

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

June 18, 2026
1.19

TO: The Honorable Board of Police Commissioners

FROM: Chief of Police

SUBJECT: 2025 FEDERAL ICE PROTESTS AFTER-ACTION REPORT

RECOMMENDED ACTION

- I. That the Board of Police Commissioners REVIEW and FILE the 2025 Federal ICE Protests After-Action Report.

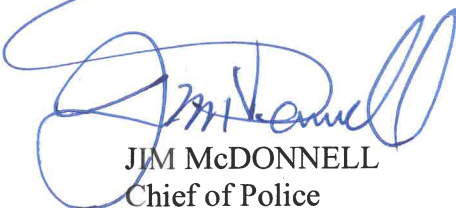
DISCUSSION

The 2025 Federal ICE Protests After-Action Report documents the Los Angeles Police Department's preparation, response, and assessment of the civil unrest associated with federal immigration enforcement actions occurring between June 6 and June 17, 2025. The demonstrations began as localized protests near federal facilities and escalated into sustained, citywide unrest involving large crowds, assaults on officers, property damage, and disruptions to critical infrastructure. Due to the scale and duration of the incident, I activated a Citywide Incident Management Team and a Citywide Tactical Alert to support sustained operations, coordinate mutual aid, and maintain public safety.

This report was prepared by the Major Events Group in coordination with Citywide Incident Management Teams and Operations-Central Bureau and is intended as an internal improvement document to capture lessons learned and inform future preparedness for large-scale demonstrations and civil unrest.

Should you have any questions regarding this request, please have a member of your staff contact Commander Mario Q. Mota, Commanding Officer of Major Events Group, at (213) 486-0299.

Respectfully,



JIM McDONNELL
Chief of Police

Attachment



2025 Federal ICE Protests – Los Angeles

After-Action Report



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Overview

The Federal ICE Protests of June 2025 presented a significant public safety challenge for the City of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Police Department. This After-Action Report chronicles the Department's preparation, response, and assessment of the events, with the goal of capturing lessons learned and informing future readiness for large-scale demonstrations.

Methodology and Scope

This report was developed from multiple sources of Department documentation, including incident action plans, chronological logs, and statistical summaries. Post-event hot wash interviews were also conducted with personnel across a range of ranks and assignments to capture candid perspectives on planning, tactics, operational outcomes, and related topics.

The scope of this report is to provide a narrative of events, review operational performance, and highlight key lessons while offering recommendations for the future. Information on staffing, arrests, use of force, and costs is included to provide context. The intent of this report is to contribute to internal improvement. By documenting the Department's experience, highlighting areas of strength, and identifying opportunities for growth, the After-Action Report provides recommendations to strengthen future planning, training, and operational capacity for managing mass demonstrations and incidents of civil unrest.

Following this overview, the report presents an executive summary, followed by a background section outlining federal operations and initial demonstrations, which set the stage for the events that followed. Subsequent sections examine overarching themes, including crowd dynamics, the use of chemical agents, and the media. A chronological narrative then provides a day-by-day account, leading into consolidated lessons learned and recommendations. The final sections provide statistical context, including personnel, costs, and arrest activity.

Disclaimer

For clarity, this After-Action Report is intended solely as an internal improvement document for the Los Angeles Police Department. Information, statistics, and data are presented for context only and should not be interpreted as the definitive or official statistical record of the June 2025 Federal ICE Protests.



Executive Summary

The Federal ICE Protests of June 2025 stand as one of the most significant civil unrest events in recent Los Angeles history. Triggered by federal immigration enforcement operations, what began as a localized protest quickly escalated into a sustained, citywide mobilization that tested the Los Angeles Police Department and its partners across nearly two weeks of operations.

Operations-Central Bureau managed the initial demonstrations on June 6 and June 7, which began as unplanned but consequential demonstrations. By June 8, the activity had expanded significantly, with thousands converging in the downtown area, and federal facilities had become focal points of protest. Violence escalated as many officers and federal personnel faced sustained assaults with projectiles, fireworks, and incendiary devices. Fires, looting, and freeway blockages further underscored the severity of the unrest. On June 9, the Chief of Police activated a Citywide Incident Management Team, transitioning the incident to a formalized, citywide command structure. This shift centralized coordination, expanded operational capacity, and enabled sustained management of personnel, logistics, and multi-location deployments as the demonstrations escalated.

From June 12 through June 14, the protests reached their peak. On June 14, “No Kings Day,” more than 20,000 participants assembled at Gloria Molina Grand Park before marching in two columns of approximately 10,000 each. Hostile actors embedded within the crowds directed sustained assaults on officers and federal personnel, including attacks from elevated positions in the Los Angeles Mall. That day, the Department deployed 3,127 sworn and civilian personnel—the largest single mobilization of the incident. This extraordinary scale required repeated adjustments to staging, logistics, and deployment, highlighting the Department’s capacity to sustain citywide operations under immense pressure.

During the Federal ICE Protests, chemical agents were authorized on two occasions, June 8 and June 14. Each authorization and deployment occurred only after prolonged assaults on officers, lasting several hours on June 8 and more than 30 minutes on June 14. In both instances, chemical agents proved effective in dispersing violent groups and restoring control. These deployments marked the Department’s first use of chemical agents in a crowd control situation in decades and reflected the extreme conditions faced at the height of the unrest.

The Department’s response was supported through mutual aid and coordinated under Unified Command with the California Highway Patrol and the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department. Federal law enforcement agencies and military personnel operated outside the Department’s chain of command, while the Los Angeles Police Department maintained primary responsibility for public safety operations on City streets surrounding federal facilities. This framework allowed for coordination while preserving clear distinctions of authority and jurisdiction.



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Staging operations were among the most dynamic aspects of the incident. Locations shifted multiple times before stabilizing at the Los Angeles Zoo, which proved to be the most effective site. Accountability, personnel check-in, and logistical support challenges reflected the strain of moving large numbers of personnel across multiple locations over consecutive days.

In total, approximately 17,000 personnel work shifts were logged, with staffing levels exceeding 1,500 officers per day during peak operations. Personnel costs totaled \$17.47 million, with overtime comprising nearly seventy percent of that total at \$12.14 million. Despite the resource intensity of the response, the Department contained the unrest without loss of life directly attributable to protest activity and without major breaches of critical infrastructure.

Overall, the Federal ICE Protests underscored how rapidly a localized event can evolve into a sustained, citywide crisis. This highlighted both the strengths of the Department—rapid mobilization, adaptability, and integration with partners—and the challenges of sustaining large-scale, multi-day operations. Key lessons emphasize the importance of early recognition of scale, preparation for extended mobilizations, designation of sustainable staging areas, clear assignment of roles and responsibilities for Mobile Field Forces, and continued adaptation to the increasingly sophisticated tactics employed by hostile actors.

The Federal ICE Protests of June 2025 tested the Department at every level and provide enduring insight into how Los Angeles can prepare for the next major challenge.



Background

On June 6, 2025, the United States Department of Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement conducted enforcement operations in Los Angeles, which quickly drew national attention. Two of the most visible enforcement operations occurred near downtown: at a Home Depot parking lot in Westlake and at a business in the Fashion District. Federal agents in tactical gear detained individuals, pursued suspects through crowded spaces, and encountered resistance from bystanders and community advocates. Videos of these actions circulated widely on social media, showing confrontations and near-collisions between demonstrators and federal vehicles. Within hours, national and international news outlets were reporting that Los Angeles had become a focal point of federal immigration enforcement.

Among those detained was David Huerta, president of the Service Employees International Union in California, whose custody became a rallying point for labor and immigrant rights organizations. Federal officials stated the operations were based on judicial warrants, while local leaders criticized the timing and manner of enforcement, citing destabilization of neighborhoods and erosion of public trust.

By late afternoon on June 6, a demonstration involving approximately 800 individuals took place outside the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building, the United States Courthouse, and the Federal Detention Center in Los Angeles. What began as a rally and march escalated into a more volatile situation. A group of demonstrators, some wearing masks, began throwing rocks, bottles, and other projectiles at federal officers stationed in the area. Throughout the course of the event, federal property sustained notable damage. Graffiti was sprayed on buildings, several vehicles were vandalized, and concrete pillars in the area were damaged. As federal convoys attempted to leave the scene, demonstrators moved into the streets, creating blockages and forcing federal personnel to carefully navigate their vehicles through the crowd to avoid further escalation. Later in the evening, a group of demonstrators relocated to a federal staging site in the Chinatown area. There, protesters confronted federal personnel, blocked surrounding roadways, and continued to throw projectiles. In response, law enforcement engaged to protect personnel and infrastructure. Arrests were made.

On June 7, federal operations and demonstrations extended beyond the city limits of Los Angeles. At a Home Depot in Paramount, approximately 150 demonstrators confronted federal agents. Shopping carts and debris were overturned into roadways, traffic was blocked, and objects were thrown at vehicles as they left the area. Fires were reported, including one involving a Molotov cocktail, and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department responded for traffic and crowd control. Arrests were made.

By June 8, demonstrations had expanded significantly. A rally of approximately 200 people at Mariachi Plaza marched to the Federal Detention Center, joining several hundred already present. Later in the day, thousands assembled at Los Angeles City Hall before moving toward the detention center. Projectiles—including bottles, rocks, and fireworks—were thrown at officers and National Guard personnel assigned to secure



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federal facilities. Officers were injured, and an unlawful assembly was declared. As dispersal operations pushed demonstrators south, some entered the 101 Freeway and temporarily blocked traffic, which the California Highway Patrol later cleared. Fires were set, vehicles were burned, and businesses in the downtown corridor were vandalized and looted. Arrests were made for assaults on officers and property damage.

The rapid escalation from June 6 through June 8 demonstrated how federal enforcement operations became a catalyst for widespread demonstrations and, at times, civil unrest across the region. Advocacy networks mobilized quickly, federal facilities became focal points, and conditions in multiple locations rose to the level of rioting.

In the downtown corridor, particularly along 1st Street, officers encountered a level of sustained and coordinated assault not typically seen in prior civil unrest incidents. Hostile actors used rocks, bottles, commercial-grade fireworks, and Molotov cocktails, at times deploying motorcycles and other mobile platforms to introduce incendiary devices into the crowd. Individuals utilized awnings, traffic barriers, and other fixed objects as cover, allowing them to advance, retreat, and reengage while minimizing exposure to enforcement actions. Officers operating in skirmish lines were subjected to repeated volleys of projectiles from both ground level and elevated positions. In these conditions, less-lethal munitions proved limited in their immediate effectiveness, requiring repeated deployments and tactical adjustments to maintain lines and restore control.

For the Los Angeles Police Department, these events presented a complex challenge. The Department had no role in planning or executing federal immigration enforcement and, consistent with policy dating back to 1979, does not engage in civil immigration enforcement. The Department's role was limited to providing public safety support when demonstrations escalated into violence or when federal personnel were at risk of being overwhelmed.

Despite this distinction, many demonstrators perceived the Department as aligned with federal agents. The intensity of the violence directed at officers, the destruction of property, and the persistence of daily demonstrations underscored the magnitude of the incident. From June 6 through June 16, protests occurred daily at federal facilities and symbolic sites. Demonstrations alternated between peaceful rallies and violent confrontations, vandalism, arson, and looting. Arrests were made throughout this period. These events formed the operational period under review and provided the basis for assessing the Department's planning, deployment, and lessons learned.



Overarching Themes

Crowd Dynamics and Emerging Threats

The June 2025 Federal ICE Protests drew thousands of participants across the city. Many attended to exercise their First Amendment rights through lawful assembly, speech, and demonstration. Alongside these lawful participants, however, were hostile actors intent on creating disorder regardless of the issue being protested. Their presence and tactics shaped the operational environment for the Department, complicating the distinction between peaceful activity and violent conduct.

Metropolitan Division Mounted Platoon personnel reported a level of hostility rarely encountered in past protests. While on horseback, personnel were targeted with flagpoles, mortar rounds, and other projectiles thrown with enough force to cause injuries and hearing damage. Five horses sustained minor injuries from objects directed at formations. A Molotov cocktail was thrown toward Mounted Platoon personnel and Metropolitan Division officers, and a hostile actor attempted to force Department horse transport vehicles off the freeway while they were en route to staging. These incidents underscored both the intensity of the violence and the willingness of individuals to target specialized Department resources both in the field and while in transit.

Hostile actors employed protective equipment and improvised weaponry in ways that challenged traditional Mobile Field Force tactics. Helmets, shields, and gas masks were widely observed, while some individuals used gloves or oven mitts to throw chemical agent canisters back at officers. Leaf blowers were used to redirect chemical agents. Everyday items were repurposed into weapons or defensive tools, including benches removed from Grand Park and fire extinguishers used as improvised sprayers. Drones were observed monitoring police lines, and Department communications were likely being tracked in real time. The hostile actors tactics progressed quickly, moving from simple projectiles to coordinated assaults using technology and improvised weapons.

The “No Kings” movement, which drew tens of thousands to Grand Park shortly after the ICE Protests, demonstrated how large-scale mobilizations could be organized quickly and then dispersed into smaller, coordinated cells. Participants arrived with masks, backpacks, and improvised equipment, and portions of the crowd engaged in direct assaults on federal personnel and Department personnel. Online promotion of related “No Kings 2.0” events further illustrated the capacity of protest networks to regenerate rapidly, exploit social media for recruitment and coordination, and mobilize across jurisdictions.

The Department’s experience in June 2025 demonstrates that hostile actors now represent a persistent and evolving threat. Their ability to escalate tactics quickly, integrate into otherwise lawful crowds, and regenerate through social media created sustained challenges for the Department, requiring constant adaptation in planning, intelligence-sharing, and field operations.



Chemical Agents

The deployment of chemical agents during the June 2025 Federal ICE Protests marked a rare and significant step in the Department's response to civil unrest. These tools were used only under conditions where sustained assaults on officers and escalating hazards left no other viable option. During multiple incidents, hostile actors demonstrated indicators of coordination and preparation, including the use of similar masks, helmets, and protective equipment, as well as the on-scene distribution of these items within the crowd. These dynamics contributed to a more sustained and organized level of resistance, requiring escalated tactics to restore control. The following chronology outlines the circumstances of the two deployments, on June 8 and June 14, and provides context for the decisions, outcomes, and lessons identified.

June 8, 2025 – Downtown Federal Facilities

On June 8, escalating violence in the downtown core led to the first use of chemical agents by the Department in decades. A Command Post was established early in the day with designated command and operations staff. National Guard personnel were positioned at federal facilities, and Shadow Teams monitored demonstrations at Mariachi Plaza and downtown. By afternoon, demonstrations had grown substantially, with assaults directed at officers guarding the Federal Detention Center and the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse at Alameda Street and Aliso Street.

At 1420 hours, an unlawful assembly was declared. Officers advancing the crowd south and west encountered violent resistance, including rocks, bottles, and firecrackers. Less-lethal munitions and baton strikes were used, but the assaults on officers continued. At 1930 hours, a formal chemical agent plan was developed and approved by the Incident Commander. Metropolitan Division personnel deployed chemical agents, dispersing the crowd.

Hostile actions persisted throughout the evening. At 1950 hours, officers again faced rocks, bottles, and fireworks on Los Angeles Street between Aliso Street and Cesar Chavez Avenue. At 2200 hours, officers encountered continued assaults while pushing east on Cesar Chavez Avenue at Spring Street, again using less-lethal munitions and batons.

By 2248 hours, further escalation was reported. Officers at First Street and San Pedro Street were struck with rocks, bottles, and explosives. Cinder blocks were thrown, windows broken, and a motorcycle carrying fireworks entered the protest area. Several fires were set, requiring Metropolitan Division units to extinguish them while under attack.

June 14, 2025 – Los Angeles Street and Temple Street

On June 14, the largest protest crowds of the operational period converged in the



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downtown core. By mid-afternoon, officers faced coordinated assaults at Los Angeles Street and Temple Street, with projectiles coming from both ground level and elevated positions in the Los Angeles Mall. Metropolitan Division Mounted officers were struck with rocks and bottles immediately after dispersal orders were issued at approximately 1545–1550 hours.

At approximately 1610 hours, after less-lethal munitions proved ineffective, the Incident Commander authorized chemical agent deployment. Metropolitan Division Special Weapons and Tactics officers deployed Riot CS Smoke canisters, including one directed at the upper level of the Los Angeles Mall where individuals were throwing projectiles from above. Some canisters were thrown back toward officers by demonstrators using gloves and protective gear, requiring additional deployments to maintain momentum.

At 1653 hours, the Emergency Management Division issued a NIXLE alert, the City's public safety notification system, to notify the public of the chemical agent deployment. Within minutes, thousands of demonstrators dispersed, restoring control of the Los Angeles Street and Temple Street intersection.

Observations

Chemical agents were deployed only twice during the protests—on June 8 and June 14—each time under violent conditions where less-lethal options were insufficient to stop the violent actions of the crowd and bring the situation under control. Both deployments were effective in dispersing hostile groups and restoring order. The June 8 deployment marked the Department's first use of chemical agents for crowd control in decades. The June 14 deployment demonstrated both the effectiveness of chemical agents and the sophistication of demonstrators, who wore helmets and masks, carried shields, and attempted to throw canisters back in an effort to reduce their impact.

As this was the first time in decades that chemical agents had been used in a crowd control situation, several operational shortfalls became evident. Many patrol officers and some Metropolitan Division personnel lacked protective masks, which limited tactical options and increased the risk of exposure. Feedback from post-event hot washes emphasized that, in both instances, chemical agents were the only viable option to reestablish control.



Media

The June 2025 Federal ICE Protests drew extensive media coverage, with large numbers of journalists present on skirmish lines and throughout the downtown Los Angeles civic center. Officers regularly encountered both credentialed and non-credentialed individuals who identified themselves as press. Their presence created operational challenges, particularly when members of the media positioned themselves between protest groups and police formations, or when supervisors were required to make rapid determinations about press access in volatile conditions.

Department policy at the time emphasized the importance of protecting media access during public assemblies. A May 2025 Training Bulletin on Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control – Part II: Media underscored the Department’s commitment to safeguarding constitutional rights while maintaining public order. The bulletin directed that media viewing areas should be established whenever possible. It clarified that duly authorized members of the press—including freelance reporters with valid credentials—were permitted to observe behind police lines. It also stated that journalists engaged in newsgathering should not be cited for curfew violations, failure to disperse, or obstruction, and that questions regarding press status should be referred to a Public Information Officer.

In practice, managing media presence during the protests proved highly complex. Hot wash debriefs noted that large groups of journalists often formed a buffer between protesters and officers, complicating tactical decisions and the movement of Mobile Field Forces. Personnel also reported difficulties distinguishing between credentialed journalists and uncredentialed individuals claiming to be members of the press, as well as between those embedded within the crowds during the unrest.

Media presence during the incident presented a significant operational challenge. The volume of individuals identifying as press, combined with inconsistent or unclear credentialing, created confusion for field personnel and supervisors making real-time decisions in volatile environments. The absence of a standardized and easily recognizable press credentialing system complicated efforts to distinguish legitimate members of the media from individuals embedded within crowds. Establishing clear, consistent press pass standards and improving methods for identifying and managing media presence during large-scale incidents is necessary to support both operational effectiveness and First Amendment protections.



Chronological Recorder

The Federal ICE Protests began on Friday, June 6, 2025, when enforcement actions by federal agencies in Los Angeles quickly drew widespread attention. At one location in the Newton Area, approximately 40 to 50 demonstrators gathered around Drug Enforcement Administration agents serving a warrant, preventing them from leaving until Department officers responded to manage the crowd. Additional confrontations occurred the next day in the Central Area near Alameda Street, drawing community advocates and counteractions from federal personnel. Operations-Central Bureau managed these first two days without a chronological recorder.

On June 6, 2025, Operations-Central Bureau established a formal chronological log, which became the foundation for documenting this incident. Spanning June 6 through June 16, 2025, this narrative draws on those records as well as other Department sources to outline major developments and operational responses. The intent is to provide narrative context to the events of this extended incident and how the Department adapted its posture as conditions evolved.

It is important to note that arrest totals cited in the daily narrative sometimes differ from those listed in the consolidated arrest section of this report. Narrative entries reflect preliminary operational counts reported in real time, while the arrest section provides the Department's final booking statistics. Both perspectives are included to provide context, capturing how events were experienced in the field while also presenting the reconciled totals used for post-incident analysis.

What follows is a chronological account of the protests and the Department's response.

Friday, June 6, 2025

1230 Hours – Initial Federal Request for Assistance

At approximately 1223 hours, the Los Angeles Police Department received a radio call from the Drug Enforcement Administration requesting assistance at 2415 East 15th Street in Newton Area. Federal agents reported that approximately fifty demonstrators had gathered at the location while agents were serving federal search warrants. The situation was described as volatile, with one individual reportedly armed with a knife. Within minutes, additional federal agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Homeland Security Investigations, were confirmed to be on scene. Department units responded, and a Newton Area supervisor assumed Command and Control of Department personnel, directing resources to ensure the safety of federal personnel and the surrounding community. This incident marked the first formal request for Department assistance from federal authorities related to the enforcement operations that precipitated the larger demonstrations later that afternoon.



1600 to 1700 Hours – Initial Demonstrations

At approximately 1600 hours, several hundred demonstrators began gathering outside the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and the Metropolitan Detention Center in downtown Los Angeles. The demonstrations followed a series of federal immigration enforcement actions conducted earlier that morning by United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Homeland Security Investigations. Those operations, including warrants served in the Westlake and Fashion District areas, had drawn significant media attention and public criticism throughout the day.

By 1630 hours, approximately 800 individuals had assembled in front of the federal complex. Demonstrators used bullhorns and megaphones to voice opposition to the federal actions, while smaller groups of masked individuals positioned themselves near the front of the crowd. Federal Protective Service and Department of Homeland Security officers maintained security positions at building entrances.

1700 to 1830 Hours – Escalation and Crowd Behavior

Around 1700 hours, the tone of the demonstration shifted as masked individuals began throwing rocks, bottles, and other objects toward federal officers stationed outside the complex. Reports indicated vandalism and property damage along the perimeter of the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building.

In response, the Department established a Command Post under Operations-Central Bureau, with formal documentation beginning at 1645 hours. The Department coordinated closely with federal partners to maintain site security and protect personnel. Mobile Field Force resources were staged nearby to support Central Division units.

1830 to 2000 Hours – Unlawful Assembly and Dispersal

At approximately 1830 hours, officers declared an unlawful assembly after continued assaults involving rocks and bottles thrown at police lines and reports of vandalism on federal property. Verbal warnings were issued via sound truck in both English and Spanish. Officers advanced the crowd southbound along Los Angeles Street, forming skirmish lines to prevent re-entry toward the federal complex. Most participants complied and dispersed voluntarily, while smaller groups regrouped in adjacent streets near 1st Street and Main Street.

2000 to 2230 Hours – Monitoring and Secondary Activity

By 2000 hours, the area surrounding the federal complex had stabilized. Mobile Field Force personnel remained deployed to monitor for secondary demonstrations. Around 2200 hours, social-media posts reported alleged federal enforcement activity at 721 Hill Street in Chinatown, prompting a small group to gather briefly before dispersing without incident.

End State

The events of June 6, 2025, marked the first protest activity directly tied to the federal immigration operations that week. While early-morning enforcement actions generated widespread public attention, large-scale demonstrations did not develop until late



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afternoon. The Department's coordination with federal counterparts, timely declaration of an unlawful assembly, and structured crowd management prevented further escalation. Federal facilities sustained minor vandalism, and no Department personnel injuries or arrests were reported.

Saturday, June 7, 2025

1130 to 1340 Hours – Initial Activity and Roadway Clearance

At approximately 1130 hours, officers observed the first demonstrators near the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse and the Metropolitan Detention Center. Units maintained an observation posture and coordinated with federal personnel to ensure security at both facilities. At 1340 hours, officers cleared demonstrators from a downtown roadway adjacent to the federal complex, restoring access for vehicular traffic and federal convoy movement.

1417 Hours – Obstructions and Interference

At 1417 hours, hostile actors blocked alleyways and interfered with the movement of federal vehicles near the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and Metropolitan Detention Center. Additional resources were repositioned to maintain access and coordinate with federal authorities to ensure continued movement of federal vehicles.

1845 to 1946 Hours – Escalation and Resource Augmentation

At 1845 hours, rocks and bottles were thrown at federal personnel stationed outside the Metropolitan Detention Center. At 1847 hours, the crowd was estimated at approximately 100 demonstrators. The Department coordinated with federal agencies to contain the activity and prevent further escalation. At 1946 hours, all on-duty Gang Enforcement Detail officers were directed to respond to the downtown area to augment existing resources assigned to the incident.

2015 to 2021 Hours – Preparations and Federal Action

At 2015 hours, Mobile Field Force squads prepared to move demonstrators. At 2020 hours, federal personnel advanced and pushed demonstrators away from the facility perimeter. At 2021 hours, intelligence reported that individuals within the crowd continued to possess and throw rocks and bottles.

2034 to 2155 Hours – Major Crowd Engagements

Between 2034 and 2155 hours, significant crowd engagements occurred as Mobile Field Force squads conducted coordinated line movements from Temple Street and Alameda Street to clear intersections and restore access. Projectiles, including rocks and bottles, were reported during these dispersal operations. Officers continued coordinated actions with federal partners to maintain safety and secure the area.

2200 to 0010 Hours – Late-Night Enforcement and Transit Disruptions

At 2200 hours, arrests were made for failure to disperse in the downtown corridor near



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the federal complex. At 2258 hours, Department of Homeland Security personnel reported approximately 50 demonstrators at the Metropolitan Detention Center. At 2325 hours, individuals were observed jumping fences to access the Metro Gold Line right-of-way, prompting rail closures. Between 2358 and 0007 hours, additional arrests were made related to these trespass incidents.

0100 to 0230 Hours – Residual Activity and Demobilization

At approximately 0100 hours, about 30 demonstrators remained at Temple Street and Alameda Street. By 0230 hours, Department units had cleared the area, and no further protest activity was reported.

End State

By 0230 hours on June 8, downtown corridors adjacent to the federal facilities were cleared. Arrests were made for failure to disperse and trespass related to the Metro Gold Line. Federal facilities remained secure under law enforcement protection, and resources transitioned to a monitoring posture for the next operational period.

Sunday, June 8, 2025

0700 Hours – Command and Posture

The Central Area Command Post was established under bureau-level command and became operational. Federal Protective Service personnel and National Guard personnel continued to secure the Federal Detention Center and surrounding federal facilities. Early intelligence indicated additional demonstrations were planned in the downtown area, with Mariachi Plaza identified as the primary rally point.

1040 to 1130 Hours – Early Demonstrations and Threat Intelligence

At 1040 hours, demonstrators began arriving near the Federal Building. By 1106 hours, Congresswoman Maxine Waters briefly addressed a crowd of approximately 50 individuals outside the facility. At 1130 hours, intelligence units reported a potential bomb threat by Antifa-linked actors, involving U-Haul trucks possibly containing flammable materials near the Federal Detention Center. The report was unconfirmed but prompted heightened vigilance at all federal sites.

1150 to 1245 Hours – March Movement

By 1150 hours, approximately 200 demonstrators gathered at Mariachi Plaza and another 50 to 75 were already present near the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse. At 1243 hours, an air unit observed the Mariachi Plaza group marching westbound on 1st Street toward Alameda Street. At 1245 hours, officers observed five white plastic buckets covered by a jacket positioned near the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse entrance. Upon investigation, the buckets were determined to contain wrenches and tools, likely intended as improvised projectiles. Federal personnel safely removed these potential projectiles from the area.



1300 to 1330 Hours – Crowds Converge

At approximately 1308 hours, the two crowds merged, forming a group of roughly 500 demonstrators in front of the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse. National Guard personnel were positioned along the federal perimeter. Shortly after, a male wearing a white helmet was observed distributing unidentified items to individuals at the front of the crowd. At 1316 hours, rocks and frozen bottles were thrown at officers and National Guard personnel, prompting federal forces to deploy limited chemical agents to create distance.

1330 to 1430 Hours – Escalation and Declaration of Unlawful Assembly

By 1337 hours, the Department requested an air unit to issue a dispersal order due to increasing assaults against officers near the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and City Hall. At 1339 hours, the first dispersal order was broadcast. By 1358 hours, conditions had deteriorated at both locations, and an unlawful assembly was declared.

Approximately 500 demonstrators had gathered on Spring Street, while an estimated 2,000 converged on Alameda Street. Bureau-level command personnel arrived at 1420 hours and assumed control of the incident. Officers reported sustained assaults with bottles and rocks at the intersection of Aliso Street and Alameda Street, prompting authorization for the use of less-lethal launchers. At 1427 hours, a citywide tactical alert was declared to mobilize additional personnel and resources.

1430 to 1530 Hours – Crowd Expansion and Freeway Incursions

Between 1430 and 1500 hours, the crowd on Alameda Street grew to approximately 3,000 demonstrators. Officers sustained repeated assaults from thrown objects, and field units requested additional less-lethal ammunition as supplies were exhausted. At 1504 hours, command requested resupply from specialized units.

At 1514 hours, a second dispersal order was issued by an air unit. Shortly thereafter, demonstrators entered the northbound lanes of the U.S. Route 101 Freeway, blocking traffic. The California Highway Patrol initiated freeway-clearing operations and detained individuals who refused to comply. At 1546 hours, a motorcycle drove into the police line, striking several officers. Two suspects were detained, and injured personnel were treated at scene by emergency medical technicians assigned to Metropolitan Division.

1600 to 1715 Hours – Continued Assaults and Fire Incidents

By 1603 hours, officers continued to take projectiles along the freeway overpasses near 1st Street and Alameda Street. Aerial observation confirmed that officers were significantly outnumbered, and additional custody transport vehicles were requested to manage arrestees.

At 1614 hours, incident command transitioned to a new commander. Repeated dispersal orders were issued by both ground and air units at 1634 hours, each verified as audible to the crowd. By 1709 hours, officers reported Molotov cocktails and commercial fireworks being thrown near Judge John Aiso Street and Temple Street. Two autonomous vehicles



were set on fire in the vicinity, and the Los Angeles Fire Department responded under police escort.

1800 to 1930 Hours – Deployment of Chemical Agents

At approximately 1800 hours, national media reported the deployment of federal military reinforcements to Los Angeles. At 1835 hours, demonstrators constructed makeshift barricades using benches and other street furniture at Spring Street and Temple Street. Officers reported ongoing assaults with large-scale fireworks and handheld projectiles.

At 1918 hours, the Incident Commander authorized the use of less-lethal launchers and chemical agents to disperse hostile groups. Chemical agents were deployed at the intersection of Los Angeles Street and Temple Street, dispersing the crowd and stabilizing conditions in the immediate area.

1930 to 2100 Hours – Officer Assaults and Mutual Aid Activation

At 1952 hours, undercover officers were assaulted while inside their vehicles between 1st Street and 2nd Street, prompting an emergency request for assistance. Department patrol units responded, extracted the officers to safety, and reestablished control of the area. By 2003 hours, mortar-type fireworks and firework attacks resumed near City Hall. At 2044 hours, the Department requested mutual aid support from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

2230 to 0100 Hours – Looting and Widespread Disorder

At 2232 hours, officers reported renewed fireworks and assaults near Spring Street and Cesar Chavez Avenue. By 2309 hours, looting was reported at the Nike retail store on Broadway, followed by additional burglaries at nearby commercial businesses. An officer needs help call was broadcast at 2314 hours for officers under attack near 8th Street and Broadway. At 0006 hours, active looting was confirmed at a T-Mobile store near 3rd Street and Broadway.

By 0043 hours, officers again encountered projectiles at 1st Street and Los Angeles Street, and additional fireworks were reported near 1st Street and San Pedro Street through 0125 hours. Law enforcement personnel, supported by mutual aid agencies, conducted repeated line movements to restore order and clear intersections.

0130 to 0600 Hours – Stabilization and Transition of Command

At 0137 hours, approximately 100 officers were redeployed to Alameda Street and Commercial Street to assist in restoring traffic flow and reestablishing control of the downtown core. At 0500 hours, all hard closures were lifted except those designated for staging and equipment recovery. Mutual aid units remained in the field for visibility and deterrence.

At 0600 hours, command formally transitioned to the citywide Incident Management Team 4. A briefing was conducted at the Central Area Command Post to coordinate resources for the next operational period.



End State

By early morning on June 9, major downtown streets had reopened, and federal facilities remained intact under the protection of local, state, and federal personnel. Law enforcement operations transitioned from a localized response to a unified, citywide management structure to sustain public safety and coordinate ongoing operations.

Monday, June 9, 2025

0600 Hours – Command and Posture

Citywide Incident Management Team 4 assumed command, with a Department Commander serving as the Incident Commander. Unified Command was established between the Los Angeles Police Department, California Highway Patrol, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, and Los Angeles Fire Department. The initial objectives focused on preserving life, protecting federal facilities, staging Mobile Field Force squads, and coordinating mutual aid.

Representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Marshals Service, and Department of Homeland Security were also present to provide liaison support. The California Highway Patrol entered a statewide tactical alert, significantly increasing available field resources, while the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department mobilized Special Response Team and Mobile Field Force personnel to assist as needed.

0800 to 1000 Hours – Early Coordination

Briefings with external agencies confirmed the scale of mutual aid being organized. The Los Angeles Fire Department staged fire suppression and emergency medical services task forces to support extended operations. Amtrak and Union Pacific police coordinated with the Department regarding potential disruptions to rail operations. The Service Employees International Union California confirmed plans for a permitted rally at Grand Park, set to begin at 1100 hours. Shadow Teams were deployed to monitor the buildup of crowds.

1100 Hours – Service Employees International Union Rally at Grand Park

An estimated 2,500 demonstrators gathered in Grand Park. Service Employees International Union marshals, wearing reflective vests, attempted to maintain peace during the rally, while some hostile actors distributed protective gear, including helmets and shields. The Department had two and a half Mobile Field Force squads staged in the area, with additional squads designated to protect federal facilities. Traffic on Spring Street and adjacent roadways was shut down for safety reasons.

1300 to 1330 Hours – March Begins

At approximately 1330 hours, 400 to 500 demonstrators broke from Grand Park and began marching in the roadway toward the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse. The crowd blocked intersections and attracted more participants, swelling to nearly 800 by the time they reached Los Angeles Street.



Skirmish lines were established to protect the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse and nearby facilities.

1330 to 1430 Hours – Confrontations Escalate

As the crowd converged, some hostile actors threw rocks, glass bottles, and paintballs at officers. One Department officer was struck in the head with a bottle and transported to the hospital. Federal vehicles were vandalized with poles and broomsticks. Arrests were made for vandalism and assault. At 1410 hours, a dispersal order was issued at Alameda Street and Commercial Street, captured on body-worn video and confirmed as audible by Shadow Teams.

1430 to 1500 Hours – Unlawful Assembly and Dispersal

By 1445 hours, an unlawful assembly was declared. Skirmish lines pushed eastbound along Alameda Street to clear the intersection. The California Highway Patrol blocked freeway on-ramps while the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and the Orange County Sheriff's Department squads staged to provide support. Crowd estimates ranged from 300 to 500 individuals, spread across multiple intersections. Minor vandalism of police vehicles was reported.

1515 Hours – Tactical Alert

With multiple crowds forming and projectiles being thrown, the Department declared a Citywide Tactical Alert. Available Mobile Field Force squads were insufficient to contain all groups, and mutual aid was requested in the downtown corridor. Arrests were made during dispersal operations, primarily for failure to disperse as required.

1600 to 1700 Hours – Street Battles Intensify

Skirmish lines at Temple Street and Los Angeles Street faced sustained attacks with rocks and bottles. Department of Homeland Security officers were struck with paintball rounds. A dispersal order was issued at 1648 hours, followed by a 37-millimeter less-lethal authorization due to the ongoing projectile attacks. Officers reported being surrounded on Los Angeles Street, prompting emergency maneuvers to regain control in both the southbound and eastbound directions. Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Special Response Team elements were integrated behind Department lines to secure high ground around City Hall East.

1800 to 1900 Hours – Mutual Aid and Munitions

Orange County and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department squads reinforced the Department at key intersections. During this period, less-lethal systems were deployed under mutual aid coordination. The FN303 launcher was formally authorized for use by the Department, while other less-lethal tools, including pepperball launchers, were available to allied agencies. At approximately 1844 hours, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department deployed chemical agents at 1st Street and Spring Street to disperse a concentrated group resisting removal. Custody transportation vehicles and buses were staged at Alameda Street and 2nd Street to process mass detentions. Fires were reported near San Pedro Street and 3rd Street, and homemade spike strips were discovered



blocking access to the Los Angeles Fire Department. Arrests were made for arson and felony vandalism.

1930 to 2030 Hours – Mass Arrests and Looting

By 1935 hours, the Department and allied agencies initiated mass arrest operations—a coordinated process used when large numbers of individuals must be detained simultaneously. These operations were supported by buses, transport teams, and Pre-Booking and Screening Centers to ensure that arrestees were processed safely, efficiently, and with complete documentation. During this period, dozens of demonstrators were detained at the intersection of 1st Street and Alameda Street for failing to disperse.

At the same time, smaller breakaway groups engaged in looting along Broadway and Spring Street, including the burglary of high-value commercial locations such as an Apple retail store. Officers responded to multiple burglary-in-progress calls while Mobile Field Force squads maintained security around federal facilities.

2100 to 2300 Hours – Downtown Corridor Unrest

By 2135 hours, approximately 70 individuals had been arrested across the downtown Los Angeles civic and commercial core, including the City Hall area and the Broadway, Spring Street, and Main Street corridors. The Los Angeles Fire Department reported several rubbish fires, and officers discovered staged construction materials, bats, shields, and spike strips left behind by hostile actors. Additional dispersal orders were executed at 2nd Street and Alameda Street around 1956 hours and again later in the evening. The California Highway Patrol and Ventura County Sheriff's Department Special Response Team units secured freeway access points. Department officers and federal partners reported sustained attacks with bottles and fireworks, resulting in several officers receiving treatment for non-life-threatening injuries. Additional reports noted the discovery of buckets of tools, makeshift barricades made from chairs and benches, and the use of commercial-grade fireworks by protesters.

2330 to 0100 Hours – Looting Spreads

Late at night, looting expanded along Broadway, Olive Street, and 7th Street corridors. Multiple burglary suspects were detained inside businesses. The Department and mutual aid resources set up blocking forces to contain groups of 20 to 200 individuals attempting to loot. Additional arrests were made throughout this period. A fatality unrelated to the protests was reported at 3rd Street and Broadway, requiring medical and investigative response.

0100 to 0600 Hours – Stabilization and Demobilization

In the early morning hours of June 9, officers continued dispersal operations and responded to burglary calls throughout the downtown area. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and the Orange County Sheriff's Department maintained a presence alongside the Department until the remaining groups had thinned. By 0600 hours, more than 70 arrests had been made for failure to disperse, looting, assaults on officers, and acts of vandalism. Officers reported injuries from thrown objects, including broken fingers and shoulder abrasions. Less-lethal munitions were used during several dispersal



operations; chemical agents had been deployed earlier in the evening under a formal plan but were not redeployed during this period.

End State

By the morning of June 10, the downtown corridors were stabilized. Federal facilities remained secure under the combined protection of the Department, the California Highway Patrol, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, and federal authorities. The Department remained under full Tactical Alert, with a Citywide Incident Management Team in command and preparing for anticipated demonstrations later that day.

Tuesday, June 10, 2025

0600 Hours – Command Transition

At the start of the operational period, the Incident Commander assumed command of A-Watch. Arrest totals from the previous night were reviewed, with more than 70 individuals taken into custody, primarily for failure to disperse and looting, along with multiple reported officer injuries. Although scaling back operations was discussed, the Citywide Tactical Alert remained in effect due to the continued need for mobilization.

0900 Hours – Unified Command Posture

A multi-agency briefing assessed the resources in place: the California Highway Patrol committed five Special Response Teams and multiple Mobile Field Forces to freeway access points; the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department staged elements of its Special Response Team; and the Los Angeles Fire Department rotated task forces to ensure fire suppression capacity downtown. Intelligence units noted planned vigils and marches throughout the day, including an "Immigration Vigil" at the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse at 1200 hours, as well as additional demonstrations in Long Beach.

1100 to 1300 Hours – Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse

By late morning, a crowd of approximately 100 people began gathering near the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse, swelling as additional groups joined. Around 1230 hours, demonstrators moved into the street on Alameda Street between Temple Street and Commercial Street, blocking traffic and forcing southbound vehicles into opposing lanes. Department units issued repeated amplified announcements, ordering pedestrians to move onto the sidewalk.

At 1328 hours, with the crowd refusing to comply and traffic hazards worsening, the Incident Commander declared an unlawful assembly. Shortly after 1357 hours, a dispersal order was issued. Mobile Field Force skirmish lines attempted to clear Alameda Street, but the crowd responded by throwing rocks and bottles at officers and federal personnel. Less-lethal munitions, including 37-millimeter and 40-millimeter launchers, were authorized in response to the violence. Arrests were made for assaultive conduct and failure to disperse.



1400 to 1600 Hours – Freeway Incursion and Arrests

As dispersal operations continued, the California Highway Patrol reported that demonstrators were attempting to take over the 101 Freeway near the intersection of Alameda Street and Commercial Street. Rocks and bottles were thrown at officers securing freeway on-ramps. California Highway Patrol Special Response Team units rapidly deployed and cleared the traffic lanes, preventing an extended traffic blockage. Concurrently, Department skirmish lines conducted additional dispersal pushes southbound on Alameda Street and eastward along Commercial Street. By mid-afternoon, Custody Transportation Vehicles and buses were requested to move groups of detainees to designated booking sites. These coordinated mass arrest operations were staged for processing at the 77th Regional Jail, ensuring arrestees were safely transported and reported in accordance with Pre-Booking and Screening Center procedures.

1700 to 1900 Hours – Growing Tension and Curfew Order

By early evening, Department resources were stretched thin as smaller groups split off and vandalized city facilities. Graffiti was reported at City Hall East and the Police Administration Building. Shadow Teams reported hostile actors distributing shields and setting up makeshift camps on the lawn of City Hall. Marches moved through the Olympic Boulevard, Figueroa Street, and Olive Street corridors toward L.A. Live, with several hundred participants blocking traffic.

At 1935 hours, the Mayor's curfew order for Downtown Los Angeles was formally issued, to take effect at 2000 hours. The curfew was repeatedly broadcast by sound trucks and patrol units, with violations subject to arrest. At the time of curfew activation, over 190 arrests had already been made by the Department and the California Highway Patrol combined.

2000 to 2200 Hours – Curfew Enforcement

As the curfew took effect, the Department, the California Highway Patrol, and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department coordinated mass arrests at multiple intersections, including Temple Street and Los Angeles Street, and 2nd Street and Los Angeles Street. Dozens of individuals were detained and transported by Custody Transportation Vehicles and buses to the Van Nuys Regional Jail and the 77th Regional Jail for processing in accordance with Pre-Booking and Screening Center procedures.

Officers continued to face rock and bottle attacks, with additional officer injuries reported. At 2223 hours, a suspect was arrested for assault with a deadly weapon on an officer after throwing projectiles at officers near 5th Street and Hill Street. Around 2259 hours, another arrest was made for a laser strike on a Department air unit, which was treated as an assault on an officer. Arrests were also made for curfew violations, reckless driving, and attempts at looting in the Broadway corridor.

2300 to 0200 Hours – Containment and Late-Night Unrest

Throughout the late night, the Department and allied agencies conducted curfew enforcement sweeps. Groups ranging from 20 to 200 individuals intermittently moved across Main Street, Broadway, and Spring Street, testing police skirmish lines with



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fireworks, lasers, and mortar-type fireworks. Arrests were made for curfew violations, resulting in over a dozen citations for individuals who remained in restricted zones without a lawful purpose.

The Los Angeles Fire Department responded to fires at parking structures and vehicles. Their efforts were occasionally delayed by hostile actors who deployed spike strips and created access obstructions. Shadow Teams confirmed that these same groups attempted to regroup near the Civic Center; however, gatherings were dispersed before they could reach a critical size.

0400 to 0600 Hours – Stabilization

By early morning, the total number of arrests for the day exceeded 220, including many for curfew violations, numerous counts of failure to disperse, and multiple arrests for assaults on officers. Notably, two arrests stood out: one individual was apprehended for throwing a rock at an officer, while another was arrested for directing a laser at a Department air unit. Both incidents were treated as felony assaults with a deadly weapon on officers.

Several officers reported minor injuries but remained on duty, including broken fingers and shoulder abrasions from thrown objects. Reported assaults during this period included vehicles driving into police lines, Molotov cocktails thrown at officers, suspects firing paintball and pepperball guns, and commercial-grade fireworks launched toward skirmish lines. Officers also reported being struck with cinder blocks and bottles, and Metropolitan Division personnel suppressed multiple fires ignited near protest sites under hostile conditions.

End State

By 0600 hours on June 11, Downtown Los Angeles had been stabilized. Access points to the freeway were secured, curfew enforcement continued, and the Department remained under Tactical Alert with Unified Command in place. The Department reported more than 220 arrests for that day, encompassing curfew violations, failure to disperse, vandalism, and assaults on officers. While the number of demonstrators fluctuated, the establishment of the curfew marked a significant turning point in the City's response, providing a legal framework for broader enforcement and containment. Several incidents involving rocks and high-powered lasers directed at officers were classified and treated as felony assaults with a deadly weapon. Reported examples included a vehicle strike on officers, Molotov cocktails thrown, and suspects firing paintball and pepperball guns.

Wednesday, June 11, 2025

0600 Hours – Command Transition

The Incident Commander assumed command for A-Watch. The operational briefing indicated that more than 220 arrests had been made the previous day, including curfew violations, failure to disperse, and multiple assaults on officers. Intelligence flagged the



ongoing momentum of protests and the likelihood of convergence events at Pershing Square and the Hall of Justice later that day.

0900 Hours – Federal and Local Charging Announcements

The United States Department of Justice announced federal charges against four individuals involved in assaults on officers during the protests. The Los Angeles County District Attorney confirmed more than a dozen prosecutions for looting, assault, and curfew violations, emphasizing that peaceful protest would be protected, but unlawful activities would be prosecuted. These announcements spread widely online and prompted renewed calls for demonstrations.

1200 to 1500 Hours – Early Crowd Buildup

Small groups began gathering at City Hall and at the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse around midday, monitored by Department Shadow Teams. By early afternoon, approximately 200 individuals were present at multiple locations, with reports of graffiti and physical confrontations between demonstrators and officers. During one of these confrontations near Main Street and 2nd Street, an officer sustained a dislocated ankle and required medical treatment.

1600 to 1700 Hours – Pershing Square Convergence

By 1600 hours, several hundred demonstrators had gathered at Pershing Square, with another group forming near the Hall of Justice. These groups merged and began marching north on Hill Street and Spring Street, increasing crowd estimates to nearly 1,000. Individuals threw commercial-grade fireworks, bottles, and rocks at officers near City Hall. The Department declared an unlawful assembly at approximately 1828 hours and issued dispersal orders via a sound truck. Skirmish lines faced repeated bottle strikes, and less-lethal munitions, including kinetic energy projectiles, were deployed to defend against assaults on officers and to bring dangerous situations under control.

1800 to 1900 Hours – Downtown Dispersal Operations

As fireworks and projectiles intensified, officers authorized the deployment of 37-millimeter and 40-millimeter less-lethal munitions. Multiple impacts to helmets and shields were reported, though no serious injuries occurred. Mobile Field Force skirmish lines executed blocking maneuvers along Temple Street, Broadway, and Hill Street, forcing the crowd into Grand Park, where additional dispersal orders were issued. Custody Transportation Vehicles and buses were staged to process detainees, and dozens of individuals were taken into custody for failure to disperse.

1930 to 2000 Hours – Curfew and Mass Arrests

At 1930 hours, command transitioned to B-Watch under the command of a Department Captain, while the Incident Commander retained overall authority. A citywide curfew took effect at 2000 hours. In Grand Park and the surrounding streets, skirmish lines conducted coordinated mass arrest operations, detaining more than 70 individuals for curfew violations and failure to disperse. Custody Transportation Vehicles and buses were staged to move detainees, who were processed at the 77th Regional Jail.



2000 to 2130 Hours – Breakaway Groups

A group of approximately 200 individuals moved west toward Wilshire Boulevard and Alvarado Street, eventually converging in the Koreatown area. Air units reported repeated laser strikes on police aircraft, and Department of Homeland Security personnel came under assault from thrown rocks, bottles, and metal objects. One male suspect was arrested for shining a high-powered laser at a Department air unit and was booked for assault with a deadly weapon on an officer. Another suspect was taken into custody for throwing a metal socket at officers during a confrontation with a Mobile Field Force skirmish line.

2130 to 2230 Hours – Koreatown Dispersal

Approximately 200 to 300 demonstrators marched along Wilshire Boulevard, blocking lanes and occupying intersections. Officers conducted dispersal operations near Western Avenue, where they were met with sustained assaults involving rocks, bottles, and commercial-grade fireworks. Less-lethal munitions, including kinetic energy projectiles, were deployed to defend against these assaults and to bring dangerous situations under control. Arrests were made for failure to disperse and for assault on officers. Custody Transportation Vehicles and buses were staged to move detainees for processing at designated regional jails.

Late Night to Early Morning – Stabilization

By midnight, most downtown areas had stabilized, although sporadic groups continued to attempt regrouping in Koreatown and the Rampart area. Officers initiated vehicle pursuits against hostile actors in vehicles who threw objects at police lines. By 0500 hours, the total number of arrests stood at approximately 81, including:

- 69 for failure to disperse
- 2 for assault with a deadly weapon on officers (one involving a metal socket, and one involving a high-powered laser directed at an air unit)
- 4 for curfew violations
- Several weapons-related arrests, with three firearms and one BB gun recovered.

End State

By 0600 hours on June 12, protests had largely dissipated. The citywide curfew remained in effect, downtown freeway ramps stayed closed, and the Department reported no significant looting incidents for the first time in several nights. The day was marked by a thousand-person march that merged several demonstrations, aggressive assaults on officers, the deployment of less-lethal munitions, and multiple felony arrests. Demonstrators demonstrated their mobility by dispersing downtown and regrouping in Koreatown, prompting the Department to extend dispersal operations well into the night.

Thursday, June 12, 2025

0600 Hours – Command Transition

The Incident Commander assumed command for A-Watch, relieving B-Watch. The



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morning briefing reviewed the previous night's events, which included more than 80 arrests and multiple assaults on officers, such as laser strikes directed at air units, a vehicle driven into police lines, Molotov cocktails thrown, and suspects firing paintball and pepperball guns. Curfew enforcement was effective in suppressing late-night looting. Concerns were also raised about compromised communications, as hostile actors were livestreaming police staging areas and monitoring open radio traffic.

The Los Angeles County Fire Department was added to Unified Command, expanding fire and medical response capabilities and strengthening interagency coordination during field operations.

0800 to 1200 Hours – Day Posture and Intelligence

Staging was reset at Exposition Park following online leaks of the prior night's locations. Intelligence flagged several planned events for the day, including:

- An "ICE Out of San Pedro" rally at 1700 hours at 1st Street and Gaffey Street.
- Vigils and anti-ICE demonstrations near federal facilities.
- Online chatter suggesting the use of caltrops (spiked devices) against mounted units.
- Calls for mass convergence at Alameda Street and Aliso Street in the downtown area.

Mobile Field Force squads rotated through the staging area, with more than 700 personnel checked in by midday.

1200 to 1600 Hours – Early Crowd Formation

Around noon, approximately 100 demonstrators gathered behind the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse on Alameda Street and Aliso Street. By 1500 hours, an additional 250 individuals had assembled in front of the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse, monitored by motorcycle officers and Shadow Teams. Social media posts indicated that individuals were distributing shields and improvised protective equipment. By mid-afternoon, both groups began to spill into the travel lanes, blocking traffic.

1630 to 1730 Hours – Crowd Growth and Agitation

Crowds along Alameda Street and Aliso Street grew to nearly 400 individuals. Federal personnel, including officers from Homeland Security Investigations, reported being struck with rocks and bottles. Homeland Security Investigations declared the gathering an unlawful assembly and made at least one arrest. The Department deployed skirmish lines in coordination with federal counterparts, while the California Highway Patrol established blocking forces at Temple Street and 1st Street.

1830 Hours – Harbor Area Protest Begins

In the Harbor Area, approximately 150 individuals gathered near 1st Street and Gaffey Street. Initially vocal but orderly, the group shifted tone as evening approached. Officers



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reported alcohol consumption, fireworks, and vehicle burnouts. A laser strike was reported against a Department air unit monitoring the activity overhead.

1900 to 2000 Hours – Multiple Dispersals

At 1905 hours, Homeland Security Investigations officers issued a dispersal order at Alameda Street and Aliso Street after being struck with rocks and bottles, making at least one arrest. At 1918 hours, a Department Captain executed a second dispersal order in the same area. By 1925 hours, a third dispersal order was carried out at Alameda Street and 1st Street. Skirmish lines advanced westbound, supported by California Highway Patrol blocking forces. Custody Transportation Vehicles and buses were staged, and dozens of individuals were detained for failure to disperse.

At 1942 hours, officers at 1st Street and Broadway came under assault from rocks and bottles. The Incident Commander authorized the deployment of 37-millimeter and 40-millimeter less-lethal munitions. Less-lethal munitions, including kinetic energy projectiles, were deployed to defend against these assaults and to bring dangerous situations under control.

2000 to 2200 Hours – Curfew and Harbor Escalation

At 2000 hours, a citywide curfew took effect, and enforcement operations began downtown. Custody Transportation Vehicles and buses were staged, and detainees were transported for processing at the 77th Regional Jail.

At 2245 hours, Harbor Area command declared an unlawful assembly at Gaffey Street after demonstrators lit fireworks, blocked intersections, and threw rocks and bottles at officers. A dispersal order was issued, and officers deployed 40-millimeter less-lethal munitions, including kinetic energy projectiles, to defend against these assaults and to bring dangerous situations under control. One suspect was arrested for felony assault with a deadly weapon after aiming a high-powered laser at a Department air unit. Reported examples of assaults on officers during this period included a vehicle driven into police lines, Molotov cocktails thrown, and suspects firing paintball and pepperball guns.

Late Night to Early Morning – Stabilization

By late night, Harbor Area officers dispersed the group at Gaffey Street following the declaration of an unlawful assembly. The operation concluded without serious injuries. In the downtown area, Central Bureau units completed dispersal operations and reported no looting or major arson incidents for the first time in several nights. Arrest processing continued into the early morning hours, with Custody Transportation Vehicles and buses moving detainees to the 77th Regional Jail, Van Nuys Regional Jail, and the Federal Detention Center for booking.

End State

- 30 arrests for failure to disperse
- 10 for curfew violations
- 1 felony arrest for directing a laser at a Department air unit in the Harbor Area



- 1 arrest by the California Highway Patrol for resisting arrest
- 7 juveniles arrested on various charges

No businesses were looted, and no serious injuries to officers were reported. The day underscored the mobility of protest groups, requiring simultaneous enforcement operations in both the downtown and Harbor areas. Federal partners played a direct role in dispersing crowds downtown, while the Department managed enforcement efforts in the Harbor Area.

Friday, June 13, 2025

0600 Hours – Command Transition

The Incident Commander assumed command for A-Watch. The morning briefing emphasized the need for discipline in Mobile Field Force deployments and reviewed the previous day's arrest totals, which stood at approximately 49 citywide. Command also reiterated that approval from the Incident Commander was required before authorizing the use of 37-millimeter and 40-millimeter less-lethal munitions or chemical agents. Staging was relocated to the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum parking lot after repeated leaks of staging locations on social media.

1000 to 1200 Hours – Early Activity

The California Highway Patrol reported a “Summer of Resistance” event scheduled at Placita Olvera beginning at 1100 hours. By 1120 hours, approximately 50 demonstrators had gathered at Olvera Street and Alameda Street, with another 20 to 30 assembled outside City Hall. Both groups were loud and expressive in their demonstrations but remained nonviolent. At 1204 hours, Waymo announced the suspension of autonomous vehicle operations within the protest zone due to safety concerns.

1500 to 1600 Hours – Downtown Protest Convergence

By mid-afternoon, approximately 300 to 400 demonstrators gathered near Alameda Street and Aliso Street, marching southbound while occupying travel lanes. Shadow Teams identified pre-staged rocks near Motor Transport Division facilities. Several juveniles were observed with slingshots near the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse; however, no arrests were made at that time.

1700 to 1830 Hours – Movement Through Downtown

The main crowd marched south on Alameda Street before circling back toward the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse. Additional groups of about 100 demonstrators moved west from 1st Street. Air units investigated potential vehicle-borne explosive threats, including a suspicious van near City Hall, which was cleared after officers made contact with the driver.

1900 to 2000 Hours – Command Transition and Curfew

At 1900 hours, command transitioned to B-Watch under the leadership of a Department Captain. With a Dodgers game underway nearby, resources were held in reserve. A curfew for portions of Downtown Los Angeles took effect at 2000 hours. At 2005 hours,



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a suspect armed with a knife was detained at 2nd Street and Alameda Street. This arrest was unrelated to protest activity but was processed during curfew enforcement.

2030 to 2200 Hours – Enforcement and Stabilization

Approximately 200 demonstrators remained active in the downtown area, bounded by Alameda Street, Temple Street, and 1st Street. Curfew enforcement operations led to approximately 18 arrests, including one individual with a felony warrant. No assaults on officers were reported during this period.

Late Night to Early Morning – Quiet Demobilization

By 2300 hours, most Mobile Field Force units had been demobilized. A Harbor Area squad remained on reserve but was not deployed. At 0115 hours on June 14, United States Marines arrived at the Federal Detention Center on Alameda Street to reinforce federal protection missions.

End State

By the morning of June 14, Downtown Los Angeles was stable. Arrest totals for June 13 included approximately 18 curfew violations, including one individual with a felony warrant, and one arrest for assault with a deadly weapon involving a knife, unrelated to officers. No incidents of looting were reported, and no officers sustained serious injuries.

Saturday, June 14, 2025

0600 Hours – Command Transition

The Incident Commander assumed command for A-Watch. Staging remained at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum parking lot due to ongoing leaks at previous sites. This operational period marked a full Department mobilization, requiring the assembly of more than 3,100 sworn and civilian personnel deployed citywide. The California Highway Patrol reported 499 Special Response Team personnel in rotation, with snipers positioned at the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse. Security forces from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, the Department of Homeland Security, and the United States Marine Corps maintained force protection for federal facilities.

0800 to 1000 Hours – Crowd Buildup

By early morning, intelligence confirmed large groups moving toward Grand Park for the "No Kings" rally. Shadow Teams observed hostile actors staging near Main Street and 2nd Street with boogie boards, skateboards, backpacks, and masks. By 1018 hours, aerial units estimated that more than 20,000 participants had converged on Grand Park.

1100 to 1200 Hours – Rally Launch and March

At 1118 hours, the crowd began marching southbound on Broadway toward Pershing Square. Hostile actors briefly attempted to block the sound truck, but event organizers restored order. The march occupied all lanes of Broadway, requiring full traffic closures.



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The Department and the California Highway Patrol coordinated rolling skirmish lines to protect critical sites and maintain freeway access.

1200 to 1400 Hours – Expanding Protest Footprint

By midday, the demonstration extended across downtown. Hostile actors were observed distributing supplies near 2nd Street, while suspicious vehicles circled City Hall. Two attempted vehicle-into-crowd incidents were reported—one at 4th Street and Hill Street, and another at 6th Street and Spring Street; both were resolved without injury. By 1330 hours, the crowd had split into two columns, each approximately 10,000 participants strong, while a smaller group of 200 to 300 gathered at the Federal Detention Center.

1500 to 1600 Hours – Confrontations at Edward R. Roybal Federal Building

At 1542 hours, hostile actors at the Federal Detention Center spat on federal personnel and attempted to breach security lines. The Department of Homeland Security issued dispersal warnings. By 1545 hours, personnel from the Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department broadcast dispersal orders in both English and Spanish. Mounted officers were immediately struck with rocks and bottles, and officers reported additional projectiles coming from rooftops and elevated positions near the Los Angeles Mall.

1600 to 1800 Hours – Chemical Agents and Dispersal Operations

By 1608 hours, after continued assaults on officers, the Incident Commander authorized the use of 37-millimeter and 40-millimeter less-lethal munitions, the FN303 launcher, and location-specific chemical agents on Los Angeles Street. At 1610 hours, Special Weapons and Tactics officers deployed Riot CS Smoke canisters: an initial volley across the skirmish line, followed by additional volleys after several canisters were thrown back by demonstrators using gloves and oven mitts. One canister was deployed into the upper level of the Los Angeles Mall, where assailants attacked from above.

At 1653 hours, the Emergency Management Division issued a NIXLE alert notifying the public of the deployment of chemical agents. The chemical agents dispersed thousands of demonstrators within minutes and restored control of the Los Angeles Street and Temple Street intersection.

Following the deployment, skirmish lines advanced south on Los Angeles Street and west on Temple Street, while blocking forces were established at Main Street and 1st Street, Broadway and 3rd Street, and Aliso Street and Alameda Street. Custody Transportation Vehicles and buses were staged at 2nd Street and Alameda Street, and dozens of individuals were detained for failure to disperse. The California Highway Patrol reported reckless driving and burnouts near 2nd Street and Hill Street. At 1904 hours, the California Highway Patrol declared an unlawful assembly at Main Street and Arcadia Street, detaining additional individuals.

Evening – Regional Dispersal

By early evening, groups of 200 to 300 demonstrators remained scattered around Broadway, Spring Street, and Main Street. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department



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deployed chemical agents at Temple Street and Spring Street after officers were targeted with bottles and fireworks. The California Highway Patrol, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, and the Department coordinated to disperse the majority of demonstrators toward Pico Boulevard, the 110 Freeway, and adjacent side streets. By 1930 hours, downtown was mainly cleared, although groups of 40 to 70 individuals continued sporadic marches. A large sound vehicle near Hill Street and 9th Street was cited as a public hazard.

2000 Hours – Curfew in Effect

At 2000 hours, a curfew took effect for portions of Downtown Los Angeles. Enforcement sweeps along Broadway, Spring Street, and San Pedro Street resulted in dozens of arrests. Additional arrests were reported in Van Nuys, where demonstrators attempted to block traffic near the courthouse.

Late Night to Early Morning – Stabilization

By midnight, most downtown groups had dispersed. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department conducted a mass arrest of more than 30 individuals near 2nd Street and Broadway. The Los Angeles Fire Department responded to medical calls, including cases of dehydration and one reported rubber-bullet injury. The California Highway Patrol managed traffic control at Pico Boulevard and the 110 Freeway as dispersal operations continued.

End State

By 0600 hours on June 15, the City had stabilized. A total of 36 arrests were made on June 14, including:

- 1 for failure to disperse
- 1 for resisting arrest
- 1 for assault on an officer during an arrest
- 33 for curfew violations, including two individuals who refused to provide identification or sign citations

This day marked the most significant single demonstration of the protests, with more than 20,000 participants. While the early stages of the rally were largely peaceful, hostile actors instigated confrontations at the Federal Detention Center. These actions prompted the deployment of less-lethal munitions and chemical agents. Subsequent dispersal operations and curfew enforcement restored order.

Sunday, June 15, 2025

0600 Hours – Command Transition

The Incident Commander assumed command for A-Watch. The morning briefing reviewed the previous day's operations, which resulted in more than 30 curfew arrests and several officer injuries during dispersals downtown. Arrest numbers from allied agencies were also reported: the California Highway Patrol reported 10 arrests, the Los



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Angeles County Sheriff's Department reported seven arrests, and the Department reported five arrests, including cases of resisting arrest and assault on officers. Unified Command emphasized that, despite the scale of the "No Kings" demonstration, coordinated dispersals prevented any breaches of federal buildings.

0800 to 1800 Hours – Planned Protests and Low Turnout

Intelligence identified several protest events scheduled throughout the day:

- 1000 hours: "ICE Out of South Central" rally at Florence Avenue and Normandie Avenue
- 1200 hours: Demonstration at the Westwood Federal Building and United States Courthouse
- 1400 hours: Protest at City Hall
- 1800 hours: "Smash the Deportations" rally at Pershing Square

Attendance was minimal at each location. By 1052 hours, Shadow Teams observed approximately 50 demonstrators at Florence Avenue and Normandie Avenue, a number that dwindled to 20 by 1250 hours. At 1200 hours, fewer than 20 individuals were present at the Westwood Federal Building and United States Courthouse. By 1400 hours, roughly 100 people had gathered at City Hall. The group remained peaceful, circled the building, and dispersed without incident.

1800 Hours – Pershing Square March and Vehicle Incident

At approximately 1800 hours, about 20 demonstrators assembled at Pershing Square and marched north along Hill Street. When the group entered the intersection at 5th Street and Hill Street, a red vehicle, surrounded by six demonstrators, accelerated through the intersection and struck one individual on the leg. The injured person was transported to Los Angeles General Medical Center with minor injuries. Department officers responded and completed an injury report. Following the incident, the protest leader urged the group to disperse, and they left the area.

Evening – Hilton Flag Burning

Later in the evening, the same group gathered outside the Hilton near Pershing Square. Demonstrators burned an American flag and confronted hotel staff who attempted to intervene. Officers monitored the situation from a distance to prevent escalation. The group dispersed shortly afterward, and no arrests were made.

2000 Hours – Curfew and Demobilization

At 2000 hours, a curfew took effect for portions of Downtown Los Angeles. Most demonstrators had already dispersed, and no enforcement action was required beyond routine patrol announcements. By 2200 hours, the Department had demobilized most Mobile Field Force resources, with remaining squads held in reserve for potential late-night flare-ups.

End State

By the morning of June 16, no arrests were recorded for June 15. Protest activity was



minimal, limited to small groups gathering at symbolic locations. The day represented a significant reduction in scale compared to June 14, with incidents confined to a minor traffic collision during a march and a flag burning outside a downtown hotel.

Monday, June 16, 2025

0600 Hours – Command Transition

At 0600 hours, command transferred from B-Watch to the Incident Commander for A-Watch. The morning briefing reviewed significant events from the weekend, including the more than 20,000 participants at the “No Kings” rally on June 14, the scattered but limited protest activity on June 15, and the low number of arrests reported across all agencies. Most arrests from the operational period were tied to curfew enforcement and assaults on officers earlier in the weekend. Unified Command also began outlining plans for demobilization of staging and support resources, anticipating a continued decline in protest activity.

Morning Posture – Scaling Down

At 0639 hours, the Incident Commander directed a reduction in the Department’s deployment footprint. Plans called for maintaining one Mobile Field Force and limited force protection squads, with staged demobilization of Unified Command anticipated by the evening. The administrative focus shifted toward breaking down staging areas and preparing for a full return to bureau-level command.

At 0930 hours, two suspicious box trucks were reported behind the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse. Central Division units cleared the area without incident. Shortly afterward, the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department Major Crimes Bureau requested Department assistance during a warrant service at 43rd Street and Wadsworth Avenue after a crowd confronted deputies. The Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department air unit managed the situation, and Department resources were canceled while en route.

Midday – Administrative Focus

At 0945 hours, the Planning, Logistics, and Emergency Services Division staff held coordination meetings to finalize demobilization timelines. By 1238 hours, command formally transferred to a Department Captain serving as Incident Commander. The Captain immediately began shifting staging from the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum parking lot to Central Station, located between 5th Street and 6th Street on Maple Avenue, to avoid congestion from Dodgers game traffic. The Department Operations Center confirmed the change in internal messaging and notifications.

Afternoon – Curfew Modification

At 1400 hours, command transferred to another Incident Commander, with an additional Department Captain serving as Operations Chief. At 1633 hours, the Department Operations Center issued a revised curfew order, scaling it back to 2200 to 0600 hours



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and limiting it to the downtown area. This was the first reduction of curfew restrictions since they were imposed earlier in the operational period.

By 1715 hours, only small groups of 10 to 15 individuals were observed on the steps of City Hall and outside the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse. Both groups remained lawful and non-disruptive.

Evening – Quiet Operational Period

At 1825 hours, B-Watch assumed command under a Department Captain. Unified Command reported no arrests for the day and no significant protest activity. Force protection details remained staged at federal facilities, while the California Highway Patrol maintained freeway closures around the 101 Freeway corridor but began demobilizing excess Special Response Team personnel.

At 1910 hours, approximately 15 individuals were observed leaving City Hall, with another group of five gathered outside the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and United States Courthouse. At 2005 hours, Foothill Division reported a group of 30 to 50 demonstrators at the intersection of Laurel Canyon Boulevard and Van Nuys Boulevard. The group remained peaceful.

2200 Hours – Curfew in Effect

At 2200 hours, the revised downtown curfew went into effect. High-visibility patrols were conducted in the Broadway, Hill Street, and L.A. Live corridors, but no violations were observed. By 2230 hours, the Los Angeles Fire Department began demobilizing additional resources.

End State

By the early morning of June 17, Unified Command confirmed there were no arrests and no crime reports related to the ICE protests on June 16. Staging areas were closed, demobilization was accelerated, and preparations were completed to return full responsibility to bureau-level command. At 0600 hours, the Department formally ended the Citywide Incident Management Team configuration for this incident, and overall responsibility transitioned to Operations-Central Bureau for continued monitoring.

Tuesday, June 17, 2025

On June 17, Mayor Karen Bass formally rescinded the downtown curfew order. The Department canceled the Citywide Tactical Alert and resumed normal operations. That same day, the United States Department of Defense announced that an additional 2,000 California National Guard troops would be deployed to the Los Angeles area, maintaining a federal reinforcement posture even as local operations wound down.



End State

By June 17, the Citywide Incident Management Team concluded its operations, and the Department transitioned fully back to bureau-level command. Demonstration activity had subsided, with no further major incidents reported. Federal partners sustained a heightened security presence, but local command and control returned to standard posture.



Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Incident Management Transition

Lessons Learned

The Federal ICE Protests began as spontaneous demonstrations on June 6 and June 7 and were managed by Operations-Central Bureau. At that stage, the full scale and likely duration of the unrest were not yet apparent, and Bureau command remained focused on immediate public safety concerns. On June 8, Operations-Central Bureau retained command of the incident as activity expanded across the city, mutual aid was requested, and the tracking of personnel and equipment became increasingly complex to sustain.

On June 9, the Chief of Police activated a Citywide Incident Management Team, which established a structured framework. Citywide Incident Management Teams bring Department subject-matter experts together to handle major incidents. This transition marked a turning point in the ability to manage extended operations. The Citywide Incident Management Team provided consistency across operational periods and ensured the integration of mutual-aid resources within a Unified Command structure.

The Federal ICE Protests demonstrated how quickly spontaneous incidents can exceed the capacity of Area- or Bureau-level command structures. The scale and duration of this incident underscored the value of transitioning to a Citywide Incident Management Team earlier to establish the structure, consistency, and support needed for sustained operations. The experience also highlighted the importance of maintaining thorough documentation from the outset of Bureau-managed phases, ensuring that records initiated by Operations-Central Bureau were seamlessly integrated into Citywide Incident Management Team operations.

Recommendations

- Bureau Incident Commanders are reminded to assess the need for an early transition to a Citywide Incident Management Team when extended operations appear likely. This process was effectively implemented during the Federal ICE Protests and should continue to be considered when large-scale, multi-day incidents emerge.
- During critical incidents managed at the Bureau level, documentation procedures should be initiated immediately and maintained throughout to ensure continuity when transitioning to a Citywide Incident Management Team and to prevent gaps in record-keeping and resource management.



Mutual Aid and Outside Resources

Lessons Learned

The Federal ICE Protests required extensive reliance on mutual aid and outside resources before the establishment of Unified Command. On June 8, Operations-Central Bureau requested mutual aid through the Department Operations Center to stabilize conditions that had begun to exceed normal Department capacity. As the protests expanded across Los Angeles, mutual aid agencies provided additional support by reinforcing skirmish lines, securing intersections, and protecting critical infrastructure.

Once the Citywide Incident Management Team was activated on June 9, a Unified Command was established between the Los Angeles Police Department, California Highway Patrol, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, and Los Angeles Fire Department. On June 12, the Los Angeles County Fire Department was incorporated into Unified Command, expanding fire and medical response capabilities and enhancing interagency coordination as operations continued. This framework enabled shared command responsibility across the downtown core, streamlined resource allocation, and strengthened coordination throughout the incident. Other local agencies that responded to mutual aid requests operated under Unified Command within the City, supporting joint incident objectives and ensuring a coordinated response effort.

Federal law enforcement agencies, including the Department of Homeland Security, the United States Marshals Service, and the Federal Protective Service, operated in Los Angeles while retaining command of their personnel and facilities. Similarly, military resources such as the California National Guard and the United States Marines remained under federal control. The Department, working independently of these federal entities, operated in a supporting capacity on City streets surrounding federal facilities to ensure public safety and to coordinate where public safety missions overlapped. This distinction proved crucial in maintaining clarity of authority while ensuring cooperation among all agencies involved.

Mutual aid resources were essential during peak operational periods, particularly in the early stages of the incident before Unified Command was established, and especially when thousands of demonstrators converged downtown. At the same time, the sustained presence of outside agencies underscored the challenges of integration into a Unified Command structure, including differences in equipment, tactical capacity, and operational approaches. The scale and duration of the protests highlighted the value of activating a Citywide Incident Management Team earlier to provide the necessary structure and coordination for extended operations.

Recommendations

- Clear distinctions of authority were maintained throughout coordination with federal and military partners. Incident Commanders are encouraged to continue



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this practice to ensure effective collaboration and unity of effort during future joint operations.

- Extended reliance on outside agencies across multiple operational periods should trigger consideration of transitioning to a Citywide Incident Management Team to provide structure and coordination.



Staging

Staging operations during the Federal ICE Protests were among the most dynamic logistical aspects of the incident. Over the course of the deployment, Staging sites shifted multiple times, reflecting both the assignments published in daily plans and real-time adjustments made in response to operational demands.

Planned Assignments

The planned sequence of Staging locations was:

- June 10–12: Frank Hotchkin Memorial Training Center, Lot 13
- June 13: Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum parking area
- June 14–16: Los Angeles Zoo, north parking lot

Operational Adjustments

Several real-time changes occurred during the incident. On June 12, Staging activity took place at Exposition Park, with contingency discussions near Dodger Stadium. On June 13, Staging was shifted to Washington Boulevard despite the Coliseum being the designated site. On June 16, Staging was redirected to Central Division (Maple Street between 5th Street and 6th Street) to accommodate traffic impacts from Dodgers games.

Validated Sequence

Based on available accounts, the sequence of Staging locations is:

- Frank Hotchkin Memorial Training Center – June 10–12
- Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum – June 13
- Washington Boulevard – June 13
- Los Angeles Zoo, north parking lot – June 14–16
- Central Division (Maple Street, 5th Street–6th Street) – June 16

Lessons Learned

Staging moved at least four to five times during the incident, creating logistical strain and complicating accountability. Relief units were delayed in reaching assigned locations, disrupting rotations and requiring adjustments to documentation. At times, Staging was perceived as an extension of the Command Post, and staff were tasked with responsibilities outside their intended scope.

Personnel check-in was not always consistent, and some resources reported late. Food, water, and welfare support at Staging sites were insufficient, especially during long operational periods. Extended hours and back-to-back mobilizations contributed to officer fatigue and frustration, emphasizing the importance of structured relief cycles and



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clear communication of assignment durations. Communication gaps between Command, Staging, and the Department Operations Center further contributed to inefficiencies and conflicting direction.

Once consolidated at the Los Angeles Zoo, Staging operations stabilized. The site provided sufficient space, accessibility, and the capacity to sustain extended operations more effectively than prior locations.

Recommendations

- Identify multiple potential Staging sites in advance of large-scale operations and prioritize sites capable of sustaining extended operations.
- Anticipate the likelihood of Staging relocations during future planning efforts.
- Clarify the distinction between Staging and the Command Post, ensuring that Staging staff are not tasked with responsibilities outside their scope.
- Provide consistent welfare support at Staging locations, including food and water, consistent with other City departments.
- Strengthen communication channels between Command, Staging, and the Department Operations Center to reduce conflicting directions and improve efficiency.



Operations and Command

Lessons Learned

The Unified Command, comprising the California Highway Patrol and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, strengthened coordination once established and provided a framework for resource allocation and shared responsibility. The activation of the Citywide Incident Management Team added structure for sustained operations, including planning, logistics, and documentation. The scale and duration of the incident ultimately required transition to a Citywide Incident Management Team, which provided greater consistency and coordination once established. This reinforces that the scale and duration of incidents are not always immediately apparent in rapidly changing conditions.

Command Post communications, including relocations and recurring radio failures, occasionally limited situational awareness for Command Post personnel. During the initial phase, assignments for Mobile Field Forces and the use of tactical radio channels were not always clearly defined, which reduced accountability and operational cohesion. These challenges improved once the Citywide Incident Management Team assumed command and provided more structured planning and documentation.

Recommendations

- Unified Command should be considered early when incidents are likely to extend into multiple operational periods, recognizing that the scale and duration of incidents may not be immediately apparent in rapidly evolving conditions.
- Clear assignment of roles and responsibilities for Mobile Field Forces and radio channels should be reinforced from the outset of major incidents.
- The communication infrastructure at Command Posts requires improvement to ensure consistency and reliability.



Mass Arrests

Lessons Learned

Mass arrests during the Federal ICE Protests placed sustained pressure on Department resources. While the Pre-Booking and Screening Center framework outlines procedures for large arrest situations, the scale of arrests pushed both personnel and capacity to the limits. The strain extended across all functions, including arrest processing, transport, and intake within Custody Services Division. These challenges compounded the broader resource demands of the incident, which already required extended mobilizations and created shortages in field personnel and vehicles.

Recommendations

- In major incidents where mass arrests are anticipated or occur, consideration should be given to allocating additional resources to sustain processing, transportation, and intake operations.



Tactics and Equipment

Lessons Learned

Chemical agents were deployed only twice, on June 8 and June 14, and were effective in dispersing violent crowds when less-lethal munitions alone proved insufficient. The June 8 deployment marked the first use of chemical agents in decades, while the June 14 deployment demonstrated both the effectiveness of the tactic and the sophistication of hostile actors, who wore protective equipment and attempted to throw canisters back. Since this was the first use of chemical agents in a crowd control situation in decades, many officers and some Metropolitan Division personnel lacked gas masks, which limited tactical options when chemical agents were deployed.

The Metropolitan Division Mounted Platoon provided deterrence and visibility but faced sustained violence and hostility. Mounted personnel were targeted with flagpoles, mortar rounds, and Molotov cocktails, and five horses sustained injuries from projectiles. A hostile actor attempted to interfere with horse transport vehicles en route to staging, underscoring the willingness of individuals to target specialized Department resources both in the field and in transit.

Throughout the Federal ICE Protests, Department personnel were routinely subjected to a wide range of projectiles, including rocks, bottles, fireworks, cinder blocks, and lasers, which highlighted a gap in the protective equipment available to them. Additionally, the lack of consistent drone integration and live-stream monitoring reduced situational awareness at the Command Post level, limiting the ability to anticipate and respond to crowd movements in real-time. Additionally, supervision by sergeants and lieutenants in Mobile Field Force configurations proved inconsistent at times during this incident.

Recommendations

- Ensure patrol and specialized units have adequate protective gear, including gas masks.
- Explore the expanded use of technology such as drones and live-stream monitoring to improve situational awareness.
- An emphasis on mid-level supervision, specifically sergeants and lieutenants, should be highlighted in Mobile Field Force training.



Use of Force Reporting

Lessons Learned

Uses of force during the Federal ICE Protests were recorded appropriately at the scene, but challenges emerged in the follow-up process. Current reporting protocols require lengthy and complex investigations, which created delays in documentation and review when applied to a large number of incidents during civil unrest.

Another issue arose when individuals reported that force had been used against them, but they could not identify whether the officer involved was from the Los Angeles Police Department or another agency. In these cases, reporting pathways diverged. Some were classified as personnel complaints, while others were documented as injury reports pending further information. Ultimately, the injury report method was used in these situations. This type of issue had not previously been encountered on a significant scale, and no standardized process existed to ensure consistency.

Recommendations

- The Department should explore establishing a protocol in which the injury report method used during the Federal ICE Protests serves as the standard when individuals allege force but cannot identify whether a Los Angeles Police Department officer was involved.
- Consider revisiting use-of-force reporting procedures during large-scale civil unrest to ensure they continue to meet Department requirements while streamlining documentation and investigation processes to account for the volume of incidents.



Intelligence

Lessons Learned

Intelligence gathering during the Federal ICE Protests was timely, detailed, and effective. Department sources produced accurate briefings, and Shadow Teams collected valuable on-the-ground information. This intelligence was shared across commands and supported both planning and real-time operational decisions. The consistency and timeliness of these products strengthened situational awareness and contributed to the Department's ability to anticipate crowd movements and adapt to rapidly changing conditions.

At the same time, hostile actors demonstrated a heightened level of organization and adaptability. Many wore helmets, shields, and gas masks, and some used gloves or oven mitts to throw chemical agent canisters back. Leaf blowers were used to redirect chemical agents. Everyday items were repurposed as weapons or defensive tools, including fire extinguishers, benches, and fireworks. Drones monitored police lines, and Department communications were likely being tracked in real time. The "No Kings" rally illustrated how a large gathering could quickly disperse into smaller coordinated groups, while social media was used to regenerate events across jurisdictions. These tactics reflected a significant increase in sophistication compared to prior demonstrations, underscoring the need for continued adaptation by the Department.

Recommendations

- Intelligence products should continue to be disseminated consistently and in a timely manner to field commanders.
- Training should be expanded on adversary tactics, including protective gear, improvised weapons, and social media coordination.



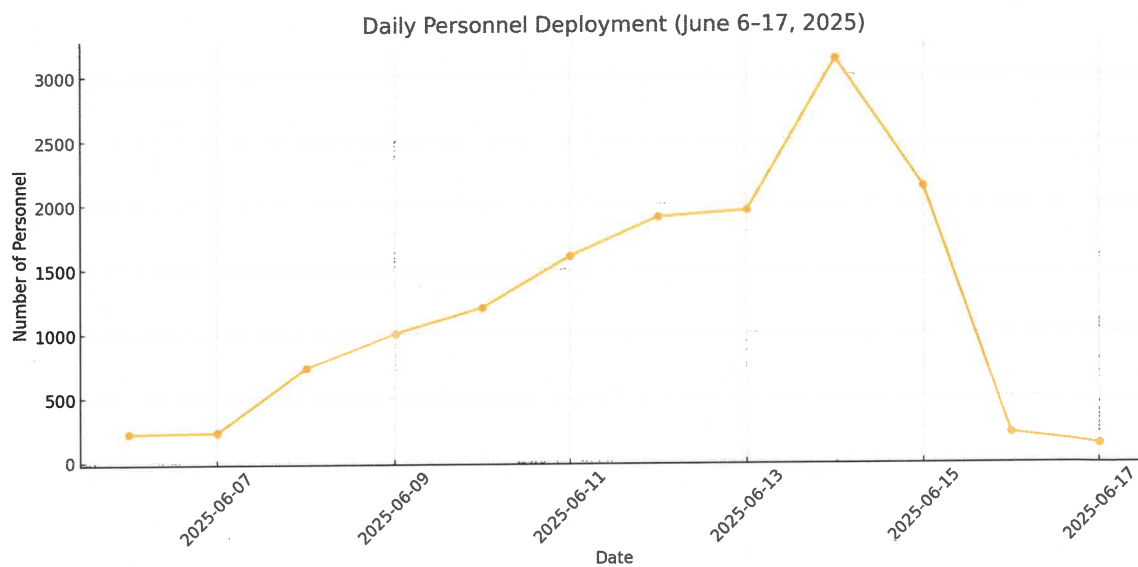
Statistical Context

Personnel and Logistics

The Department deployed sworn and civilian personnel on a sustained basis from June 6 through June 17, 2025. In total, approximately 17,000 personnel work shifts were logged during this period. Daily staffing surged significantly during peak operational periods, particularly from June 12 to 15, when the largest crowds were anticipated.

While Operations-Central Bureau managed the incident in its early stages, staffing records were limited. Initial recorded deployments on June 6–7 were moderate, with approximately 225–233 personnel assigned. These deployments primarily consisted of supervisors and front-line officers monitoring early demonstrations. By June 8, staffing escalated to 735 personnel, reflecting the beginning of widespread mobilizations.

Once the Citywide Incident Management Team assumed command on June 9, daily deployments exceeded 1,000 personnel, peaking at 1,598 on June 11. This period required sustained mobilization of Mobile Field Forces, detectives, and specialty units. On June 12–13, personnel levels rose further as protest activity intensified downtown and crowd control operations were required across multiple locations.



The single largest mobilization occurred on June 14, “No Kings Day,” when 3,127 personnel were deployed citywide. On this date, the entire Department was mobilized to meet the extraordinary demands of the protests. While staffing on June 12 and 13 already reached nearly 2,000 personnel, the June 14 mobilization represented a higher level of commitment, drawing resources from across the Department. Responding to more than 20,000 participants gathered at Gloria Molina Grand Park, the size and mobility of the



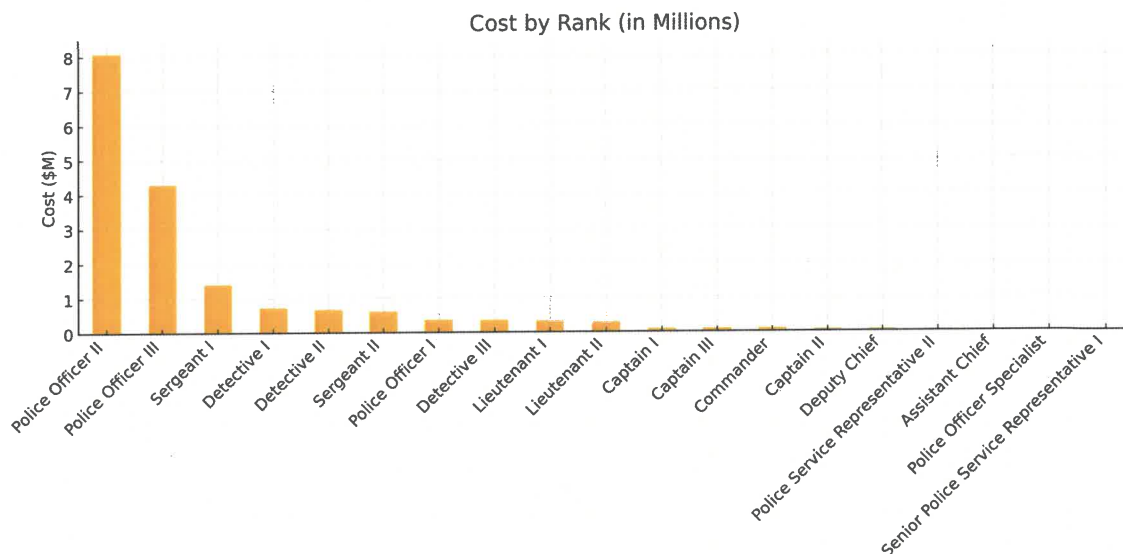
demonstrations placed unprecedented pressure on resources, requiring continuous adjustments to Staging, and logistics.

Following “No Kings Day,” staffing on June 15 remained high at 2,133 personnel, though lower than the day prior. By June 16–17, personnel levels declined sharply, with 214 deployed on June 16 and 129 on June 17, reflecting the transition to demobilization and Bureau-level monitoring.

Cost of Deployment

The cost of personnel for the operational period totaled \$17,471,687.91. Of this, \$5,332,608.59 represented regular salary expenditures, while \$12,139,079.32 was overtime. Overtime accounted for 69.5 percent of the total. The high proportion of overtime reflected the scale of Department mobilizations, which canceled scheduled days off and resulted in many employees working full shifts on an overtime basis. Additionally, the length of work shifts during the protests frequently exceeded regular duty hours, requiring overtime compensation for the extended time worked. This dynamic should be expected during future large-scale mobilizations where days off are canceled and extended work shifts become routine.

Costs by Rank



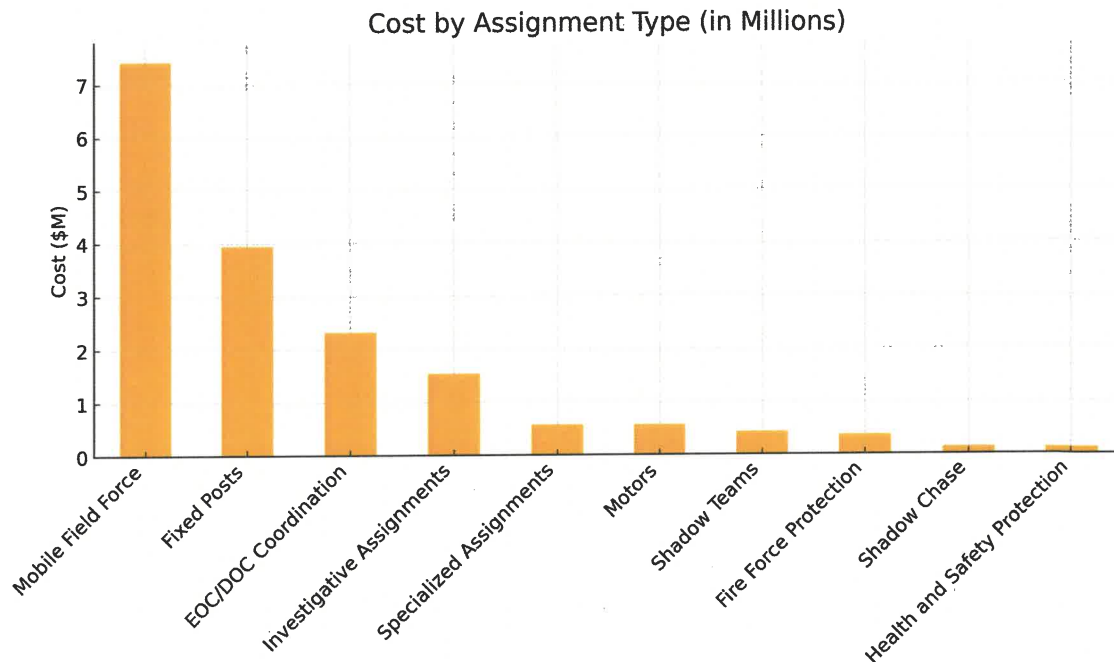
Front-line ranks accounted for the largest share of personnel costs, as follows:

- Police Officer II: \$8,081,520.22
- Police Officer III: \$4,286,536.92
- Sergeant I: \$1,393,670.70
- Detective I: \$717,599.57
- Detective II: \$662,588.87
- Sergeant II: \$606,210.33



- Police Officer I: \$360,861.77
- Detective III: \$345,366.21
- Lieutenant I: \$322,119.94
- Lieutenant II: \$279,085.87
- Captain I: \$81,840.53
- Captain III: \$81,338.23
- Commander: \$76,664.43
- Captain II: \$49,578.87
- Deputy Chief: \$44,439.63
- Police Service Representative II: \$23,286.02
- Assistant Chief: \$14,422.71
- Police Officer Specialist: \$9,471.69
- Senior Police Service Representative I: \$6,936.64

Costs by Assignment Type



Within the total of \$17,471,687.92, costs were distributed across assignment types as follows:

- Mobile Field Force: \$7,415,614.04
- Fixed Posts: \$3,942,478.77
- EOC/DOC Coordination: \$2,318,222.74
- Investigative Assignments: \$1,534,537.01
- Specialized Assignments: \$571,895.56
- Motors: \$566,527.32



2025 Federal ICE Protests

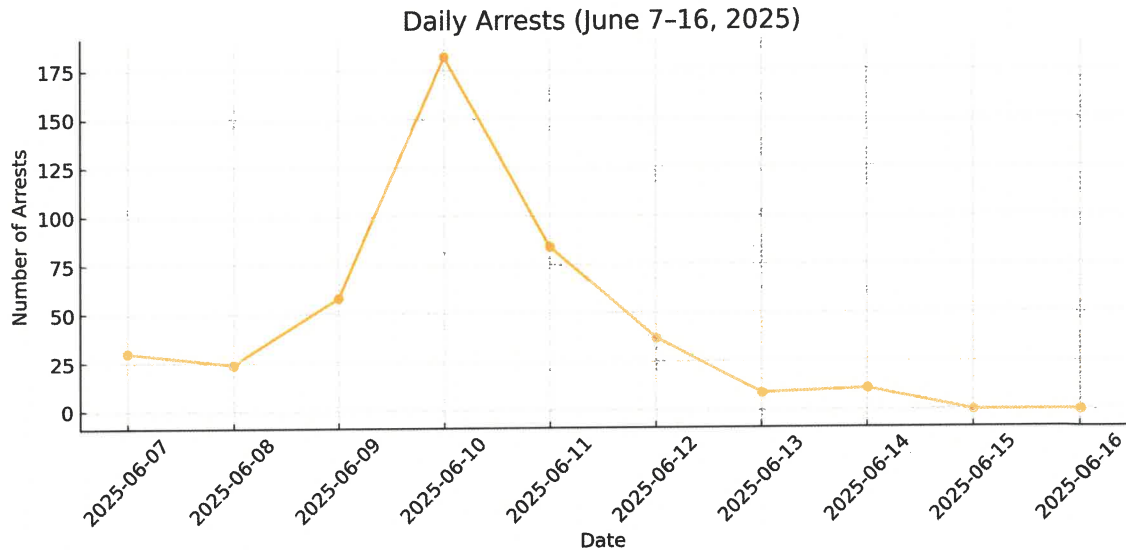
- Shadow Teams: \$424,338.42
- Fire Force Protection: \$363,192.87
- Shadow Chase: \$131,686.87
- Health and Safety Protection: \$119,341.29

Mobile Field Forces and fixed posts together represented nearly one-third of the total cost. A wide range of smaller assignments—including motors, shadow teams, fire force protection, and health and safety details—absorbed modest but meaningful shares, reflecting the breadth of resources required to support operations over the 12-day period.



Arrest Information

Between June 7 and June 16, 2025, the Los Angeles Police Department recorded 435 arrests related to the immigration protests. Arrest activity peaked mid-period, with a noticeable decline as demonstrations diminished.



Daily totals

- June 7: 30
- June 8: 24
- June 9: 58
- June 10: 182
- June 11: 84
- June 12: 37
- June 13: 9
- June 14: 11
- June 15–16: None

The majority of arrests (344) were for failure to disperse following unlawful assembly declarations. Other violations included curfew (24), looting (15), assault with a deadly weapon on a police officer (14), attempted murder of a police officer (2), vandalism (7), trespass (5), and narcotics possession (3). Additional arrests were made for isolated offenses such as arson, battery, resisting arrest, and outstanding warrants.

Of the total, 378 individuals were released on citation, while 46 required booking. Eight juveniles were taken into custody, primarily for unlawful assembly or curfew violations.

Arrestee Characteristics

Most arrestees were residents of Los Angeles city and county, accounting for more than



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four-fifths of the total. Others traveled from surrounding counties, including San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, and Ventura, as well as from out of state. This reflects that while the protests were centered in Los Angeles, participation extended regionally and included limited national involvement.

Arrest data also reflected varied personal backgrounds, indicating that participation was not confined to a single group. This diversity highlights both the scale of mobilization and the significant public attention surrounding the demonstrations.



Addenda

- i. **DECLARATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY, June 10, 2025**
- ii. **ORDER SETTING CURFEW DURING EXISTENCE OF A LOCAL EMERGENCY, June 10, 2025**
- iii. **ORDER SETTING CURFEW DURING EXISTENCE OF A LOCAL EMERGENCY REVISED, June 16, 2025**
- iv. **DIRECTIVE RESCINDING CURFEW ORDER ISSUED PURSUANT TO A LOCAL EMERGENCY, June 17, 2025**

DECLARATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Los Angeles, pursuant to the provisions of Section 8.27 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code, I hereby find the following:

WHEREAS, on or about June 6, 2025, the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) began conducting widespread and publicized sweeps and raids searching for individuals who they thought may be undocumented immigrants in local communities,

WHEREAS, the change in the enforcement procedures of ICE, particularly the detention of a number of individuals in custody without the ability to speak with their families or their counsel, resulted in protests and civil unrest centered in the downtown area of the City of Los Angeles as well as isolated protests in other incorporated and unincorporated parts of the County of Los Angeles,

WHEREAS, even though the majority of protestors acted lawfully, a substantial and escalating number of criminals have engaged in dangerous and unlawful behavior, including violence against first responders, vandalism of public and private property, looting of businesses, and failure to follow the lawful dispersal orders of the Los Angeles Police Department and other law enforcement agencies,

WHEREAS, on June 7, 2025, the Federal Government without the consent of the City or the State announced that it had activated and deployed California National Guard and United States Marines troops to the Los Angeles area in response to the protests and civil unrest, leading to further escalation in the violent and criminal behavior,

WHEREAS, the City of Los Angeles Emergency Operations Center was activated on June 8, 2025 in response to the civil unrest,

WHEREAS, intelligence resources anticipate more protests in the coming days, potentially involving hundreds more demonstrators,

WHEREAS, the criminal activity, especially starting on June 8, 2025, has increasingly utilized incendiary devices, violence, and deadly weapons,

WHEREAS, the City has already requested and activated mutual aid from regional and state resources,

WHEREAS, based upon the above events, and the need to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents and property of the City of Los Angeles, the City is likely to require resources beyond the normal services, personnel, equipment and facilities of the regularly constituted branches and departments of the City Government, and

WHEREAS, emergency conditions exist that require the mobilization of mutual aid resources and the ability to coordinate a multiagency response.

NOW, THEREFORE, I HEREBY DECLARE the existence of a Local Emergency throughout the City of Los Angeles.

I HEREBY DIRECT the Emergency Operations Organization to be immediately activated and to take such steps that are necessary for the protection of life and property.

I FURTHER DIRECT that all City Departments impacted by these events, and their ongoing effects, continue to conduct damage assessments and collect any relevant cost estimates for the purpose of seeking State and Federal disaster assistance.

I FURTHER DIRECT that this Declaration of Local Emergency shall take effect immediately and that widespread publicity and notice shall be given of said Declaration through the most feasible and adequate means of disseminating such notice throughout the City.

I HEREBY REQUEST that the Governor waive regulations that may hinder response and recovery efforts; that recovery assistance be made available under the California Disaster Assistance Act; and that the State expedite access to State and Federal resources and any other appropriate disaster relief programs.

This Declaration of Local Emergency is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive, or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the City of Los Angeles, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.



KAREN BASS
Mayor

Dated at Los Angeles, California

Date: June 10, 2025

Time: 6:56 p.m.

Filed with the City Clerk

Date: June 10, 2025

Time: 7:00 p.m.

By: Melinda Nava



KAREN BASS
MAYOR

ORDER SETTING CURFEW DURING EXISTENCE OF A LOCAL EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, on June 10, 2025, I declared a Local Emergency within the City of Los Angeles resulting from the civil unrest following the escalation of immigration enforcement procedures of the federal government, including the unilateral activation and deployment of the California National Guard and United States Marines;

WHEREAS, preceding the declaration of this Local Emergency, while the majority of protesters acted lawfully, there has been a significant amount of criminal behavior, including violence against first responders, vandalism of public and private property, looting of businesses, and failure to follow the lawful dispersal orders of the Los Angeles Police Department;

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Los Angeles under the City of Los Angeles Charter and provisions of Los Angeles Administrative Code, Chapter 3, Section 8.29 to promulgate, issue and enforce rules, regulations, directives and orders, I hereby declare the following Order necessary for the protection of life and property in the areas of the City specified below:

1. No person, except as set forth below, shall be upon any public interest, avenue, boulevard, place, alley, park or other public place or unimproved private realty within the area bounded as follows: the area depicted on the attached map, the boundaries of which are formed by the merger of the 5 and 110 freeways on the north side of the curfew area; by the 10 freeway on the south side of the curfew area; by the 110 freeway on the western side of the curfew area; and by the 5 freeway on the eastern side of the curfew area, between 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. the following day.

2. This Order shall not apply to peace officers, firefighters, Emergency Operations Organization (EOO) personnel, the National Guard, any other responding military personnel deployed to the area, individuals traveling to and from work, residents, emergency medical services personnel, individuals seeking medical treatment, individuals working on a public works or improvement construction project, utilities personnel, credentialed media representatives engaged in news gathering, or any persons experiencing homelessness who are sheltered in the affected area.
3. Any violation of this Order shall be subject to enforcement and penalty as provided under Los Angeles Administrative Code, Chapter 3, Section 8.77 and 8.78.
4. This Order, as herein amended or modified, shall remain in effect until such time as the Declaration of Local Emergency is terminated, or sooner at the direction of the Mayor.



KAREN BASS
Mayor

Dated at Los Angeles, California

Date: June 10, 2025

Time: 6:56 p.m.

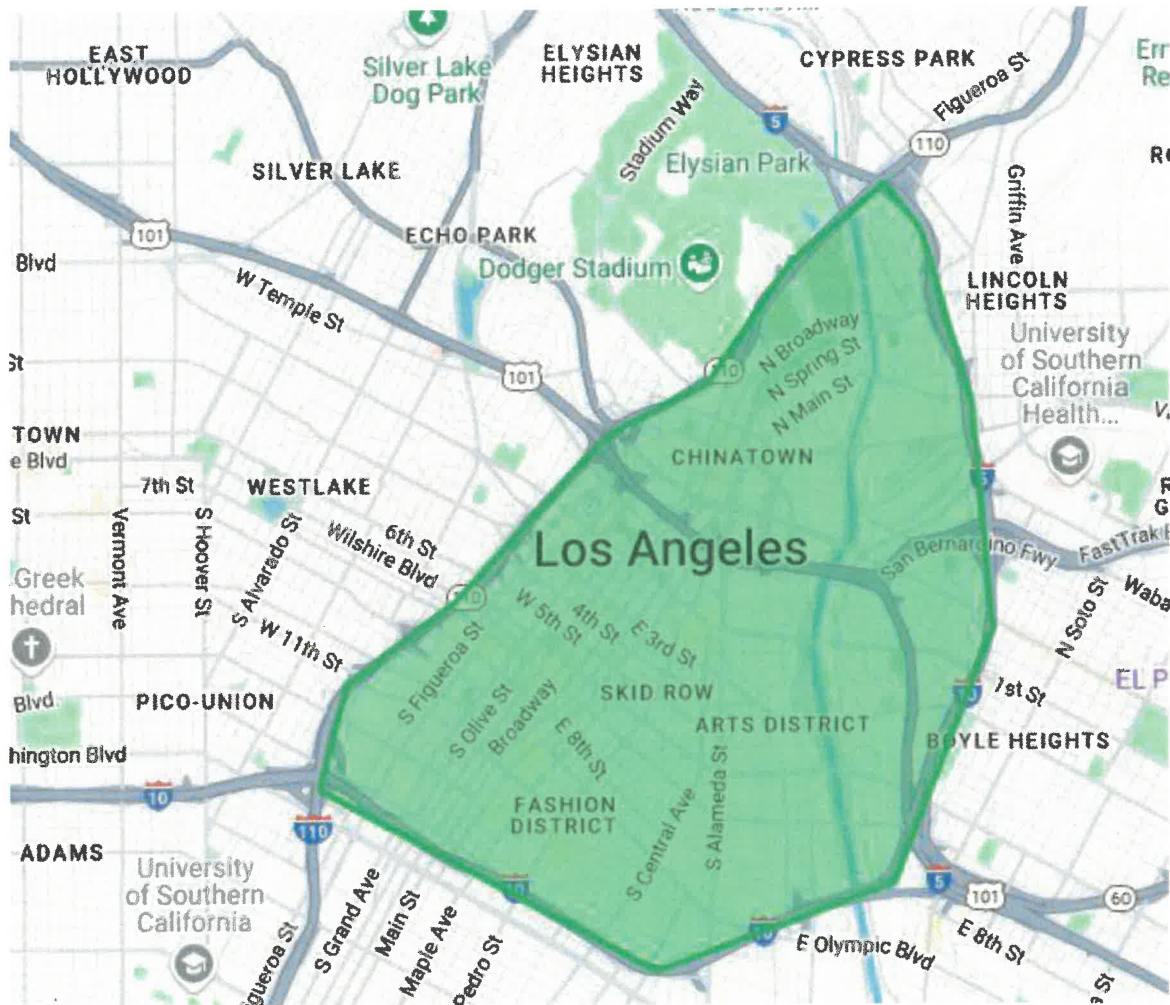
Filed with the City Clerk

Date: June 10, 2025

Time: 7:00 p.m.

By: Melinda Nava

Attachment 1





KAREN BASS
MAYOR

**ORDER SETTING CURFEW
DURING EXISTENCE OF A LOCAL EMERGENCY
(REVISED June 16, 2025, 3:30 P.M.)**

WHEREAS, on June 10, 2025, I declared a Local Emergency within the City of Los Angeles resulting from the civil unrest following the escalation of immigration enforcement procedures of the federal government, including the unilateral activation and deployment of the California National Guard and United States Marine Corp;

WHEREAS, preceding the declaration of this Local Emergency, while the majority of protesters acted lawfully, there has been a significant amount of criminal behavior, including violence against first responders and peaceful protestors, vandalism of public and private property, looting of businesses, and failure to follow the lawful dispersal orders of the Los Angeles Police Department; and

WHEREAS, on June 10, 2025, I issued an Order establishing a Curfew between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. the following morning in the Downtown Los Angeles area the boundaries of which were previously described in the Order and depicted in the attached map; and

WHEREAS, while the Curfew has successfully achieved its intended purpose in reducing the number of violent and criminal incidents, protest activity still remains as immigration enforcement activity of the federal government persists, including the continued unilateral deployment of the California National Guard and United States Marine Corps; and

WHEREAS, to continue to protect public safety and maintain law and order during the declared Local Emergency, the Order establishing a Curfew should remain with a modification to the start time of the Curfew.

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Los Angeles under the City of Los Angeles Charter and provisions of Los Angeles Administrative Code, Chapter 3, Section 8.29 to promulgate, issue and enforce rules, regulations, directives and orders, I hereby declare the following Order necessary for the protection of life and property in the areas of the City specified below:

1. No person, except as set forth below, shall be upon any public interest, avenue, boulevard, place, alley, park or other public place or unimproved private realty within the area bounded as follows: the area depicted on the attached map, the boundaries of which are formed by the merger of the 5 and 110 freeways on the north side of the curfew area; by the 10 freeway on the south side of the curfew area; by the 110 freeway on the western side of the curfew area; and by the 5 freeway on the eastern side of the curfew area, between 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. the following day.
2. This Order shall not apply to peace officers, fire fighters, Emergency Operations Organization (EOO) personnel, the National Guard, any other responding military personnel deployed to the area, individuals traveling to and from work, residents, emergency medical services personnel, individuals seeking medical treatment, individuals working on a public works or improvement construction projects, utilities personnel, credentialed media representatives engaged in news gathering, or any persons experiencing homelessness who are sheltered in the affected area.
3. Any violation of this Order shall be subject to enforcement and penalty as provided under Los Angeles Administrative Code, Chapter 3, Section 8.77 and 8.78.
4. This Order, as herein amended or modified, shall remain in effect until such time as the Declaration of Local Emergency is terminated, or sooner at the direction of the Mayor.



KAREN BASS
Mayor

Dated at Los Angeles, California

Date: June 16, 2025

Time: 3:45 p.m.

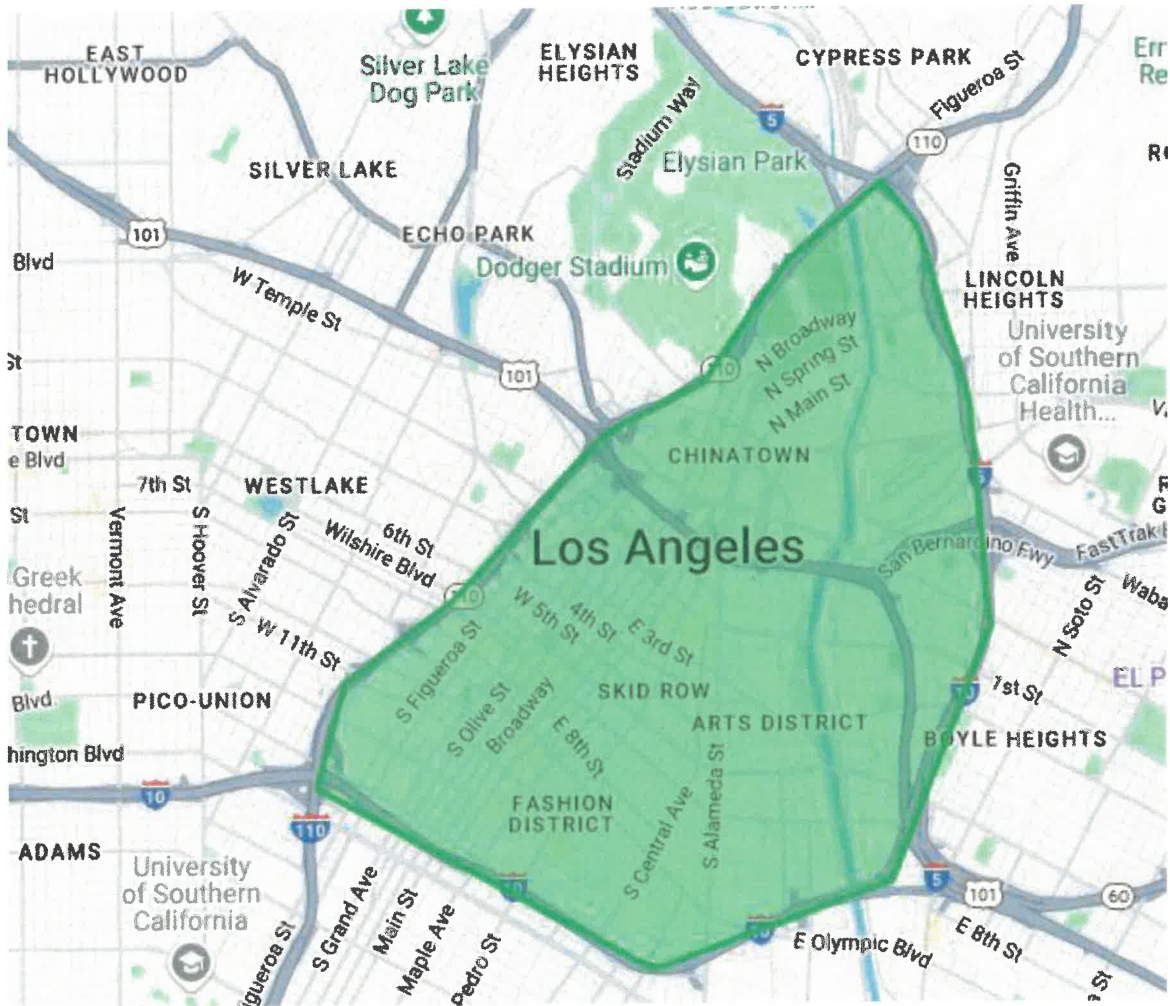
Filed with the City Clerk

Date: June 16, 2025

Time: 3:45 p.m.

By: Melinda Noron

Attachment 1





KAREN BASS
MAYOR

**DIRECTIVE RESCINDING CURFEW ORDER ISSUED
PURSUANT TO A LOCAL EMERGENCY**

I direct that the Curfew Order, which was issued pursuant to the January 10, 2025 Declaration of Local Emergency and revised on June 16, 2025, is hereby rescinded. In accordance with Los Angeles Administrative Code, Chapter 3, Section 8.27, the Declaration of Local Emergency remains in effect.

Karen Bass

KAREN BASS
Mayor

Dated at Los Angeles, California

Date: June 17, 2025

Time: 12:20 p.m.

Filed with the City Clerk

Date: June 17, 2025

Time: 12:25 p.m.

By: *[Signature]*