



# COMMUNITY POLICING IN IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES



## ADVOCACY TOOLKIT

This toolkit can be accessed online at [www.aclusocal.org/communitypolicing-toolkit](http://www.aclusocal.org/communitypolicing-toolkit)

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## Advocacy Toolkit Team and Acknowledgments

**American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California** (“ACLU SoCal”) stands up for freedom by protecting and promoting the individual civil rights and liberties guaranteed by the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights and to extend those rights to people who have been excluded from their protection. The ACLU SoCal does this through policy advocacy, public education, and litigation. The ACLU SoCal recognizes that true individual freedom cannot be realized without also working to build healthier, safer, and more integrated communities. The ACLU SoCal is working at the forefront of local, state, and national efforts to protect all immigrants – citizens and non-citizens alike – from unlawful imprisonment, discrimination and law enforcement abuses.

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**Contributors, Input and Review:** California Immigrant Policy Center (“CIPC”), Lake Research Partners, CLUE California, community members, immigrant rights advocates, and law enforcement officials who participated in surveys and community policing events, as well as shared their experiences and valuable lessons on engaging with police departments or community members on issues relating to community policing and immigrant communities. Through these discussions, surveys, and events, the content of this toolkit was developed and greatly enriched. Thank you Lucero Chavez, Elvia Meza, Clarissa Woo Hermsillo, Luis Nolasco, Jessica Farris, Jennie Pasquarella, Jon Rodney, Reshma Shamasunder, Nora Preciado, America’s Voice, Vera Institute, and Anita Khashu for your insight.

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## Preface


The U.S. Constitution guarantees the fundamental rights and civil liberties of every person in this country and protects the most vulnerable members of our society. Today, some of the most vulnerable members of our society are immigrants – both documented and undocumented — those fleeing extreme poverty, persecution, or torture, and those simply seeking a better life and opportunities for themselves and their families. A pervasive post-9/11 mentality encouraging mistrust of “others” and all manner of purported “national security” measures has added to the vulnerability of the immigrant community and has pushed many of its members further into the shadows. More individuals are denied their most fundamental rights, and, in turn, access to full social, economic and civil integration.

That said, advocacy on behalf of immigrants has become both more urgent and challenging. Since 2001, the federal government has thrust local law enforcement agencies across the country into the middle of an unprecedented, painful surge in deportations. With damaging formal federal immigration enforcement programs like 287(g), the “Criminal” Alien Program, and Secure Communities (now PEP), and informal collaborations where local police use traffic stops to refer individuals who cannot properly identify themselves to federal immigration authorities, local police and Sheriffs, to the detriment of public safety, have become enforcers for an out-of-control deportation dragnet. Two million deportations – and a profoundly damaged sense of trust between immigrant communities and local law enforcement – have been the result.

Such collaborations have had a detrimental impact on immigrant communities. “Parents are afraid to walk their children to school, people are afraid to call on police for any other need they have because of their fear of being targeted by their immigration status.”<sup>1</sup> In many places, state and local immigration enforcement initiatives and practices have resulted in racial and ethnic profiling of citizens and noncitizens generally. They have provided an incentive and excuse for police to target those who look or sound “foreign” and have engendered fear and distrust of police by immigrants. This fracturing of trust poses a serious risk to public safety, as well as divert scarce local resources to the task of immigration enforcement.

Of course, the involvement of local police in deportations is only one factor in the often tenuous relationship between police and communities of color. Growing attention to long-standing issues of racial profiling, use of force, and the militarization of policing, further contributes to mistrust and the undermining of public safety. Police violence perpetrated against community members, as well as enforcement of laws that criminalize poverty, punish free speech, and justifies the killing of unarmed individuals has left us feeling outraged, scared, and powerless. The violence and mistrust is further perpetuated by the lack of transparency and accountability when these horrendous acts are carried out by those who claim to be protecting and serving our communities.

Acknowledging this reality, we struggled to write this toolkit, which encourages advocates to leverage their collective power to affirmatively engage and influence local police departments to implement community policing, a



strategy that requires police and community to repair relationships and build bridges. Our theory of change rests on the idea that by promoting community policing, a well-accepted and, at least in theory, the dominant policing strategy in the United States, advocates can take control of and reshape the debate regarding local enforcement of immigration laws. In other words, if police departments are practicing true community policing, which requires community trust and participation, they cannot also entangle themselves with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and serve as the frontline for immigration enforcement. We recognize, however, that due to the reality of policing today, this approach may be difficult to initiate and implement. Although community trust cannot be built without acknowledging the history of abuse by police and the resulting mistrust and fear of police by community members, attempting to restore justice through community policing requires an approach that some advocates may understandably not be ready to initiate given the direct and indirect trauma our communities have suffered and continue to suffer at the hands of some police officers and the political structures that protect them. Therefore, leveraging community oriented policing as a strategy will not be universally beneficial nor applicable because each community and local police department is different and the willingness and readiness of advocates and police agencies to engage in dialogue will vary. But, for those advocates who are willing and ready, we believe that with hard work, perseverance, and inspired hearts, collectively we have the power to influence how police operate.

This toolkit does not advocate for the hiring of more police officers to patrol our communities. Rather, we believe that an organized community can advocate for community policing philosophies, principles, practices, and programs that give community members a voice in how their police department functions and holds local law enforcement accountable to best serve the needs of the community. In so doing, we hope that immigrant rights advocates will be able to move an affirmative strategy that promotes public safety, transparency, and accountability, as well as discourage police involvement in evolving federal programs and informal practices that encourage local police to enforce immigration law due to the effect such programs and practices have on community trust and community policing.

This toolkit is a living document. This means that content is subject to change according to updated information and the invaluable input given to us by community members. Please contact us with any and all feedback, suggestions, and best practices.

Thank you,

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# About the Community Policing Advocacy Toolkit

## Community Policing as a Proactive Advocacy Tool

Although immigrant communities have faced unprecedented numbers of deportations in recent years, thanks to the hard work of immigrant community leaders and advocates, the landscape has begun to shift. Three states, and over 240 local governments, have partially restricted their involvement in the deportation machine. To win these positive changes, activists and advocates have employed several approaches, from dramatic protests and community forums, to pursuing legislation and filing lawsuits over wrongful detention and abuse of power. Throughout this process, advocating directly with local law enforcement has proven to be one useful tool to stop deportations.

As these efforts have advanced, local law enforcement agencies have played varying roles. Some police chiefs and county sheriffs have been champions for pro-immigrant policies, others have been opponents, and yet others have evolved over the course of the debate.

Our research and the work of other advocates points to two common agreements between immigrant leaders and law enforcement. Simply put:

- Mixing up local law enforcement with federal immigration enforcement undermines community trust in law enforcement and hurts public safety;
- The more we separate police and sheriffs from federal immigration enforcement, the more confidence we can build between local communities and local law enforcement.

At the heart of these agreements is an acceptance and recognition of the benefits of “community policing,” a well-respected and nationally accepted approach to modern policing that is dedicated to reducing crime and improving the quality of life for residents.

**The ACLU SoCal has prepared this toolkit in an effort to answer the following questions:**

1. What does “community policing” really mean;
2. How can immigrant rights advocates and community leaders most effectively leverage this framework as they seek to advance equitable policies and practices that benefit the immigrant community at the local and state levels.

### What is Community Policing?

“Our obligation under community policing is to make sure people’s rights are protected, that they’re not victimized by crime, and that they become viable members of our communities. That’s the essence of community policing.”

White Plains, New York,  
Police Commissioner, Frank  
Straub (2008)

## **Project Background: The Research Behind the Toolkit**

In 2011, the ACLU SoCal and CIPC created a project to help immigrant community members, leaders, and advocates effectively advance their local priorities with local law enforcement. Over the last four years, we have engaged a number of law enforcement officials to better understand their priorities and methods of engaging with the community.

We met with various police executives and had one-on-one interviews with them in an attempt to better understand their views of community policing and how they view the immigrant community and their interactions with the community. We co-sponsored a “Community Policing Symposium” with the Riverside, California Police Department, where we observed the local police department, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”), Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”), and community advocates interact with one another.

We participated in other trainings and conferences with law enforcement officers, which gave us greater insight into the dynamics of police departments and the various concerns that arise when a critical event in the community occurs that garners significant public attention. We have reviewed hundreds of pages of public documents concerning various police departments’ community policing policies, practices, and programs, as well as reviewed research conducted by the Police Foundation, Police Executive Research Forum, and other organizations that seek police perspectives on their work with the immigrant community.

Additionally, with the help of Lake Research Partners, and the sponsorship of CLUE-California, six focus groups of police officers were conducted in California. These officers came from various police departments from across the state. The focus groups provided valuable insight on how police officers view their role and their relationship with immigrant communities.

We also conducted surveys of immigrant community members, advocates and activists on effective strategies, as well as positive and negative experiences they have had when engaging with local police departments. Through these surveys, as well as through interviews, and one-on-one conversations, they have shared their experiences and the valuable lessons they learned in trying to better the immigrant experience. We have conducted trainings on community policing, “Know Your Rights” on the limits of local police authority to enforce immigration laws, civilian police oversight, what to do when stopped by police, and rights to protest and video record police abuse, to name a few. We have also represented individuals in the courts, in the legislature, and at local government meetings, advocating for progressive policies that protect the rights of immigrants and defending against those policies that encourage discrimination and undermine community safety.

In producing this toolkit, we have compiled all of the information we have gathered, the experiences we have had, the observations we have made, the feedback we have received, and the experiences of our community partners and have presented it here in a way that we hope advocates find useful to their work.





## How to Use this Toolkit

This toolkit is a guide to assist in the ongoing efforts to establish trust between local law enforcement and immigrant communities. It has been developed with advocates in mind. Throughout the toolkit, advocates can find strategic messaging, individual stories, direct quotes from local law enforcement, and points of advocacy that can serve to support advocacy efforts according to local context and needs.

A key terms page with commonly used abbreviations is listed on page 32. A brief timeline of immigration enforcement programs and relevant dates is on page 33. The timeline places into context the relatively recent surge in federal immigration enforcement — and the little participation by local law enforcement in immigration enforcement until 2001.

To assist in advocacy efforts, an Appendices section has been compiled with varying handouts that can be used when meeting with local law enforcement.

- ⇒ **Appendix A** includes resources to gather information and meet with local law enforcement. Sample California Public Records Act (PRA) requests can be recycled for new PRAs and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests. Moreover, a sample agenda for meetings with law enforcement is included.
- ⇒ **Appendix B** encompasses multiple documents with statements from police departments denouncing entanglement with federal immigration enforcement. These statements will justify advocacy against law enforcement and federal immigration enforcement collaboration through programs such as, but not limited to: 287(g) agreements, the Priority Enforcement Program, and the Criminal Alien Program.
- ⇒ **Appendix C** builds upon disentangling federal immigration enforcement and local law enforcement by providing sample policies for law enforcement agencies and advocacy letters cautioning against entanglement.
- ⇒ **Appendix D** includes resources on law enforcement transparency and accountability.
- ⇒ **Appendix E** lists information to provide advocates with detailed knowledge to address common legal concerns.

Please note that this toolkit and appendices can be accessed online at

**[www.aclusocal.org/communitypolicing-toolkit](http://www.aclusocal.org/communitypolicing-toolkit).**



## Section 1: Building a Solid Foundation

- I. What's the problem, anyway?
- II. Community policing is a solution
- III. Community policing vs. traditional policing
- IV. Community policing and immigrant communities
  - a. Why is community policing important to immigrant communities?
  - b. Opening the lines of communication for public health and safety.
  - c. Obstacles to moving forward: Are we talking about the same thing?
- V. Points of advocacy I



## What's the Problem, Anyway?

**When local police act as the gateway to the deportation pipeline, community trust and public safety suffer.**

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which includes Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP), has expanded its power and ability to criminalize immigrants, deport noncitizens, and separate families. DHS and politicians, who seek to advance their careers by perpetuating fear over respecting civil rights and human dignity, look to local police to be the gateway to the deportation pipeline, which starts with a community member's initial interactions with local police and the local criminal justice system. For example:

In February 2011, the Los Angeles Police Department arrested Isaura Garcia, a survivor of domestic violence with a history of 911 calls, after she called 911 to seek help when her boyfriend was violently beating her. As a result of the arrest, ICE identified her for deportation and placed her in deportation proceedings;<sup>2</sup>

In February 2012, two teachers were charged with multiple counts of lewd conduct against several students at Miramonte Elementary—a school in South Los Angeles with 98% Latino students. Fear of deportation kept many parents from coming forward with information about the case;<sup>3</sup>

On December 31, 2012, six Kern County Sheriff's Department police cars went to Ruth Montañó's house after receiving a complaint that her dogs were barking. When officers arrived they questioned Ruth, a Latina farmworker and mother of three children, about how long she had been in the United States, arrested her, and then turned her over to immigration authorities to commence deportation proceedings;<sup>4</sup>

In August 2014, Isabel Barbosa, a long-time resident of the United States was detained on immigration charges after Texas Department of Public Safety troopers stopped her for a simple traffic violation. "In June Gov. Rick Perry, Lt. Gov. David Dewherst and House Speaker Joe Straus announced a surge of DPS troopers in the Valley to help protect what they said were gaps in Border Patrol coverage exposed by the influx of Central American children and families to the area."<sup>5</sup>

Clearly, the entanglement between local law enforcement agencies and federal immigration authorities severely hinders trust between immigrant communities and police. In turn, community members are discouraged from calling police when they are in need. This further marginalizes noncitizen communities from seeking essential services. Both community members and local law enforcement agencies agree that this resulting mistrust hinders public safety and health.

Although advocates in some jurisdictions across the United States have been successful in passing legislation limiting local law enforcement's role in the deportation pipeline, there is still much work to be done. For instance, the California TRUST Act, which went into effect January 2014, prohibits local police and sheriffs from holding individuals for immigration if the individual is arrested for or convicted of minor crimes, such as a traffic offense. Following the passage of the TRUST Act, a federal court in Oregon ruled that a local law enforcement agency could be held liable for damages for holding a person on an immigration detainer, holding that doing so violated the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Following that ruling, eventually all of the counties and many cities in California rightly concluded that they could no longer honor immigration detainers and detain individuals beyond their release date to enable ICE to pick them up, unless such detainers were accompanied by a warrant or a judicial determination of probable cause. To avoid these limitations, some local police departments have increased practices of handing community members over to federal immigration authorities during traffic stops. ICE has also sought to avoid these limitations and in November 2014 announced that it was ending its Secure Communities program and replacing it with a new enforcement program, known as the Priority Enforcement Program ("PEP"), which relies on local law enforcement giving ICE access to its jails, inmates, and databases; notifying ICE of inmates' release dates; and transferring individuals to ICE custody. While according to ICE it is relying less on the use of immigration detainers, PEP has only further entangled local jails and law enforcement in the business of immigration enforcement, further compromising community trust.

It is apparent that trust must be built between local law enforcement agencies and community members not only for the benefit of community members who need help from police officers, but also to discourage officers from collaborating with federal immigration authorities.

*"Studies have shown that Latino victims of crimes are 44% less likely to call the police because they fear the police will ask about their immigration status or the status of someone they know (this proportion increases to 70% for undocumented immigrants)."*

*Law Enforcement Agencies and Officials  
Letter to Congress, Oct. 1, 2013.*



## Community Policing is a Solution

*"Community Policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies that support the systemic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime."*  
Community Policing Defined, Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Dept. of Justice

In conjunction with a multitude of community-based solutions for public safety and health, community-oriented policing can be a tool for immigrant community members to hold local law enforcement accountable, advocate for transparency, and build trust. Indeed, **"A number of police leaders pointed to longstanding principles of community policing as good guideposts to handling immigration issues. These principles include an emphasis on engaging the public and developing partnerships in order to identify and solve crime-related problems."** <sup>6</sup>

### Effective Community Policing <sup>7</sup>

- Positive Community-Police Relations
- Joint Problem Solving
- Police Department Transformation

By establishing an open and accessible line of communication, community leaders can put forth solutions to de-criminalize neighborhoods and establish long-term problem-solving plans that will benefit the community as a whole. It is clear that local community members carry the knowledge and solutions to uphold public safety and trust. To carry out these solutions, community members and local law enforcement must be in continual dialogue. First, however, the paradigm and practices of community oriented policing must be truly understood and adopted by local law enforcement agencies.

### Advocates leverage community policing as a solution because...

- Community policing is well-known;
- Accepted as being an effective method of decreasing crime;
- Positively increases police-community relations;
- U.S. Department of Justice encourages police to engage in community policing through funding;
- President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing encourages police departments to adopt meaningful community policing policies and practices.



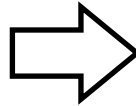
## Community Policing vs. Traditional Policing

Community policing, also referred to as community-oriented policing or problem-solving policing, is, at least in theory, the dominant policing strategy in the United States today. It stands in contrast to traditional policing.

The United States Department of Justice encourages police departments to engage in community policing through its Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). COPS provides **additional funding** to police departments that promote and practice community policing. Additional funding from COPS is sometimes used by law enforcement agencies to increase the number of rank-and-file officers.

### Traditional policing:

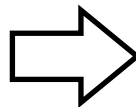
Relies entirely on the force of criminal law to take control. In traditional policing, the emphasis is on identifying, apprehending and prosecuting individuals after an alleged crime has been committed. This type of policing is also known as 'quality of life policing,' 'zero-tolerance policing,' and 'broken windows' policing. Police success is measured by how fast police officers respond to calls for service. In this way, long-term proactive solutions to problems are **not** prioritized. Rather, immigrant communities and communities of color are overcriminalized.



In Orange County, California the case of Jesus Aguirre Jr. shows a clear example of traditional policing and overcriminalization. As a child, Jesus was underdiagnosed with ADHD and subsequently over punished in school and by local police. After the same police officer gave him numerous citations, Jesus was sentenced 17 years in prison for a crime based on questionable evidence. Prior to his sentencing, Jesus received tickets for 'riding a bike without a helmet,' 'operating a bike at night without headlights,' and 'hitching a ride on the handlebars of a bicycle.' These citations added to a long record of police encounters that contributed to his sentencing. Local police focused on criminalizing Jesus rather than offering proactive solutions.<sup>8</sup>

### Community policing:

Based on the philosophy that when police are involved with the community they are not seen as outsiders who are simply there to enforce the law. Instead, police work together with the community to identify problems, root causes of crime and disorder, and collaborate on searching for and implementing long-lasting solutions. In this way, community oriented policing avoids overcriminalization and over-punishment because community members are able to communicate with police to put forth solutions to the problems they face in their neighborhoods.



In Greensborough, South Carolina the police department partnered with a local faith-based organization, Faith Action International House, to offer affordable and accessible Identification Cards (ID's) to undocumented community members. Prior to these ID's, undocumented residents would be arrested by police because they could not prove who they were. When arrested, the resident would be fingerprinted and put in danger of deportation. Now, the police department and Faith Action have issued thousands of cards a year. The ID does not replace a government issued ID nor does it change immigration status, but it allows all residents to identify themselves when interacting with local police.<sup>9</sup>



# Community Policing and Immigrant Communities

## A. Why is community policing important to immigrant communities?

Local police entanglement with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP), whether direct or indirect, is at odds with the principles of community policing because it complicates local law enforcement agencies' efforts to fulfill their primary mission of preventing crime and keeping communities safe. For the past two decades, federal immigration enforcement has worked tirelessly to encourage local law enforcement agencies to act as an extra arm for ICE and CBP. While local law enforcement's direct involvement with ICE and CBP has wavered over the past decade, police officers usually do not recognize how deportation often starts with the local criminal justice system.

**"Community policing emphasizes working with neighborhood residents to co-produce public safety."**

Final Report of The President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing (May 2015), pp. 3.

Because the success of community policing is dependent on police partnering with community members to reduce crime, immigrant rights advocates can use the community policing framework to encourage local police to **stop** participating in practices that fracture trust with the immigrant community, such as asking someone whether they are here "illegally" or collaborating with federal immigration programs to deport family members, friends, and community members.

The success of immigrant rights advocates leveraging the community policing framework to build positive relationships between police and immigrant communities, as well as move pro-immigrant policies and practices forward depends on the willingness of the community, advocates, and the police department. Through our work with police departments and the immigrant community we have learned that the goals of immigrant communities and police are similar.

- ⇒ Safe communities where crime is reported;
- ⇒ Victims and witnesses feel safe to cooperate with police;
- ⇒ Local resources are used to maintain public safety, not to enforce complex civil federal immigration laws.

During the course of this project, we found that most police officers recognize the importance of having relationships with the immigrant community that is built on **trust**. Community advocates recognize that trust depends, in part, upon the disentanglement of local law enforcement and ICE and CBP.

**Advocates can use this foundational agreement on the importance of trust to encourage local law enforcement to implement policies and practices that do NOT relegate immigrant communities into the shadows.**

## B. Opening the lines of communication for public health and safety.

Local law enforcement agencies need to hear from community members what problems are present in the community and how to solve them in ways that do not further criminalize the community. By engaging in advocacy with law enforcement, community members will be able to shape conversation and action around community policing.

According to our findings in law enforcement focus groups, officers are unsure how to identify and approach leaders in the immigrant community, or if such leaders exist. However, officers do recognize the importance of community policing. Thus, community members have the option of presenting their solutions and initiatives to local law enforcement.

Establishing true community policing programs that help to decriminalize communities can cripple the deportation pipeline. On top of this, local law enforcement agencies can be encouraged to opt-out of optional federal immigration enforcement programs that will damage relationships with local immigrant leaders.\* In turn, families remain united and communities become safe and healthy.

\*Please see Appendix C for more information.



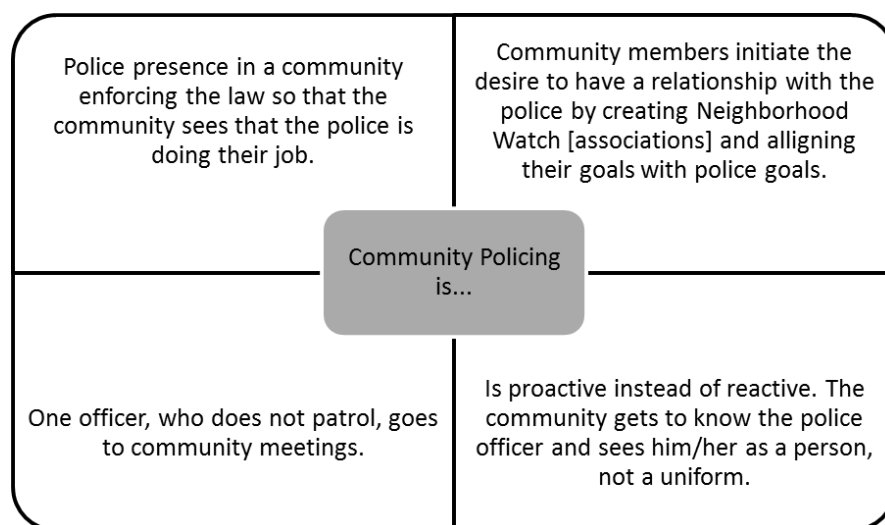


### C. Obstacles to Moving Forward — Are We Talking About the Same Thing?

One of the obstacles immigrant rights advocates and community members face in leveraging the community policing framework to advance pro-immigrant policies and practices is that local police agencies have varying levels of understanding and implementation of community oriented policing.

#### How do “rank and file” police officers understand community oriented policing?

In the graphic below, different police officers offer their understanding of community policing. Not only do officers have varying levels of understanding, but some officers clearly misunderstand the core practices of community policing.



It is important for us, therefore, to solidify a clear cut philosophy and hard practice of what community oriented policing looks like. It is clear that the misunderstanding of true community policing is a potential obstacle in advocacy efforts.

#### Distinguishing Between Community Policing Philosophy, Policies, Practices, and Programs

Most police departments respect the **philosophy** of community policing—the system of thought that if police and community members work together to jointly solve problems, crime and social disorder will decrease. But some police departments rest solely on the philosophy and take little, if any, affirmative steps to put the philosophy of community policing into **practice**. In other words, some police departments assume that because they accept the philosophy, they are engaging in community policing — NOT TRUE.

Other police departments accept the philosophy of community policing and believe that they are implementing that philosophy by having discrete and limited **programs**, such as “Coffee with a Cop,” police athletic leagues, educational programs in some schools, and community volunteer programs, like a cadet academy. These programs are important to advancing community policing, but they are only a fraction of what true community policing entails.

True community policing requires a “proactive approach aimed at improving quality of life in a community, building trust with residents, and addressing the root cause of crime”<sup>10</sup>. True community policing results when police departments adopt certain **policies** and **practices** that promote trust.

### Policy

**390. UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS.** Undocumented alien status in itself is not a matter for police action. It is, therefore, incumbent upon all employees of this Department to make a personal commitment to equal enforcement of the law and service to the public regardless of alien status. In addition, the Department will provide special assistance to persons, groups, communities and businesses who, by the nature of the crimes being committed upon them, require individualized services. Since undocumented aliens, because of their status, are often more vulnerable to victimization, crime prevention assistance will be offered to assist them in safeguarding their property and to lessen their potential to be crime victims.

Police service will be readily available to all persons, including the undocumented alien, to ensure a safe and tranquil environment. Participation and involvement of the undocumented alien community in police activities will increase the Department's ability to protect and to serve the entire community.

### Practice

#### Enforcement of United States Immigration

**Laws:** Officers shall not initiate police action where the objective is to discover the alien status of a person. Officers shall neither arrest nor book persons for violation of Title 8, Section 1325 of the United States Immigration Code (Illegal Entry). (Los Angeles Police Department, Line Procedure 264.50)



*“Immigration enforcement by local police would likely negatively effect and undermine the level of trust and cooperation between local police and immigrant communities. If the undocumented immigrant’s primary concern is that they will be deported or subjected to an immigration status investigation, then they will not come forward and provide needed assistance and cooperation. Distrust and fear of contacting or assisting the police would develop among legal immigrants as well. Undoubtedly legal immigrants would avoid contact with the police for fear that they themselves or undocumented family members or friends may become subject to immigration enforcement.”*

- Statement by Major Cities Police Chiefs



## Points of Advocacy I

To uphold principles of community oriented policing, community members can begin and/or continue the conversation with local law enforcement departments by bringing up the following points of advocacy.

1. **Engage your local police department in a shared understanding of community policing.** Please see Cop Talk: Recognizing We Don't Speak the Same Language on page 26.
2. **Use statements from police executives from across the country about the benefits of implementing true community policing to increase trust with immigrant communities, thereby increasing public safety.** Please see page 26: Cop Talk: Recognizing We Don't Speak the Same Language and Appendix B.
3. **Advocate your police department to adopt policies that promote community policing and limit police collaboration with federal immigration authorities.** Please see the Appendices C and D for letters and sample policies to assist your advocacy.
4. **Advocate your local government to adopt a strategic plan that promotes community policing.** In 2014, the City of Santa Ana, California, following the hard work of advocates and community members, adopted a five year plan which included, among other things, objectives to: (1) modernize the community policing philosophy to improve customer service, crime prevention and traffic/pedestrian/bicycle safety; (2) broaden communications, information sharing and community awareness of public safety activities; and (3) enhance public safety integration, communications and community outreach. The City of Santa Ana's Strategic Plan covers community policing in pages 12-13. The entire Strategic Plan can be found at [www.santa-ana.org/strategic-planning/documents/StrategicPlanCombined-FullDoc.pdf](http://www.santa-ana.org/strategic-planning/documents/StrategicPlanCombined-FullDoc.pdf). This can be used to assist you in advocating for something similar in your community.
5. **Advocate for or against specific policies in your community that support or harm police relationships with the immigrant community.** There are various issues that come up in local and state governments that either promote or harm trust between police and the immigrant community, such as car impoundment policies, driver's licenses or identification cards, policies that limit collaboration with federal immigration authorities, the presence of ICE officers in local jails, or refusing to honor ICE detainer holds. Please see Appendices C for letters and sample policies to assist you in your advocacy.



## Section 2: Moving Forward

- I. The Conversation of Change
- II. Knowledge is Power: Get Prepared
- III. Know Your Audience: Police Structure and Culture
  - a. How police perceive themselves and their jobs
  - b. Police attitudes towards immigrants generally
  - c. Connections to immigrant leaders
- IV. Cop Talk: Recognizing we Don't Speak the Same Language
- V. Preparing for Advocacy
- VI. Strategic Messaging
- VII. Points of Advocacy II



## The Conversation of Change

Community policing expands the role of police beyond crime fighting to partner with the community in promoting improved living conditions for residents. It is a proactive approach that seeks to prevent crime through positive interactions between police and community members. To advance these positive interactions, however, community members and police must be willing to build trust and engage in joint problem solving. During our focus groups, one high ranking police official stated:

**“Engagement builds trust, Trust builds problem solving, Problem solving leads to more trust and the cycle continues.”**

Through our work in preparing this toolkit, we found that many community members and police want to positively engage with each other. We also discovered, however, that there are many obstacles to building trust.

### What Advocates want from their Police Departments . . .

- ⇒ Police to be responsive to their needs
- ⇒ Transparency in developing and implementing policies
- ⇒ Community input in developing and implementing policies
- ⇒ Frequent communication
- ⇒ Police who are caring, kind, and genuinely want to make the community safer
- ⇒ Police who respect communities and groups exercising their rights
- ⇒ Police who follow through with complaints filed by community members regarding police misconduct
- ⇒ No racial profiling
- ⇒ True police oversight that promotes transparency and accountability
- ⇒ Open dialogue
- ⇒ Trust building
- ⇒ Police who value community members/advocates opinions and contributions

### What Police Officers Want From Advocates . . .

- ⇒ To work with community members toward common goals
- ⇒ Collaborative problem solving
- ⇒ Move reform in a deliberate manner
- ⇒ Trust, communication, persistence
- ⇒ Clarify roles
- ⇒ Be open-minded
- ⇒ Demonstrate a positive commitment to change
- ⇒ Provide solutions, not just concerns
- ⇒ Don't lump all law enforcement officials together. Sometimes good police officers are “overshadowed by the poor actions of some”
- ⇒ Take time to know specific police officers in your community
- ⇒ Arm yourself with knowledge to support your advocacy
- ⇒ Be proactive in your relationship with your police department; don't wait to get involved until a negative incident takes place



## Knowledge is Power: Get Prepared

It is apparent that police officers do not actively think about the potential consequences undocumented immigrants could face after they are arrested. We also know that officers claim their primary objective is to keep the peace and help people solve problems. That said, the more we understand the system and the more informed our decisions are, the more effective our advocacy can be.

### Advocate Tip:

- ⇒ Familiarize yourself with police officer's limited authority to enforce immigration law;
- ⇒ Know your rights when stopped by police or immigration officers;
- ⇒ Gather data regarding police policies and procedures;
- ⇒ Document stories from community members' positive and negative experiences with police interactions;
- ⇒ Arm yourself with specific knowledge to support your advocacy;
- ⇒ Prepare your talking points.

As you arm yourself with the knowledge to make your advocacy stronger, consider possible distortions or consequences which may result. For example, we all want safe neighborhoods, but if we are not clear about what "safety" means to us, police may respond by engaging in suppressive tactics like gang injunctions, which may lead to the over-identification of youth of color as gang members and lead to increased deportations. Please see the endnotes citation "Dignified and Just Policing; Health Impact Assessment of the Townsend Street Gang Injunction in Santa Ana California," which illustrates these points.

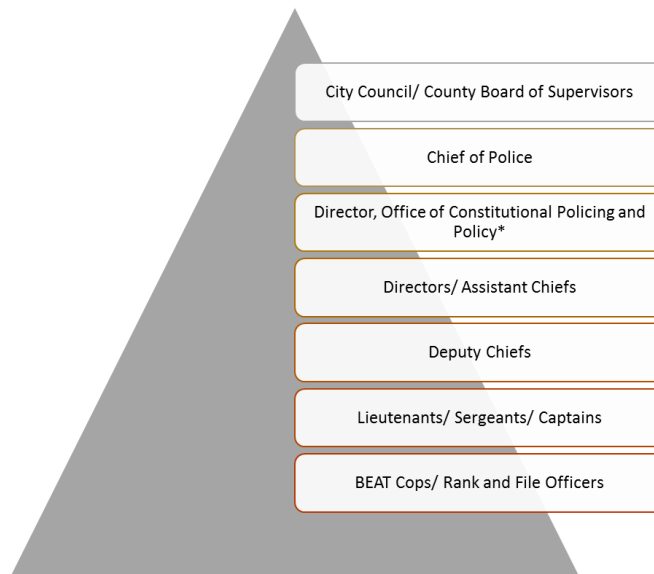


## Know Your Audience: Police Structure and Culture

The police department is the most visible part of local government. The more we understand the system, the more we can do to influence or change the system. Additionally, the more organized a community is, the more effectively the community can advocate for community-based solutions to local problems.

Like the military, police departments have an organizational ranking system. Whether a police officer, corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, or chief, rank is used to establish the individual's position. Rank determines their perspectives regarding what their job is, who they are responsible to, what they are responsible for, as well as their relationship with the community.

### LOCAL POLICE STRUCTURE



\*Please note some departments do not have an Office of Constitutional Policing and Policy.

### A: How Police Perceive Themselves and Their Jobs

#### In Our Communities: The Rank and File

Officers tend to see themselves as problem solvers and peacekeepers rather than as enforcers in the community. Police officers also tend to recognize socioeconomic and ethnic diversity in the community. They insist that they “treat everyone the same” regardless of immigration status. Officers see themselves as members of the communities they serve, not ‘enforcers of the law.’ Officers across California feel that dealing with immigration issues is not their job and they do not want it to be their job.

**“Our job is to protect the quality of life in the city, the region we work in. That means giving our community a feeling of being safe, being able to go out and live their lives on a normal basis and be there when somebody needs help.”- Triad focus group participant**

**“The effectiveness of trainings depends on the culture of the department. If there is weak leadership, then there is little understanding of what the department culture is.” - Triad Focus Groups**

However, officers fail to recognize that for immigrant community members, interactions with police often mean being funneled into the deportation pipeline.

#### **Chief of Police: The Policy maker, Politician, Employer, Public Relations**

Chiefs of police tend to view interactions with immigration officials (ICE and CBP) as rare. Chiefs tend to want to limit their collaboration with ICE and CBP because they are federal agencies that police do not have control over. In this way, their primary concern is providing identical management of all their officers. ICE and CBP agents

are not their responsibility.

In the instances that police officers provide assistance to ICE and CBP directly, the officers believe they are merely “providing security,” such as when ICE or CBP delivers a warrant to a community member. Thus, police do not see themselves as directly helping to enforce immigration law. In this way, to local law enforcement agencies ICE and CBP are often out of sight, out of mind.

#### **Officers point to three reasons for community mistrust:**

- 1. ‘Cultural norms’;**
- 2. Stereotypes of law enforcement from experiences in home countries;**
- 3. Language barriers.**

#### **B: Police Attitudes Toward Immigrants Generally**

As previously mentioned, local law enforcement officers are often unsure how to apply community oriented policing within immigrant communities due to the mistrust many community members hold against police.

When asked to separate their personal feelings from their professional duties, most law enforcement officers do not have an issue with noncitizens in the community they serve. **But, police officers tend to reinforce the problematic narrative that distinguishes between the “good” immigrant who “contributes to society” and the “bad” immigrant who does not.** Law enforcement officers also typically hold harmful assumptions about the Latino immigrant community, including the assumption that domestic violence is normalized in the culture.

In their eyes, they treat immigrants the same as any other community member. In line with this, most officers say that dealing with immigration status rarely or never occurs as part of their job, they state that they are only concerned with the crime at hand. However, community members understand that interactions with local police potentially means contact with ICE, CBP, and the deportation pipeline.

**Officers express a wide range of opinions** on whether living in the U.S. without documentation is a criminal



act. Many officers view 'illegal' immigration as a crime, and they tend to see it as a minor crime. (Please note that living in the U.S. without documentation is NOT a crime.)<sup>11</sup> While many officers believe that immigrants make valuable contributions to society, they simultaneously hold onto the 'bad immigrant' narrative that suggests that immigrants exploit resources. Many officers would support changing laws to provide a roadmap to citizenship for immigrants. Officers tend to explain differences in crime according to socioeconomic status, with more "trouble" in lower-income areas. Thus, they do not see immigration status as a key difference. Officers recognize that some immigrant groups prefer to not report or underreport crimes, choosing instead to deal with them as a community.

**Police officers do not usually consider immigration status as a major factor in how they are perceived by immigrant community members.** Oftentimes, officers may not recognize their direct or indirect role in funneling community members into the deportation pipeline due to ICE and CBP collaborations. At the same time, officers recognize the disparities in trust amongst different communities. Officers attribute mistrust to different "cultural norms," stereotypes of law enforcement, and language barriers. Moreover, some officers understand that if they live outside of a community, they are less likely to be trusted. Officers suggest that they need to do culturally specific outreach to immigrant communities.

#### **What do police officers see as obstacles in their job?**

- ⇒ Cuts to community services, such as mental health. This means that people living with mental illness are forced into the streets where police must 'deal' with them.
- ⇒ General budget cuts have taken a toll on their work in general and the way they implement community oriented policing programs.
- ⇒ Political pressures from local governments to enforce complex immigration laws.
- ⇒ Changing bureaucratic restrictions make their jobs more difficult. Meaning, the new laws and policies that are put into effect every year are difficult to keep up with.

### **C. Connections to Immigrant Leaders**

Law enforcement officers recognize that to connect to immigrant communities, they can outreach to clergy and designated advocates. Most officers are unaware of who the leaders are in immigrant communities. They often attribute this disconnect to an unwillingness on the part of community to work with law enforcement.



## Cop Talk: Recognizing We Don't Speak the Same Language

Community advocates and organizers run into roadblocks when trying to talk with local law enforcement. The following suggestions come from community and police surveys we conducted, as well as other reports, which summarized positive aspects of community-police interactions.

It's important for advocates to know how to talk with police in strategic ways.

ROADBLOCK	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Police officers often negotiate from a standpoint of defensiveness and are uncomfortable talking about "hot topics" or "political issues"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ask them to listen to the community's perspective.</li><li>• Share knowledge on the topic and propose solutions.</li><li>• Emphasize how "our work" makes their jobs easier.</li><li>• Have an attitude of collaborative problem solving.</li></ul>
<p>Past police misconduct and abuse</p> <p><i>"This institution that I belong to did some really bad things, it was wrong and you are justified in feeling the way you do."</i> Suggestion from Phil Tingirdes, Commander, LAPD, of what police officers should say to "atone" for past abuse or misconduct. (NACOLE Conference, Riverside, 2015).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Give specific examples and stories of how past police misconduct and abuse has negatively affected community trust in police.</li><li>• Ask them to acknowledge the issue of distrust between police and communities of color, including immigrant communities, so that the community can heal and move on.</li><li>• Advocate for policies that promote accountability and transparency.</li></ul>
Police officers treating community members with disrespect	Although it is very difficult, as advocates we can express our lack of appreciation for being disrespected, but then move toward reconciliation. For example, a coalition in Portland, Oregon working on police reform was treated disrespectfully by police officials. As the advocacy moved forward, the police later reached out to the coalition for support and expressed their desire to work collaboratively with the coalition. One faith leader and member of the coalition said, "Our community is much more important than that disrespect." The coalition told police that they were willing to move forward and then defined what the coalition was willing to do. (NACOLE Conference 2015)
Lack of shared understanding of important terms.	Police and community often talk past each other. For example, to police "immigration enforcement" may mean stopping people to ask about their immigration status. To community members the same term may mean the act of handing a person over to ICE/CBP or taking a person into custody to later have them be interviewed by an ICE officer housed in the local jail. <b>Clarify the meaning of terms.</b>



## Preparing for Advocacy

1. **Learn about your city's political structure.** Knowing who hires and fires the Chief of Police will be beneficial to your advocacy.
2. **Get to know your police department.** Is the Chief of Police a strong leader that has the support of his or her police officers? The effectiveness of training depends on the culture of the police department. If there is weak leadership then there is little understanding of what the department culture is among the police officers in the department, as well as in the community.
3. **Identify a higher level staff person within the police department who you can cultivate a relationship with.** Advocates have shared with us that positive experiences with police departments are more likely when you cultivate a relationship with a high ranking police official who has some influence and/or power. You can then report to this official any instances of abuse and resolve incidents of rude/abusive attitudes or behavior from front-line officers.
4. **Learn all you can about local police officers' limited authority to enforce immigration laws.** Please see Appendices B and C as well as "Ending Local Collaboration with ICE: A Toolkit for Immigrant Advocates" by United We Dream and Immigrant Legal Resource Center ([unitedwedream.org/ending-local-collaboration-c-e-toolkit-immigrant-advocates-2/](https://unitedwedream.org/ending-local-collaboration-c-e-toolkit-immigrant-advocates-2/))
5. **Gather information about your police department policies and practices regarding community policing, immigration enforcement or the department's participation in federal immigration programs or any other issue of concern in your community.** Please see Appendix A for a sample letter under the California Public Records Act to assist you in gathering information. Most states have laws that allow the public access to public records.
6. **Schedule a time to meet with police officials in your community.** Cultivating a relationship and building trust takes time, consistency, lots of patience, and a good attitude. Please see the Appendix A for a sample agenda for meetings with local law enforcement.
7. **When you meet with your local police department, agree on shared understandings of terms used.**



## Strategic Messaging

Some officers recognize that the written policies on community oriented policing are either loose or non-existent. So, community oriented policing can be practiced differently by officers in the same department. When advocates talk with police departments, it is important to consider a strategic messaging plan to communicate ideas effectively. Below are a set of common police talking points and a suggested response.

COMMUNICATION BARRIER	OUR MESSAGE TO POLICE
Law enforcement doesn't see fear of deportation as chief concern of undocumented immigrants.	Thousands of undocumented immigrants go about their daily lives in your community not knowing if they will be deported that day. When interacting with immigrant communities, it is critical to assure them that you are not there to deport them. Moreover, you should take precautions in entangling residents in the deportation pipeline.
Law enforcement doesn't have the resources necessary to adequately staff communities and provide officers that can speak multiple languages.	Budgets will always have restrictions. However, when we don't adequately provide for our entire community, everyone loses. It is vital that we make sure all communities are adequately served by law enforcement, and that we staff immigrant communities with officers who are culturally and linguistically competent. This does not inherently mean the hiring of more officers.
Law enforcement is unaware of community leaders.	Our communities are rich with immigrants who make invaluable and essential contributions to the community. These leaders have the same goal to uphold community safety and health. It's important to do the necessary community outreach to find the right people to speak with.
Law enforcement is uninformed on best ways to engage with certain communities.	The best way to strengthen your community is to work with community leaders, not against them. Training on how to engage with different cultures and languages must be prioritized by local law enforcement agencies.
Law enforcement treats everyone the same, regardless of race or immigration status.	When undocumented residents are arrested, they are being endangered with deportation. Arresting residents without considering the immigration repercussions is fundamentally against community policing. See Appendix E for more information.

**Community advocates can respond to police with stories and values.**

Law enforcement agencies tend to fall into the damaging rhetoric that distinguishes between **good immigrants**, who have reached an unrealistic standard of human perfection, and **bad immigrants**, who represent everyone else. Federal immigration authorities use the same language to sell their deportation programs that target the “bad” and “undeserving” immigrants. The same language is attributed to community members who are arrested and/or criminalized.

When communicating with police officers, community members will want to avoid this dangerous rhetoric to **uphold the humanity (and thus the imperfections) within every community member.**<sup>13</sup>

### MESSAGING POINTS TO CONSIDER:

#### ⇒ Talking about public safety and people with convictions:

The more we can separate local law enforcement from ICE and CBP, the more confidence we can help build between immigrant communities and local law enforcement. Our unjust deportation system shouldn’t take the place of the courts. Our laws should treat all fairly and give all people the right to their day in court, no matter what they look like or where they were born. Due process should be the bedrock of our justice system, and when that principle is eroded, we all suffer.<sup>13</sup>

#### ⇒ Measures of success:

In traditional policing, police department success is often measured by how fast officers respond to a 911 call. However, in a truly community oriented model, police would measure success according to the **amount of access** community members have to the local police department. That said, community members should have multiple avenues to not only meet with police chiefs and officers, but also have direct input in policy development, implementation, and oversight of police practices. Moreover, success should be measured by the increase or **decrease in the number of citizens’ complaints** of police.

#### Example Measure of Success

In 2006, family members of those lost to violence founded the **Watts Gang Task Force** in Los Angeles: A volunteer group of residents, police officers, elected representatives, community leaders, and representatives from local nonprofits and schools. The task force meets weekly with Los Angeles Police Department representatives, community service providers, and residents of Watts. The task force is largely credited with **reducing shootings** among youths by two-thirds and nearly **eradicating homicides** in public housing projects.<sup>12</sup>

⇒ **Community reconciliation with police comes from atonement:**

In order for community members and police officers to build trust and create a safe and healthy community, community members and police chiefs have expressed the need for atonement. Police departments must recognize the violence and abuse that officers have inflicted upon community members in the past. This process of atonement will establish the foundation upon which a collaborative relationship can be built. Its important to note that **with community reconciliation, comes police department atonement** (and vise versa).

⇒ **What's lawful is not always legitimate:**

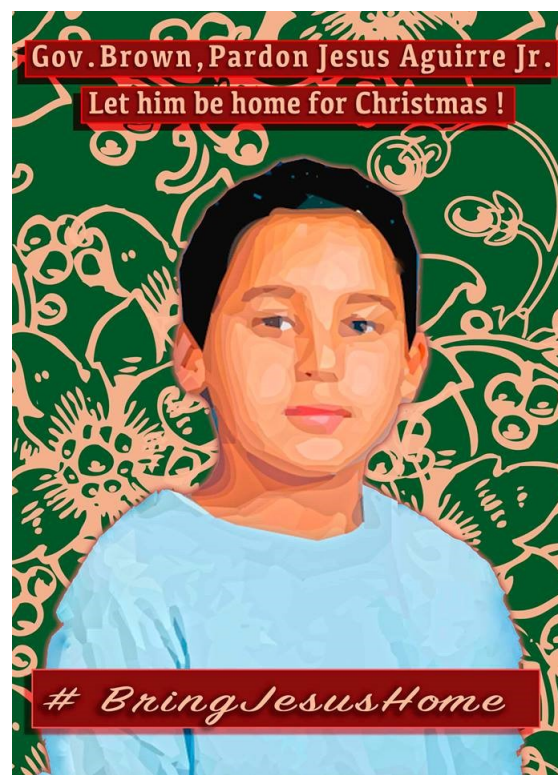
From a community member's perspective, a police officer's interactions with community members may be lawful but are not always legitimate. For example, when officers give out citations for minor infractions, such as "riding a bicycle without the approved helmet", rather than talking with parents and kids about the dangers of riding a bicycle without a helmet, they are eroding trust and confidence. (Please see Endnotes article 8: Overcriminalized and Overpunished Case Study for more information.) Instead, officers should implement problem-solving solutions to uphold legitimacy within the eyes of the community.

⇒ **Prioritizing practices over individuals:**

As community members document negative experiences they have with police officers, it is important to recognize the common behaviors of multiple officers. This common behavior can be presented to power holders as a set of police department practices that must be changed. In this way, common behaviors can be used to justify the creation of new policies that reflect productive community oriented policing. Bad police practices must be prioritized over bad police officers because ultimately, we want the entire police department to change their policies and practices to best serve the community. Targeting individual officers has the potential to fall short of addressing underlying traditional policing policy concerns.

⇒ **The bigger picture:**

Separating police from ICE and CBP is one piece in a bigger conversation about how to end police abuses and racial profiling. For too long, in too many communities of color across the nation, particularly African-American and Latino communities, people have suffered harassment, humiliation, bias, and abuse at the hands of law enforcement. We would benefit from partnering with other movements, like Black Lives Matter, to work collectively to advance policies that ensure equal justice, uphold transparent and accountable policing, and move us all forward together.



**#BringJesusHome Campaign**  
**([justice4aguirre.weebly.com](http://justice4aguirre.weebly.com))**



## Points of Advocacy II

To uphold principles of community oriented policing, community members can begin and/or continue the conversation with local law enforcement departments by bringing up the following points of advocacy.

1. **Local law enforcement can build community with local residents by engaging them in decision-making processes.**<sup>10</sup> For example:
  - ⇒ Community members can provide invaluable input to law enforcement training.
  - ⇒ Conduct outreach to community groups to seek community leaders' feedback on training curriculum, via surveys and consultation.
  - ⇒ Work with community members to establish and uphold a code of conduct to guide ethical and professional behavior by law enforcement officers.
  - ⇒ Partner with trusted community organizations to prevent crime and address community needs.
2. **Encourage your police department to adopt policies and practices that promote accountability and transparency.** Please see Appendix D.
3. **Trust building can begin with an independent Police Department advisory board made up of underrepresented community members.** An advisory board made up of independently selected or elected members can distribute periodic surveys to the community to measure the level of trust between law enforcement and community members. These advisory boards, however, should not replace Civilian Police Review Boards. Please see Appendix D.
4. **Transparency between police departments and the community can be upheld through open and accessible communication.** Officers can build trust by providing information regarding community members' concerns. Communication and information can be made accessible through outreach to community leaders.
5. **Implement Early Intervention Systems (EI) in local law enforcement agencies.** Utilize EI data to recognize patterns in police practices and change bad policies accordingly. "Early Intervention (EI) system is a data-based management tool designed to identify officers whose performance exhibits problems, and then to provide interventions, usually counseling or training, to correct those performance problems. EI systems have emerged as an important mechanism for ensuring police accountability." <sup>14</sup>
6. **Implement uniform crime report policy and open data policy.** To grow confidence, legitimacy, and trust, local law enforcement should publicly publish uniform crime reports in which the number of officers killed in the line of duty and the number of officer involved shootings are adequately reported. This data should report on the age, sex, gender identity, race, and neighborhood of each officer involved shooting.
7. **Advocate for training regarding community policing and/or working with immigrant communities.** Training can be one of the first steps toward organizational change and strengthening community-police relationships. <sup>15</sup>
8. **Encourage your police department to get to really know the community** they are serving by having meetings, workshops, or social events that exhibit the different cultures, histories, and backgrounds represented in the community.
9. **Research and share the successful engagement experiences with law enforcement in other parts of the country that have led to positive change.** <sup>16</sup>



## Key Terms

**287(g) Agreements:** 287(g) agreements are contracts between local law enforcement agencies and ICE to allow local officers to perform the duties of a federal ICE agent .

**CBP (Customs and Border Protection):** U.S. Customs and Border Protection is a civil law enforcement agency within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) that enforces federal immigration laws. CBP operates at the U.S.-Mexico border and within 100 miles of every point of entry into the U.S.

**Criminal Alien Program (CAP):** CAP is administered by ICE and allows ICE agents access into county jails and prisons in order to identify noncitizens to deport.

**DHS (Department of Homeland Security):** DHS is a cabinet department of the U.S. federal government. ICE and CBP are agencies within DHS.

**ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement):** ICE is a civil law enforcement agency within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) that enforces federal immigration laws. ICE operates throughout the U.S.

**Priority Enforcement Program (PEP):** PEP is S-Comm rebranded. PEP allows local jails to notify ICE when they will release noncitizens from jail in order for ICE to pick them up and deport them.

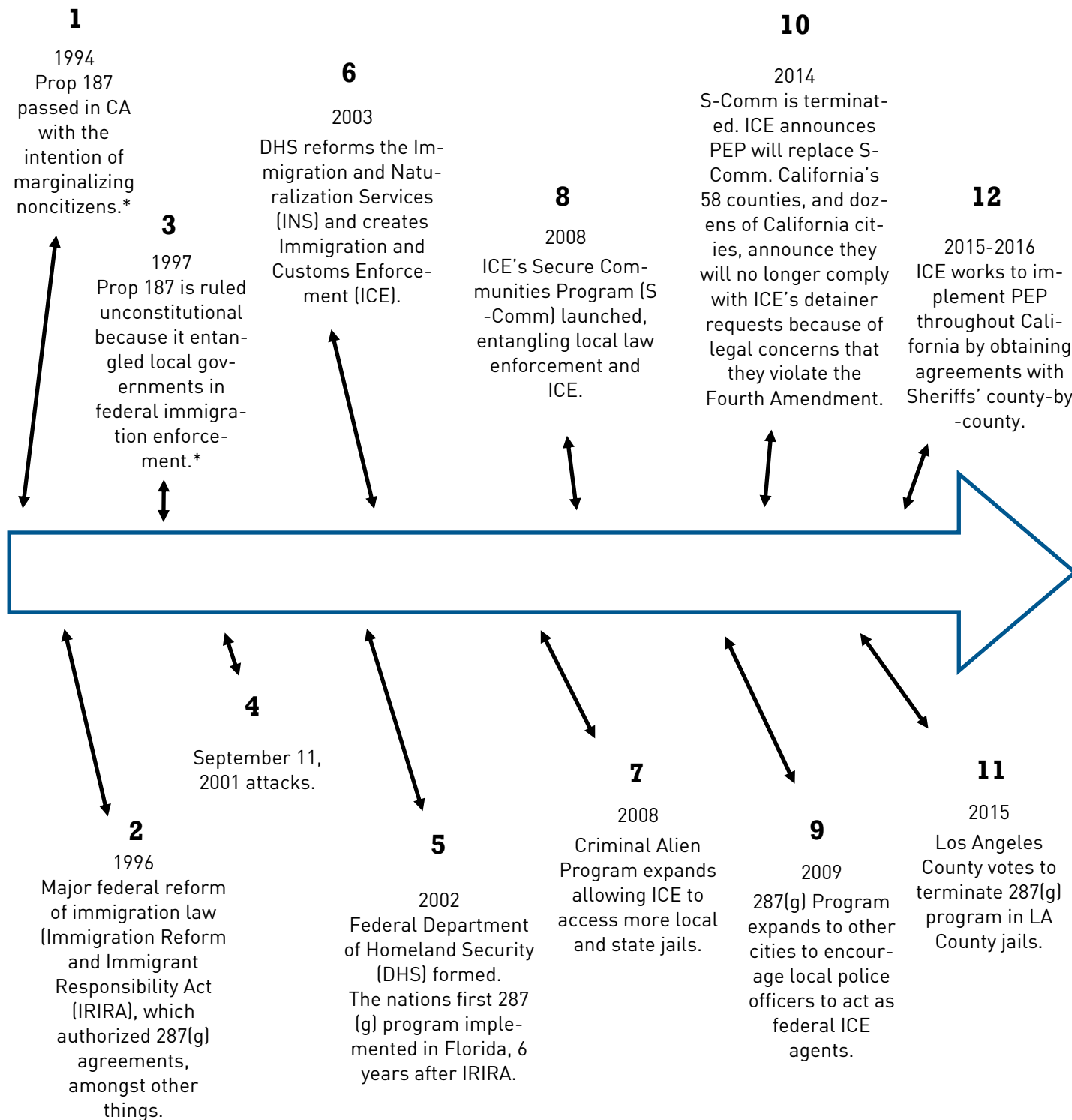
**Rank and File:** refers to ordinary police officers who make up a police department as opposed to its leaders. “Rank and File” officers, sometimes also referred to as “black and whites” because of the cars they drive, are generally the police officers who have first contact with community members.

**Secure Communities Program (S-Comm):** S-Comm was a program administered by ICE that allowed local jails to detain noncitizens for a prolonged period of time in order to have ICE pick them up and deport them. S-Comm was suspended in 2014.





## Brief Timeline of Immigration Enforcement



\*Please see Appendix E for more information



## Endnotes

1. Isaac Menache & Deepa Varma, “We’re Not Feeling Any Safer: Community Assessments of Local Law Enforcement Practices Targeting Immigrants in California, at 15” (March 2010)
2. ACLU of Southern California, “Domestic Violence Victim’s 911 Call for Help Results in Deportation Proceedings” [www.aclusocal.org/a-domestic-violence-victims-911-call-for-help-results-in-deportation-proceedings-secure-communities-program-endangers-crime-victims/](http://www.aclusocal.org/a-domestic-violence-victims-911-call-for-help-results-in-deportation-proceedings-secure-communities-program-endangers-crime-victims/)
3. Jorge Rivas, “Fear of Deportation Kept L.A. School’s Parents From Reporting Sex Abuse”: [www.colorlines.com/articles/fear-deportation-kept-la-schools-parents-reporting-sex-abuse](http://www.colorlines.com/articles/fear-deportation-kept-la-schools-parents-reporting-sex-abuse)
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5. Jacob Fischler, “Woman detained on immigration charges after DPS traffic stop, family says”: [soboco.org/woman-detained-on-immigration-charges-after-dps-traffic-stop-family-says/](http://soboco.org/woman-detained-on-immigration-charges-after-dps-traffic-stop-family-says/)
6. Voices From Across the Country: Local Law Enforcement Officials Discuss the Challenges of Immigration Enforcement, Police Executive Research Forum (2012).
7. U.S. Department of Justice Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) “Community Policing Defined”: [ric-zai-inc.com/Publications/cops-p157-pub.pdf](http://ric-zai-inc.com/Publications/cops-p157-pub.pdf)
8. “Overcriminalized and Overpunished: Jesus Aguirre Jr., A Case Study on the School to Prison Pipeline in Orange County”: [voiceofoc.org/files/2015/08/Overcriminalized-and-Overpunished-Case-Study-2015.pdf](http://voiceofoc.org/files/2015/08/Overcriminalized-and-Overpunished-Case-Study-2015.pdf)
9. Faith Action ID Initiative: [faithaction.org/services/id\\_initiative/](http://faithaction.org/services/id_initiative/)
10. Human Impact Partners. September 2015. “Dignified & Just Policing: Health Impact Assessment of the Townsend Street Gang Injunction in Santa Ana, California”. Oakland, CA. : [www.humanimpact.org/wp-content/uploads/Dignified-Just-Policing-HIA-2015-09-29.pdf](http://www.humanimpact.org/wp-content/uploads/Dignified-Just-Policing-HIA-2015-09-29.pdf)
11. ACLU Issue Brief “Criminalizing Undocumented Immigrants”: [aclu.org/files/assets/FINAL\\_criminalizing\\_undocumented\\_immigrants\\_issue\\_brief\\_PUBLIC\\_VERSION.pdf](http://aclu.org/files/assets/FINAL_criminalizing_undocumented_immigrants_issue_brief_PUBLIC_VERSION.pdf)
12. Nina Revoyr, “How Watts and the LAPD make peace” (June 2015): [www.latimes.com/opinion/op-ed/la-oe-revoyr-lessons-from-watts-gang-task-force-20150607-story.html](http://www.latimes.com/opinion/op-ed/la-oe-revoyr-lessons-from-watts-gang-task-force-20150607-story.html)
13. ICE Out Of California Implementation Guide [Framing and Messaging ICE out of CA]: [www.iceoutofca.org/uploads/2/5/4/6/25464410/ice\\_out\\_of\\_california\\_implementation\\_guide\\_6\\_2015.pdf](http://www.iceoutofca.org/uploads/2/5/4/6/25464410/ice_out_of_california_implementation_guide_6_2015.pdf)
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15. Daniela Gilbert, Stewart Wakeling, Vaughn Crandall, “Procedural Justice and Police Legitimacy: Using Training as a Foundation for Strengthening Community-Police Relationships”: [www.bja.gov/bwc/pdfs/Procedural-Justice-and-Police-Legitimacy-Paper-CPSC-Feb-2015.pdf](http://www.bja.gov/bwc/pdfs/Procedural-Justice-and-Police-Legitimacy-Paper-CPSC-Feb-2015.pdf)
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## Appendices

### Appendix A : Information gathering and meeting with law enforcement

- ⇒ Sample agenda for meetings with local law enforcement
- ⇒ CA Public Records Act Request re: community policing
- ⇒ CA Public Records Act Request re: California Highway Patrol communications with ICE
- ⇒ Know Your Rights: What to Do If Questioned by Police, FBI, Customs Agents or Immigration Officers

### Appendix B: Law enforcement agency statements against immigration enforcement

- ⇒ Law Enforcement Immigration Task Force Letter opposing the SAFE Act
- ⇒ Law enforcement associations, chiefs of police, and sheriffs letter opposing the SAFE Act
- ⇒ National City Chief of Police letter supporting the CA TRUST Act
- ⇒ San Diego Chief of Police letter supporting the CA TRUST Act
- ⇒ National Immigration Law Center “Why Police Chiefs Oppose Arizona’s SB1070”
- ⇒ Police Executive Research Forum “Police and Immigration: How Chiefs are Leading their Communities through the Challenges”

### Appendix C: Advocating against local law enforcement and ICE entanglement

- ⇒ Letter to Secretary Jeh Johnson re: Priority Enforcement Program
- ⇒ Model policy to address the Priority Enforcement Program
- ⇒ ACLU letter to San Bernardino County Sheriff McMahon re: Participation in ICE’s Priority Enforcement Program and ICE Interviews in Jails
- ⇒ Local policies excluding ICE from jails

### Appendix D: Police department transparency and accountability policies and recommendations

- ⇒ ACLU letter to Anaheim City Council re: Anaheim Civilian Police Review Board
- ⇒ Civilian Review of Police PowerPoint presentation
- ⇒ Understanding Community Policing PowerPoint presentation
- ⇒ ACLU statement on body cameras in policing
- ⇒ ACLU letter to Riverside Chief Sergio Diaz re: body cameras

### Appendix E: Knowing the law

**The following links may be helpful in your research and advocacy for community oriented policing in immigrant communities.**

“Ending Local Collaboration with ICE: A Toolkit for Immigrant Advocates” by United We Dream and Immigrant Legal Resource Center

[http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/toolkit\\_final.compressed.pdf](http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/toolkit_final.compressed.pdf)

**Mobile Justice CA.** A free mobile application to record and report interactions with police to the ACLU of Southern California.

[www.mobilejusticeca.org](http://www.mobilejusticeca.org)