reasonable suspicion that the individual illegally re-entered the U.S. with a prior aggravated felony conviction in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a)(b)(2) (Illegal Re-entry after Conviction of an Aggravated Felony). If the officer determines that the prior conviction is a "serious or violent felony" as defined by state law and obtains approval by the Department Immigration Affairs Liaison (DIAL), the officer may notify US-ICE, arrest the individual based on probable cause, and transfer custody of the arrestee to federal authorities (Also see Question No. 6).

14. Does the LAPD allow US-ICE personnel to interview arrestees at LAPD jail facilities?

No. Los Angeles Administrative Code Sections 19.191(d) and 19.191(e) prohibit immigration agents from accessing non-public areas of jail facilities or interviewing individuals in custody for the purpose of immigration enforcement.



15. Does the LAPD maintain records that reflect the immigration status of an arrestee, witness, or victim?

The LAPD neither requests nor records the citizenship or immigration status of individuals unless necessary to provide services such as T or U Visa information and certification, to investigate a criminal offense (e.g., sexual exploitation, trafficking, involuntary servitude, extortion, etc.), for consular notification purposes, or as otherwise required or permitted by state or federal law.

16. What is an "Immigration Detainer Request?"

When DHS becomes aware that someone in LAPD's custody may be in violation of federal civil immigration laws, US-ICE may transmit an "Immigration Detainer – Notice of Action" form to the LAPD. This form asks a local agency to voluntarily hold an arrestee in jail for an additional 48 hours after the arrestee would otherwise be released so US-ICE personnel can assume custody of the arrestee. An Immigration Detainer Request is neither an arrest warrant nor a judicial order requiring the detention of an arrestee.

17. Does the LAPD extend an arrestee's time in jail based solely on an Immigration Detainer Request?

No. Under state law, Department personnel are prohibited from detaining an individual based on a "hold" or Immigration Detainer Request. Additionally, federal courts have also ruled that a local agency cannot keep a person in custody without a probable cause determination by a neutral magistrate, and that detaining an individual based solely on an Immigration Detainer Request violates the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.



18. Will the LAPD extend an arrestee's time in custody if an Immigration Detainer Request is accompanied by a Form I-200 "Warrant for Arrest of Alien" or Form I-205 "Warrant of Removal/Deportation?"

No. A "Warrant for Arrest of Alien" and "Warrant of Removal/Deportation" are administrative directions to federal immigration officers to take a person into custody for civil immigration proceedings. These documents are not arrest warrants based on probable cause of a criminal violation and are not issued by a neutral magistrate as required under the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Therefore, the LAPD will not extend an arrestee's time in custody based on an Immigration Detainer Request accompanied with either document. The LAPD requires a judicial probable cause determination or judicial warrant authorizing an officer to arrest and take into custody the individual for a federal criminal immigration offense or other crime.

19. How does DHS and US-ICE know that LAPD has someone in custody if LAPD does not notify them?

While the LAPD does not investigate whether an arrestee has violated civil immigration laws, when an arrestee is booked in an LAPD facility, their fingerprints are transmitted to the FBI to confirm the arrestee's identity and obtain their criminal history. The DHS and US-ICE have access to the FBI's database and, therefore, may learn that the individual has been taken into LAPD custody (Also see Question No. 11).

20. Does the LAPD transfer arrestees to US-ICE personnel for civil immigration violations?

No. The LAPD does not transfer arrestees to ICE custody for civil immigration violations. However, once an arrestee is released from an LAPD jail facility, US-ICE personnel may take that person into custody when the person is in a public space.



21. What is the "287(g)" Program?

The DHS's "287(g) Program" refers to Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act which allows US-ICE to delegate its authority to local police agencies that volunteer to take on civil immigration enforcement responsibilities. Participation in the 287(g) program is prohibited under state law. Therefore, the LAPD has not obtained any civil immigration enforcement authority through this, or any other, federal program.

22. Does the LAPD assist US-ICE with civil immigration enforcement operations in Los Angeles?

No. LAPD officers do not participate in or assist US-ICE personnel during civil immigration enforcement operations. LAPD officers, however, will respond to the location of an immigration operation if there is an emergency, such as a crime in progress or a request for emergency medical assistance.

23. Does the LAPD work with US-ICE on criminal investigations unrelated to immigration?

Yes. The LAPD works closely with US-ICE Special Agents to investigate state and federal criminal offenses such as narcotics trafficking, intellectual property theft, human trafficking, child exploitation, and terrorism. Additionally, LAPD officers are assigned to federal task forces supported by US-ICE to investigate criminal networks and prosecute criminal offenders. Department personnel may participate in joint task force operations, such as execution of criminal search or arrest warrants, interviewing witnesses, or other criminal investigative activities, involving US-ICE or US-CBP when execution of the operation will not involve civil immigration enforcement by any participant.

LAPD task force officers are prohibited from participating in any civil immigration enforcement-related operations and must comply with LAPD policies and state law.



Department personnel may also participate in non-task force joint operations, such as execution of criminal search or arrest warrants, interviewing witnesses, or other criminal investigative activities, involving US-ICE or US-CBP when execution of the operation will not involve civil immigration enforcement by any participant, a tactical or operational plan identifies all agencies involved in the joint operation.

24. Does the LAPD have any "Sanctuary City" policies?

"Sanctuary City" or "Sanctuary City Policies" are not terms used by the LAPD and are not defined under federal, state, or local law. However, generally speaking, some jurisdictions declare themselves as a "sanctuary jurisdiction" while others may be viewed as a "sanctuary jurisdiction" based on the perception that they may limit their cooperation with federal authorities and/or do not participate in the enforcement of federal immigration law.

The LAPD's policies and procedures regarding immigration enforcement comply with local, state, and federal laws and are designed to promote the Department's commitment to constitutional policing and public safety.

25. What is the California Values Act (SB 54)?

The California Values Act, commonly referred to as SB 54, is a state law that established restrictions and guidelines on how California law enforcement agencies may cooperate with federal immigration authorities or otherwise participate in actions related to immigration enforcement. The new restrictions, which became effective January 1, 2018, are consistent with long-standing LAPD policies and practices which have successfully promoted strong community partnerships and a safer City for everyone.

The LAPD's policies and procedures regarding immigration enforcement comply fully with the California Values Act and all other federal, state, and local laws.



APPENDIX

Serious Felonies (Cal. Penal Code § 1192.7(c))

Murder or voluntary manslaughter
Mayhem
Rape
Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, threat of great bodily injury, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person
Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, threat of great bodily injury, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person
Lewd or lascivious act on a child under 14 years of age
Any felony punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life
Any felony in which the defendant personally inflicts great bodily injury on any person, other than an accomplice, or any felony in which the defendant personally uses a firearm
Attempted murder
Assault with intent to commit rape or robbery
Assault with a deadly weapon or instrument on a peace officer
Assault by a life prisoner on a non-inmate
Assault with a deadly weapon by an inmate
Arson
Exploding a destructive device or any explosive with intent to injure
Exploding a destructive device or any explosive causing bodily injury, great bodily injury, or mayhem



Exploding a destructive device or any explosive with intent to murder
Any burglary of the first degree
Robbery or bank robbery
Kidnapping
Holding of a hostage by a person confined in a state prison
Attempt to commit a felony punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life
Any felony in which the defendant personally used a dangerous or deadly weapon
Selling, furnishing, administering, giving, or offering to sell, furnish, administer, or give to a minor any heroin, cocaine, phencyclidine (PCP), or any methamphetamine-related drug, as described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 11055 of the Health and Safety Code, or any of the precursors of methamphetamines, as described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11055 or subdivision (a) of Section 11100 of the Health and Safety Code
Any violation of subdivision (a) of Section 289 where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person
Grand theft involving a firearm
Carjacking
Any felony offense, which would also constitute a felony violation of Section 186.22
Assault with the intent to commit mayhem, rape, sodomy, or oral copulation, in violation of Section 220
Throwing acid or flammable substances, in violation of Section 244



Assault with a deadly weapon, firearm, machine gun, assault weapon, or semi-automatic firearm or assault on a peace officer or firefighter, in violation of Section 245
Assault with a deadly weapon against a public transit employee, custodial officer, or school employee, in violation of Section 245.2, 245.3, or 245.5
Discharge of a firearm at an inhabited dwelling, vehicle, or aircraft, in violation of Section 246
Commission of rape or sexual penetration in concert with another person, in violation of Section 264.1
Continuous sexual abuse of a child, in violation of Section 288.5
Shooting from a vehicle, in violation of subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 26100
Intimidation of victims or witnesses, in violation of Section 136.1
Criminal threats, in violation of Section 422
Any attempt to commit a crime listed in this subdivision other than an assault
Any violation of Section 12022.53
A violation of subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 11418
Any conspiracy to commit an offense described in this subdivision.



Violent Felonies (Cal. Penal Code § 667.5(c))

Murder or voluntary manslaughter
Mayhem
Rape as defined in paragraph (2) or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261 or paragraph (1) or (4) of subdivision (a) of former Section 262.
Sodomy as defined in subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 286
Oral copulation as defined in subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 288a
Lewd or lascivious act as defined in subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 288
Any felony punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life
Any felony in which the defendant inflicts great bodily injury on any person other than an accomplice which has been charged and proved as provided for in Section 12022.7, 12022.8, or 12022.9 on or after July 1, 1977, or as specified prior to July 1, 1977, in Sections 213, 264, and 461, or any felony in which the defendant uses a firearm which use has been charged and proved as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 12022.3, or Section 12022.5 or 12022.55
Any robbery
Arson, in violation of subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 451
Sexual penetration as defined in subdivision (a) or (j) of Section 289
Attempted murder
A violation of Section 18745, 18750, or 18755
Kidnapping
Assault with the intent to commit a specified felony, in violation of Section 220



Continuous sexual abuse of a child, in violation of Section 288.5

Carjacking, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 215

Rape, spousal rape, or sexual penetration, in concert, in violation of Section 264.1

Extortion, as defined in Section 518, which would constitute a felony violation of Section 186.22

Threats to victims or witnesses, as defined in Section 136.1, which would constitute a felony violation of Section 186.22

Any burglary of the first degree, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 460, wherein it is charged and proved that another person, other than an accomplice, was present in the residence during the commission of the burglary

Any violation of Section 12022.53

A violation of subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 11418

Rape as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 261, wherein it is pleaded and proved that the defendant caused the intoxication by administering a controlled substance to the victim without their consent and with the intent to sexually assault the victim.



Community Policing and Immigration: A Guide to LAPD's Policies

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT



LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAINING BULLETIN

Volume LIV, Issue 2, May 2025

Jim McDonnell, Chief of Police

CROWD MANAGEMENT, INTERVENTION, AND CONTROL – PART I GUIDELINES AND OBJECTIVES

PURPOSE

“Respect for People” and “Service to our Communities” are fundamental core values of the Los Angeles Police Department. In a society where free speech and the right to assembly are guaranteed by the Federal and State Constitutions, it is the mission of police officers to protect the constitutional rights of all members of the public. These constitutional rights apply to individuals participating in lawful activities such as public speeches, marches, demonstrations, picketing, rallies, and celebratory events.

This document was developed to provide guidelines to assist officers and supervisors in identifying lawful versus unlawful assemblies. Additionally, it will provide insight into how the response and actions of law enforcement may affect the demeanor and response of a crowd. The thoughtful application of crowd management and intervention strategies will generally assist in efforts to facilitate legal First Amendment activity with reverence for life, fairness, respect and dignity for every individual, while at the same time removing those individuals whose illegal behavior jeopardize the purpose and safety of protected activity. Additionally, this document reviews the Department's Use of Force policy relating to crowd control techniques.

PROTOCOL

In determining whether First Amendment activities are lawful, police officers must not consider their personal views of either the political affiliation or the message of those persons exercising their right to assemble and engage in expressive activities. The responsibility of police officers is to objectively determine at what juncture a demonstration or assembly leaves the realm of legal protest.

It is important for supervisors and officers to understand the definition of an unlawful assembly to determine the appropriate police response. Penal Code Section 407 defines an unlawful assembly as: “Whenever two or more persons assemble together to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous or tumultuous manner, such assembly is an unlawful assembly.” “*Boisterous or tumultuous manner*” means conduct which poses a clear and present danger of imminent violence.

The California Penal Code identifies two different circumstances when an assembly may be declared unlawful. The first circumstance is when people assemble to participate in an unlawful act. The unlawful act must be an act made criminal by law, or by the commission of an overt act that leads to a violation of the law. In the absence of any unlawful conduct, an assembly may be declared unlawful only if there is reasonable cause to believe, based on articulable facts, that the assembly's purpose is unlawful. If people are assembled to commit an unlawful act, then they are an unlawful assembly (e.g., unlawfully blocking entrances to public buildings, highways, sidewalks or schools, or engaging in other unlawful or riotous activity).

PROCEDURES

Any public assembly of individuals or groups, lawful or unlawful, may require support and/or intervention by law enforcement. Depending upon the situation, the response of law enforcement can range from observation and crowd management strategies to crowd intervention and control strategies. The police response to each assembly or protest is different and will require law enforcement's flexibility, creativity, discipline and patience.

Crowd Management

First Amendment activity such as a march, demonstration, protest, rally, or celebratory event is most often successfully facilitated by initially using the least amount of visible law enforcement presence necessary. An ongoing assessment of crowd behavior is critical for supervisors and officers to appropriately respond to the actions of a crowd or protest group.

Crowd Management Primary Objectives

- Establish contact with crowd
- Obtain voluntary compliance
- Minimize enforcement action

Experience has shown that the appearance of an organized, disciplined contingent of police officers will often cause a disorderly group to abandon their disruptive activities. However, if used inappropriately, the mere presence of officers and/or horses in protective gear may be perceived as aggressive and may be sufficient to change the behavior of the crowd.

This can cause the focus of the protest to shift from the group's original cause to the presence and actions of officers. Therefore, supervisors should consider this potential impact on crowd behavior and be thoughtful about the strategic deployment of police officers and horses in protective gear.

Instead of thinking about the best form of police action to control the crowd, it is important for supervisors to focus on how to act in order to encourage the crowd to manage itself. One way of achieving this is to place a major emphasis on urging crowd

members to express their views in a lawful manner, even under conditions where one is aware of the presence of small, isolated groups with illegal goals and even at points where these small, isolated groups start to act in illegal and violent ways.

Intervention

Police officers and supervisors must understand the importance of differentiating between violent members of the crowd and peaceful protestors. When possible, officers should interact with crowd members in an effort to communicate law enforcement support of lawful First Amendment activity and rights of free speech and expression.

Unlawful behavior by individuals, or unlawful conduct observed in an isolated incident, should not automatically form the basis for declaring an otherwise lawful assembly to be unlawful. When it appears practical, officers should attempt to give warning to the leaders or spokesperson of the activity, the other participants, and/or the individuals about any observed unlawful or potentially unlawful conduct.

Crowd Intervention Primary Objectives

- Protect First Amendment activity
- Facilitate lawful protests
- Isolate unlawful behavior
- Arrest law violators

When appropriate, officers should instruct them on what they must do to comply with the laws, so as to allow an opportunity to correct the conduct in question. Every effort should be made to protect and facilitate the actions of lawful demonstrators while using intervention strategies to stop illegal activity and remove law violators. However, when group behavior appears to be unlawful, aggressive, or otherwise uncontrollable, it is reasonable for the assembly to be declared unlawful.

Crowd Control and Dispersal

In the event a group or portion of a group becomes involved in violent or riotous behavior, the mission of the Department is to protect lives and property and restore conditions to normal as rapidly and efficiently as possible. The dispersal of unlawful groups, and the rapid deployment of forces to contain and arrest those responsible for violent, riotous, or unlawful behavior, will help accomplish the Department's crowd control primary objectives.

Crowd Control Primary Objectives

- Protect life
- Protect vital facilities
- Protect property
- Restore and maintain order
- Arrest violators

Crowd dispersal strategies should only be used when immediate action is necessary to disperse an unlawful assembly, or to stop violence and/or property damage. When circumstances require crowd dispersal, the dispersal should generally not occur until

crowd control personnel and resources are in place to assist in managing the dispersed crowd, as unlawful conduct is extremely dynamic and mobile.

Dispersal Orders

The intent of a dispersal order is to permanently disperse a crowd, not to merely relocate the issue to another location. Supervisors should make a reasonable assessment to determine if the members of a crowd are attempting to comply with the dispersal order or relocate the unlawful behavior.

Methods to Deliver and Document Dispersal Orders

- Amplified sound
- Multiple languages when appropriate
- Confirm audibility from various locations
- Display signage indicating unlawful assembly and dispersal when practical
- Document with video/audio recording

It should be made clear that the crowd is expected to immediately leave the area and include a warning that force may be used which could result in serious injury. The dispersal order must be given in a manner reasonably believed to be heard and understood by the intended audience. Based upon the circumstances, multiple announcements from various locations may be required. Dispersal orders should be delivered in English and in other languages that are appropriate for the audience. Regardless of the delivery method, the name of the individual giving the dispersal order and the date and time each order was given should be documented.

MEDIA

It is the Department's goal to provide the media as much access as legitimately possible to assist them in their duties to gather, receive or process information for communication to the public. Prior to engaging in crowd management, intervention, and control, officers should review related training documentation for media during crowd control situations, including the associated Training Bulletin entitled *Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control – Part II, Media*.

USE OF FORCE

There are no exceptions to the Department's Use of Force Policy for crowd control situations. Officers may use only that force which is objectively reasonable. Verbalization should be used throughout the operation in an attempt to gain compliance. In determining the appropriate amount of force, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the facts and circumstances of each particular case, including, but not limited to the seriousness of the crime(s), the level of threat or resistance presented by the individual(s), and the danger to the community.

Kinetic Energy Projectiles and Chemical Agents

Although there are no exceptions to the Department's Use of Force Policy for crowd control situations, some additional requirements/usage protocols apply to certain intermediate force options during crowd control situations, including crowd dispersal. Examples of these are the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher and Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray. Prior to any crowd control situation, officers should review Department policy and procedures for kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents, including the Use of Force Directive entitled *Crowd Control – Kinetic Energy Projectiles and Chemical Agents*.

Baton

The baton may be used to push individuals who do not respond to verbal commands and encroach upon officers on a skirmish line or, after a lawful dispersal order has been issued, on individuals who intentionally delay departure while officers attempt to disperse the crowd. The push technique utilizes the baton as an extension of the officer's hand on passive/aggressive demonstrators failing to comply with officers' orders. During this technique, the tip of the baton is placed on the center of the chest, officers then push the demonstrator. The push technique is not considered a strike with an impact device and is not a reportable use of force while utilized in a crowd control situation, unless the push results in injury or complaint of injury.

Note: The use of a baton as an impact device (**not** a baton push) against an individual must be consistent with the legal concept of proportionality, and within the Department's policy on intermediate force. Even in a crowd control situation, the use of a baton as an impact device should be reported to a supervisor and appropriately documented.

Medical Treatment

Any suspect taken into custody that has been injured or complains of injury shall receive medical treatment in accordance with established procedures.

Points to Remember

- First Amendment Rights vs. Unlawful behavior
- Keep the peace
- Protect property and vital facilities
- Maintain situational awareness
- Stop unlawful behavior
- Obtain voluntary compliance
- Remain flexible

CONCLUSION

The police response to each assembly or protest is different and will require flexibility, creativity, discipline, and patience. A non-violent “sit-down” demonstration requires a much different police response than a violent group who has become destructive. The tactics used to manage or control a crowd should make every attempt to facilitate and protect First Amendment activity while isolating and arresting those engaged in unlawful behavior.

This Training Bulletin cancels and supersedes Use of Force – Tactics Directive No. 11.2, Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control, April 2021.

Field Training Services Unit
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LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAINING BULLETIN

Volume LIV, Issue 3, May 2025

Jim McDonnell, Chief of Police

CROWD MANAGEMENT, INTERVENTION, AND CONTROL – PART II MEDIA

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bulletin is to guide officers' interactions with media members during public assemblies, large events, or other crowd-related situations that require police management, intervention, or control. "Service to our Communities" and "Respect for People" are fundamental core values of the Los Angeles Police Department. In a society where free speech and the right to assembly are guaranteed by the Federal and State constitutions, it is the mission of police officers to protect the constitutional rights of all members of the public. This includes those who are members of the media and are gathering, receiving or processing information for communication to the public.

PROCEDURE

It is the Department's goal to provide the media as much access as legitimately possible to assist them in their duties to gather, receive or process information for communication to the public. With the exception of spontaneously occurring events, whenever the Department develops an Event Action Plan for an event that involves a public assembly, the Department will, when practicable, designate a media viewing area. The viewing area will be within visual distance and audible range of the event, for members of the media to assemble. Media members do not have to be restricted to the designated area.

Definition – Duly Authorized Representatives of the Media: Those persons possessing current, valid credentials issued by the Department or other bona fide law enforcement agency, or other identification establishing duly authorized representation of news media affiliation or employment; including any member of a news service, online news service, newspaper, radio, television station or network.

Note: "Freelance" reporters or photographers possessing a valid media credential or other identification establishing duly authorized news media affiliation or primary employment shall be deemed as authorized news media representatives.

Authorized Media

Representatives of the media include anyone representing a news service, online news service, newspaper, radio, television station or network. Those persons may enter closed areas for the purpose of gathering, receiving, or processing information for communication to the public. Closed areas include any area where officers have closed access to the public, including but not limited to the immediate areas surrounding any emergency field command post, police/skirmish line, or other rolling closure at any demonstration, march, protest, rally, or where individuals are primarily engaged in any activity that is protected by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution or Article I of the California Constitution.

Note: Mere verbalization or declaration of a person that they are a media member does not grant access as a duly authorized media member.

In a situation where a person within the crowd identifies as a member of the media, officers should request a supervisor. The supervisor will facilitate movement for members of media within any mobile field force tactics. The supervisor will assign an officer to monitor and keep them at a safe distance from any harm and interfering with the ongoing tactical situation. Department personnel should make every effort to determine whether the person has any evidence that they are gathering information for news, such as possessing a media identification or business card. If a determination cannot be made, a Public Information Officer (PIO) should be requested to assist.

Note: If a PIO is not assigned to an incident, PIOs are available off-hours and can be contacted via the Department Operations Center.

These media access laws do not require specific government-issued credentials; however, press members should be able to provide reasonable "indicia" of their role, such as law enforcement-issued press passes, employer identification (ID) from their media organization, press association ID, business cards, letters of assignment, relevant business licenses, or published bylines.

Access

Authorized members of the media are allowed behind police lines. When officers are approached by a possible media member during crowd control situations, they should call a supervisor to make an objectively reasonable determination whether the person will be allowed into closed areas.

Note: The Department may restrict media access to the command post (i.e., the area where incident-specific information is being shared by public safety personnel, strategic decisions are being made, or deliberations are ongoing), or crime scenes for the purpose of the preservation of evidence.

A duly authorized representative of the media who is in a closed area described above and is gathering, receiving, or processing information for communication to the public, shall not be cited for failure to disperse, a violation of curfew, or other violation of California Penal Code Section 148(a)(1).

Note: Nothing precludes officers from enforcing other applicable laws if the member of the media is engaged in activity that is otherwise unlawful or is interfering with official law enforcement duties including, but not limited to, collecting evidence and making arrests.

Determining Access

When attempting to determine access to closed areas for duly authorized media members, supervisors should, based on the objectively reasonable standard, consider the following factors and whether the persons in question are:

- In possession of a press pass, press association ID, employer ID, letter(s) of assignment, business license, or other indicia of being a media member;
- Wearing clothing or carrying equipment with press/media symbols or logotypes;
- Following officers' directions;
- Actively capturing the incident with video or other media;
- Engaging in protest activities (e.g., throwing objects, acting antagonistic or violent, holding protest signs);
- Operating in the function of gathering, receiving, or processing news information; and,
- Carrying items prohibited under Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 55.07 while attending a public demonstration, rally, protest, picket line, or public assembly (such as metal or plastic pipes, baseball bats, glass bottles, etc.).

The following questions can help to clarify whether an individual is authorized and acting as a member of the media:

- Do you have a press pass?
- What company do you work for?
- What part of the event are you covering?
- How are you recording this incident?
- Where is your content posted?
- Can you show me your website?
- Can I see your personal identification? (Then, when feasible, utilize an online search for the name and media organization)

Dispersal

When officers are attempting to disperse a crowd after a dispersal order has been given, the same criteria shall be used to determine media access to closed areas. Supervisors should evaluate the factors listed both above, and in the table below, when determining media access during crowd dispersal. Officers should attempt to facilitate movement of authorized media as much as feasible given the circumstances.

DETERMINING MEDIA ACCESS TO CLOSED AREAS	
<u>Allowing Access</u> – Factors that can indicate the person is a duly authorized member of the media	<u>Refusing Access</u> – Factors that support not allowing the person behind police lines (even if they have indicia of being media)
Officers should note that these factors are not, in and of their own, valid reasons for allowing or disallowing access. They are considerations as part of the totality of the circumstances.	
Possession of: • Press Pass • Press Association Identification (ID) • Employer ID Card • Letter(s) of Assignment • Relevant Business License • Other Indicia of Media Authorization	Does not have indicia of being media
Person is following officers' directions	Person is not following officers' directions: • Refusal to show identification and/or press credentials • Entering closed areas despite verbal warnings • Not answering questions
Person is actively capturing the incident with video or other media	Person does not have the apparent ability to capture incident information such as a camera, notebook, or recording device
Person is reasonably perceived to be newsgathering, receiving, or processing information	Person is engaged in protest activities: • Holding protest signs • Being antagonistic before identifying self as press • Throwing objects • Not operating in the function of news gathering • Carrying items prohibited under Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC 55.07) while attending public demonstration, rally, protest, picket line, or public assembly (such as metal or plastic pipes, baseball bat, glass bottles, etc.)

Interference with Department Operations

Members of the press who are in closed areas are not allowed to: obstruct Department or emergency operations; engage in activities with no news gathering purpose; facilitate the entry of or transport non-members of the press (unless for a safety reason); fly drones or other aircraft without Federal Aviation Administration authorization; trespass on private property without owner permission; or enter closed federal property. Department operations include law enforcement activities such as ongoing investigations and arrests in process.

CONCLUSION

The Department understands that a well-informed public is essential to the existence of a democratic society. Members of the media provide vital information to the public, and the Department has an obligation, within legal limits, to accommodate the media as they perform this task. By using sound judgement and working with the media during crowd-related situations, officers embody our core values of “Reverence for the Law” and “Respect for People.”

Field Training Services Unit
Police Training and Education

DISTRIBUTION “A”

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

NOTICE

1.14

March 3, 2026

TO: All Department Personnel

FROM: Chief of Police

SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO INCIDENTS INVOLVING FEDERAL IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS – REVISED

The purpose of this Notice is to provide updated guidance to Department personnel when responding to incidents involving federal immigration enforcement actions or enforcement activity conducted by individuals claiming to be law enforcement officers.

This revision incorporates the *guidelines for all City law enforcement agencies contained within Mayor Karen Bass's Executive Directive No. 17, Protecting Angelenos from Ongoing Dangerous Federal Immigration Operations*.

As with prior iterations of this Notice, the objective remains to maintain the peace, ensure the safety of the community, and provide communication that reinforces public trust and transparency.

Background

On February 10, 2026, Mayor Karen Bass issued Executive Directive No. 17, Protecting Angelenos from Ongoing Dangerous Federal Immigration Operations. The Directive provided specific guidance to City departments as to how to address the ongoing federal immigration enforcement activities taking place around the city. To align with the Directive's guidelines, the Department has revised its procedures to reaffirm the duty to render aid; clarify supervisor, watch commander, and Area commanding officer responsibilities; and, establish reporting responsibilities for the Department Immigrant Affairs Liaison (DIAL).

Officer's Responsibilities

When responding to radio calls involving potential federal enforcement actions, officers shall:

- Immediately request a supervisor to respond for "possible federal enforcement action" if one has not already been dispatched;
- When encountering individuals engaged in enforcement actions who **are not displaying visible identification showing their agency and either a name or badge number**, officers shall request that any individual claiming to be a law enforcement officer present identification and shall ensure the interaction is captured on body-worn video.

Note: If the individuals are uncooperative, officers shall, from a safe distance, document all available information, including the number of personnel, descriptions of individuals, any visible agency markings, and vehicle descriptions and license plates. The officer shall immediately notify and relay this information to their responding supervisor.

- Once it is determined that the incident is a federal enforcement action, the role of Department personnel on scene is strictly limited to the following core functions:
 - **Maintaining Public and Officer Safety:** This remains the primary objective. Officers shall continue to ensure tactical separation *and take only those actions necessary to safeguard lives and property*. This may include maintaining a safe perimeter or directing traffic to ensure public safety.
 - **De-escalating Tensions:** Officers should act to maintain the peace by using Department-approved tactics and techniques to de-escalate potential conflicts with members of the public.
 - **Communicating with the Community:** Officers should provide clear communication to bystanders, reassuring them of the Department's neutral role and explaining that officers are present only to ensure public safety, not to assist with the civil immigration enforcement action.
- Take appropriate crime report(s), if necessary. *All immigration-related reports must document the community member's statement and all officer observations. This obligation to initiate a report includes sworn personnel assigned to the front desk or acting in any investigative capacity.*

Note: *Officers shall take a report for any crime they determine is applicable (e.g. Kidnapping, False Imprisonment, Impersonating a Peace Officer, etc.) based on community members' statements when individuals claiming to be law enforcement officers are no longer at the scene and there is no opportunity to verify their identification.*

- When encountering individuals identifying themselves as bail bond recovery or bail enforcement agents who appear to be engaged in immigration enforcement activity, officers shall verify their credentials and determine whether they possess a valid judicial warrant or court order authorizing such action. If no such identification or authorization exists, officers shall notify a supervisor and take appropriate enforcement or investigative action;

Note: Verification is required only when bail bond or bail enforcement agents are observed or reported to be conducting immigration enforcement activity. Bail recovery actions unrelated to immigration are not subject to this requirement.

- *When made aware that a member of the public has sustained an injury at the scene of any immigration enforcement action, officers shall request emergency medical assistance. Officers shall also render aid, when practicable.*
- Ensure that all obtained information is included in the call disposition summary and associated reports;
- Title all videos on Evidence.com as "Federal Enforcement Action;" and,
- Tag all videos on Evidence.com with the appropriate incident number.

Supervisor's Responsibilities

To ensure proper oversight and adherence to Department and City directives involving federal immigration enforcement actions, supervisors shall:

- Respond to radio calls for service, including kidnapping and possible kidnapping, to which they are dispatched pursuant to this policy;
- Attempt to verify the credentials of the on-scene supervisor or agent-in-charge and **ensure that officers request identification**. Supervisors shall confirm that all verification attempts and responses are captured on body-worn video;
- Ensure officers adhere to Department policies regarding federal immigration enforcement actions while maintaining public safety;
- *Ensure all applicable crime reports are taken and submitted to the watch commander for approval;*
- Document all obtained information in the *Sergeant's Daily Report*, Form 15.48.00; and,
- Notify the Area watch commander of the incident and provide all relevant information.

Watch Commander's Responsibilities

Upon receiving notification of a federal law enforcement action, watch commanders shall document the activity and all pertinent information in their *Watch Commander's Daily Report*, Form 15.80.00, and notify the Area commanding officer. *Watch commanders shall also review all related crime reports and ensure the related video evidence is appropriately tagged.*

Area Commanding Officer's Responsibilities

Area commanding officers shall ensure Area personnel adhere to the Department's policies and procedures on federal immigration enforcement actions. Upon receiving notification of an Area's response to federal immigration enforcement actions, commanding officers shall notify the bureau commanding officer *and the Department Immigration Affairs Liaison (DIAL)*. *Area commanding officers shall also ensure that all submitted reports pertaining to immigration enforcement are referred to the appropriate entity for criminal filing consideration.*

Department Immigration Affairs Liaison Responsibilities

The DIAL shall be responsible for providing a public report to the Board of Police Commissioners no less than monthly, and more frequently as based on the level of immigration enforcement activity. The report shall contain, to the extent allowed by law, aggregated data regarding incidents in which Department officers have documented or received reports of suspected unlawful conduct by immigration enforcement agents.

The Office of the Mayor shall be provided the same report no less than monthly, and more frequently as based on the level of immigration enforcement activity.

Communications Division Responsibilities

Communications Division personnel shall:

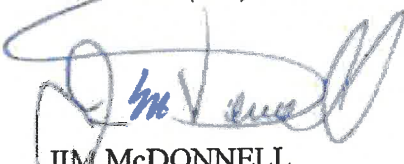
- Dispatch a field supervisor to any radio call that includes indicators suggesting possible federal enforcement action; and,
- Dispatch a field supervisor to all kidnapping-related radio calls.

Additional References

In addition to the above-mentioned procedures, personnel should be guided by:

- *Department Manual Section 3/603.50, Facial Coverings, established by Special Order No. 1, dated January 27, 2026;*
- *Department Manual Section 4/264.50, Enforcement of United States Immigration Laws, revised by Special Order No. 1, dated March 4, 2025;*
- *Department Manual Section 4/264.60, Department Immigration Affairs Liaison, revised by Special Order No. 1, dated March 4, 2025;*
- *Community Policing and Immigration: A Guide to LAPD's Policies — Frequently Asked Questions, revised by Administrative Order No. 9, dated June 27, 2025;*
- *Los Angeles Police Department, Training Bulletin, Volume LIV, Issue 2, Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control — Part I, Guidelines and Objectives, dated May 2025; and,*
- *Los Angeles Police Department, Training Bulletin, Volume LIV, Issue 3, Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control — Part II, Media, dated May 2025.*

If you have questions regarding this matter, please contact *the Constitutional Policing and Policy Bureau, at (213) 486-8730.*



JIM McDONNELL
Chief of Police

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