LOS ANGELES COUNTY
CONSUMER & BUSINESS AFFAIRS

October 31, 2025

To: Supervisor Kathryn Barger, Chair
Supervisor Hilda L. Solis
Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell
Supervisor Lindsey P. Horvath
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From: Rafael Carbajal
Director

REPORT ON PROMOTING ECONOMIC RESILIENCE: SUPPORTING THE SMALL BUSINESS INTERRUPTION FUND AND LAUNCHING CASH AID FOR IMPACTED FAMILIES (ITEM NO. 43-D, AGENDA OF JULY 15, 2025)

I. MOTION DIRECTIVES

On July 15, 2025, the Board of Supervisors (Board) adopted a motion directing the Department of Consumer and Business Affairs (DCBA) and its Office of Immigrant Affairs (OIA), in consultation with the Chief Executive Office (CEO), County Counsel (CC), Treasurer and Tax Collector (TTC), Department of Public Works (DPW), Internal Services Department (ISD), and any other relevant County departments and community partners, to report back with recommendations and an assessment of the feasibility of establishing a program to retrieve, safeguard, and return equipment or belongings left behind in unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County (County) by individuals detained by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or other federal agencies engaged in immigration enforcement.[1]

Your Board further directed OIA and DCBA's Office of Labor Equity (OLE), in collaboration with County Counsel, to report back on the feasibility of using an existing County hotline to accept international collect calls in order to reunite earnings with deported individuals to serve as an access point for deported County residents seeking to recover earnings or coordinate with family members, representatives, or appropriate agencies to reclaim financial resources owed to them.

[1] https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/bos/supdocs/205368.pdf

This report includes the department's findings, recommendations, and potential next steps for both directives.

II. PERSONAL PROPERTY COLLECTION, STORAGE, AND RETRIEVAL: MOTOR VEHICLES, RENTAL HOMES, PERSONAL PROPERTY

Ongoing federal immigration enforcement activity, particularly the abrupt arrest and detention at worksites and public businesses, compels the County to implement strategies to assist detainees with recovery and potential reunification with vehicles and property they are forced to abandon during an arrest. Federal agencies have publicly documented[2] that they do not safeguard and will make only minor effort to return a minimal amount of personal property, adding to the burden faced by families and communities with locating vehicles and personal property left behind in the wake of arrests on public thoroughfares and private property.

Time is of the essence to implement a solution as indiscriminate and potentially rampant enforcement activity is cleared to resume following the Supreme Court's decision of September 8, 2025,[3] to stay the July 11, 2025, U.S. District Court's temporary restraining order[4] prohibiting immigration agents from stopping individuals without individualized determinations of reasonable suspicion. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) ICE agents and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers, which also have jurisdiction in the County,[5] may now continue roving patrols detaining individuals under questionable circumstances while the case moves forward.[6]

Responsive to its obligations under State law, the County already has, albeit limited, infrastructure in place to provide intake and safekeeping of lost personal effects of value retrieved by third parties. It also contracts with various towing companies to impound vehicles on public property, including all personal effects inside, to be held and returned to the owner or a designee at a later date. These custodial arrangements, however, come at a cost, both to the detainee and the County, and are temporary in nature with built-in disposition processes that activate after a short period of time. General practice of the County's Sheriff's Department (LASD) during an arrest is to provide an individual the opportunity to make arrangements for the immediate collection of non-evidentiary personal property and vehicles by trusted parties. Unfortunately, the reluctance of federal immigration enforcement to engage in such mitigation efforts forces the County to devote more of its limited resources to respond.

The presence of a program run by a secondary County department or a contracted entity to potentially track immigration enforcement activity and proactively retrieve, store and

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[2] US Customs & Border Protection Directive; ICE National Detention Standards
[3] https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/24pdf/25a169_5h25.pdf
[4] https://www.aclusocal.org/sites/default/files/vasquez-perdomo-v-noem-tro-granting.pdf
[5] https://www.help.cbp.gov/s/article/Article-1253?language=en_US
[6] Case No. 2:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP

reunite property, equipment, and vehicles left behind in the wake of an arrest would be of benefit to the detainees, but would also come at significant and potentially duplicative costs with increased liability and added risk.

This includes:

1. ***Personal Property (excluding vehicles and animals)***

   State and local law already have provisions in place for the collection and safekeeping of lost personal items of value that could be utilized by witnesses of an immigration enforcement event. If an ICE detainment is made in the unincorporated area, any bystander may collect the detainee's property and within a reasonable amount of time turn that property over to the rightful owner or to LASD. When turning the found property over, the third party could provide information related to the detainment and the potential identity of the owner, allowing LASD to take steps to contact the detainee or a family member.[7] The third party would not be required to identify themselves or disclose personal information.

   Should contact eventually be made, the detainee, or their authorized designee, may subsequently request that the County hold the property for up to an additional 10 months because the property owner is in custody or their authorized designee is unable to retrieve the property within 60 days.[8] Fees to defray the cost of this storage are discretionary and could potentially be waived by the County. Currently, LASD has trained personnel and documented chain of custody procedures in place for the collection and storage of this type of property but limited existing capacity to accommodate a significant surge in custodial responsibilities if the County were to see a significant increase in the need for this service.

   Your Board has requested that DCBA consider the feasibility of outsourcing this function to faith-based and other trusted community-based organizations. In addition to the cost and timing implications of a potential competitive procurement for a service-based contract, there are liability concerns that would pose a challenge to organizations interested in providing these services. LASD's possession of non-evidentiary property involves constitutional implications for due process and property rights which must be accounted for to ensure the rights of the property owner. Additionally, LASD may only take possession of lost/unclaimed property on publicly owned property or property that has been turned over. Contractor oversight of non-evidentiary property would require the same level of care, including secure storage capacity and similar chain of custody procedures as law enforcement. State law is explicit in this responsibility, assigning the obligations of a "depository for hire" to any entity, private or public, that takes possession of these items and holds them rather than turning them over to the

[7] CIV 2080.1
[8] CIV 2080.10

County.[9] Thus, any entity contracting with the County to take on these obligations would have to assume legal and financial liability related to unauthorized access, disputes over ownership or consent, mishandling or loss of personal property, and privacy violations. This would include strict liability and bonding requirements as set forth by County CEO's Risk Management, including general liability insurance, property damage coverage, workers' compensation, and potentially a surety bond to guarantee performance, along with indemnification provisions to protect the County from claims. All considerations would have to be part of any contract for services which may prove challenging for potential bidders.

Another concern for this proposed remedy is that "abandoned" personal property resulting from immigration enforcement actions may include bulky or excessively heavy items that have additional collection and storage concerns that extend beyond LASD capacity. Currently, these types of items left unclaimed on public property would be subjected to illegal dumping rules and would undergo a tagging (notice of pending removal) and eventual collection and disposal process conducted collectively by DPW and LASD. The speed at which that process takes place would depend on the impact the abandoned item has on traffic and public safety. Some community partners have made early attempts to secure and store this type of property to keep it from being disposed of by the County, but these efforts are limited to isolated incidents and would collapse under any significant uptick in volume. Considering the current targets of immigration enforcement, it is likely that there will be a greater need to recover these bulky items such as more food carts and authorized street vending apparatus, lawn care equipment, and other valuable tools or machinery left abandoned, posing a significant logistical barrier for the County or potential service providers.

Because of the unprecedented nature of this federal activity, there is currently no established government, community, or business solution. County departments such as DPW and LASD lack definitive guidance and ample resources to be responsive to a high volume of similar ICE activity. Community Based Organizations (CBO) and nonprofits in this sector – when not overwhelmed by the already historic need for essential support services – have only begun to contemplate community-based solutions. Presuming a CBO would choose to take on this responsibility, there will likely be a need for significant capacity building in order to both meet the legal standards of our State and manage the collection and storage of a large number of items.

Recommended Response: Rather than speculate on the willingness of CBOs to take on this responsibility, DCBA recommends an expedited Request for Information (RFI) that will clearly convey obligations and ascertain the true capacity of potential service providers and the desired compensation to perform this

[9] CIV 2080

service. This RFI would act as a notice for the community and the County to develop a viable solution together and would include all the considerations itemized in your Board's motion, including an online inventory and multilingual outreach. Once the cost of a practical outsourced solution is quantified, DCBA, CEO and other collaborators could then more accurately balance projected expenditures against the potential costs of expanding storage capacity of LASD and DPW or establishing a secondary program with a different County department and provide more cost-specific recommendations to your Board.

2. ***Motor Vehicles and Property in Rental Homes/Apartments***

Vehicles left unclaimed during an ICE detainment, including the personal items inside the vehicle, are subject to impoundment if the vehicle is illegally parked on public property or otherwise obstructs a roadway or a pedestrian pathway. Towing at the direction of law enforcement is performed by LASD contracted companies that must meet a variety of standards for the removal, secure storage, cataloging of contents, and issuance of notice to the registered owner. These companies recoup costs—towing, storage, etc.—through the collection of impound fees, which would accrue daily, either to be paid by the owner or recovered through a lien sale of the vehicle after legally required notice and holding periods. Excess proceeds of the sale are transferred to the California Department of Motor Vehicles where they are held for the owner to claim. However, if the vehicle sells for less than the owed payoff and expenses, the impounding company may proceed against the owner for the deficiency. Personal property found within the vehicle may be claimed without penalty but only prior to the sale. Unlike abandoned property turned into LASD, towing companies are not compelled to delay a lien sale if notified that the owner is in custody of law enforcement, including ICE.

It would be impractical for the County to attempt to contract out a specific towing and storage service specific to immigration detainees as the costs to stand up and subsidize such a service would likely exceed the totality of impound fees for the few cases that may occur when vehicles are left unclaimed and towed off public property. It is important to note that the County has no jurisdiction over cars abandoned on private property (such as parking lots of businesses like Home Depot), nor could it fund a service to collect them. Should the property owner choose to have a vehicle towed they would do so through a private company with no ability for the County or its potential contractor to track or intervene.

The same rules that limit the County's ability to act for vehicles towed from private property also apply to a detainee's personal property left in a rental home. Without an authorized person to manage the detainee's personal property, a landlord could potentially begin court processes—like eviction or property disposition—putting the detainee's personal belongings at risk while they are in long-term detention or facing deportation.

Recommended Response: DCBA is aware of these challenges and is working on solutions within its current infrastructure and resources, including:

1. DCBA's Consumer Protection Division already helps people who need assistance recovering their cars or personal belongings after a vehicle has been impounded or repossessed. OIA is now working closely with the Consumer Protection Division to make sure staff understand the unique challenges that arise when a vehicle is impounded because of immigration enforcement actions. These situations can be more complex and stressful for affected families, especially when personal documents, children's items, or work tools are inside the vehicle. By strengthening coordination and providing additional guidance, OIA aims to ensure that Consumer Protection staff are prepared to respond in a sensitive, timely and effective manner to help impacted immigrants and their household members.

   DCBA will keep a close eye on how much additional demand this work creates for the Consumer Protection Division. The Department wants to make sure staff have the time, training, and resources they need to respond effectively and compassionately to people seeking help. If the number of requests increases, DCBA will assess what additional support or adjustments may be needed—such as more staffing, specialized training, or clearer referral pathways—to ensure that every person who reaches out for assistance receives timely and appropriate help.

2. Similarly, DCBA's Housing and Tenant Protections Division already helps tenants by offering counseling, mediation, and other services to resolve housing disputes. OIA is now working closely with this program to ensure that staff are aware of and prepared for the special challenges that can occur when immigration enforcement actions lead to a tenant's eviction or prevent them from retrieving their personal belongings from their home. These situations can be especially difficult and traumatic for immigrant families, particularly when important items—such as personal identification documents, children's school materials, or even pets—are left behind. OIA is helping strengthen coordination and communication within DCBA so that staff have the right information, training, and guidance to respond effectively. The goal is to make sure tenants affected by immigration enforcement receive timely, respectful, and effective support to protect their housing rights, recover their property, and stabilize their living.

   DCBA will closely monitor how much extra work this creates for the Housing and Tenants Protections Division, since the DCBA wants to make sure staff have enough time, training, and resources to help people effectively, and with care. If requests for help grow, DCBA will look at what additional support might be needed—more staff, extra training, or clearer ways to refer people to

external services—so that everyone who asks for assistance gets timely and proper help.

III. NAVIGATION SERVICES FOR DETAINEES AND THEIR FAMILIES

To support the full intent of your Board's motion and encourage participation from a population already hesitant to engage with government, OIA is actively compiling a holistic resource responsive to all the unique needs and challenges of assisting with a detainee's property, not just items abandoned at the site of a raid. OIA—through its in-house programs, contracted organizations, and strong community partnerships—is uniquely positioned to provide some level of assistance to detainees and their families on various essential services such as immigration legal representation, linkage to vital services (food, health care, mobile services), and case management. For instance, upon learning that a detainee or their authorized representative need support, OIA can help them directly and/or link them to trained providers (i.e., community health workers, *promotoras*, community organizations) to provide guidance and, in certain cases, carry out specific interventions in-house on their behalf.

This ongoing work would be conducted in close collaboration with OIA's network of providers and would be designed to respond to the most pressing needs created by detention and deportation, with a particular focus on protecting personal property and other rights of detainees. Specifically, OIA can do the following:

- Educate landlords, property managers, financial institutions, towing companies and other appropriate parties about the rights and needs of detained immigrants and their family members to prevent loss of property or interruption of essential services;

- Train and guide partner organizations to ensure a consistent and coordinated response, so that all involved parties understand the rights of detainees and the resources available to protect their interests; and

- Connect detainees and their families to partner organizations that have capacity to locate and retrieve an impounded vehicle and/or the personal property contained within; retrieve personal property from a rental property and formal notification to the landlord of the detention and the related rights of the detained tenant; notifying DCBA's OLE of any unpaid wages and how to authorize a party to collect them on behalf of the detainee; and identifying lost or abandoned items turned over to LASD and potentially requesting an extension of safekeeping for reasons of incarceration or arranging for family members or authorized parties to take possession.

- OIA will also continue to determine the potential for ad hoc interventions collaboratively with DPW, LASD and other relevant departments or private businesses to delay the towing, destruction, or sale of personal property at known locations of ICE raids, providing much needed time for detainees to

make personal arrangements for preservation. OIA is committed to assisting these departments in developing responses to a variety of anticipated scenarios the County may soon face, including the potential proactive collection of property abandoned as a result of a known immigration raid reported either by the public, a local CBO or through DCBA staff.

IV. FEE WAIVERS AND FINANCIAL AID

The County does not have the authority under State law to waive towing or storage fees for impounded vehicles. DCBA recommends that the County waive any fees that are within its discretion and control.

Alternatively, the County could establish a fund to provide direct cash aid to affected individuals specifically to defray the costs of impoundment, the loss or theft of abandoned valuables or equipment, or the fees associated with the short-term storage and retrieval of items collected on their behalf. A request for this type of fund would be similar to the July 15, 2025, directive of your Board to launch a cash aid fund supported by philanthropic sources for impacted workers and their families or the recent directive of September 16, 2025, in which DCBA was directed to implement an emergency rent relief program to, in part, provide rental assistance to those tenants impacted by federal actions targeting immigrant communities.[10]

V. INTERNATIONAL HOTLINE FOR WAGE RECOVERY

OLE is committed to connecting workers with unpaid or otherwise illegally withheld wages, regardless of the individual's circumstances or location. Given the current enforcement tactics of federal immigration agents, OLE is taking steps to ensure it can communicate with victims of wage theft who are deported. While the proposed use of an existing hotline to accept international collect calls is not practically feasible or cost-effective, OLE is looking to incorporate alternative platforms to provide the same level of service to those who have been removed from the County.

To that end, OLE has the ability to enable international inbound and outbound services on its existing Amazon Connect system which will allow OLE staff to make outbound calls to 240 countries and provide for toll-free inbound connections to DCBA's automated platform from approximately 60 countries. OLE, as part of its due diligence, explored procuring expanded functionality through alternative service providers, but found that the other providers of this type of service are comparable to DCBA's existing services in both breadth of coverage and cost. Regardless of which provider is ultimately used, there remains a need to supplement the limited inbound service network with a voice-over-IP (VOIP) service such as WhatsApp and/or a web-based chatbot in order to extend connection opportunities to those in countries where no toll-free service is available (such

[10] Implementing an Emergency Rent Relief Program to Prevent Evictions and Homelessness.

as Haiti or South Sudan). International collect calls, while technically available everywhere, require an individual on behalf of the County to answer and affirmatively accept the charges prior to connecting, which is incompatible with DCBA's current call system. The broad availability of internet-based services throughout the world makes VOIP the more practical choice.

Implementing these solutions will require additional assessment to evaluate technical feasibility, cost and procurement implications, and overall effectiveness for the population we aim to serve. This includes analyzing whether each platform is practical, accessible, and sustainable given the circumstances of deported or detained individuals. For example, WhatsApp is a strong contender due to its broad use, affordability, and availability in most countries, making it one of the most effective tools for maintaining communication with affected workers and their families. Should DCBA proceed with implementation, the selected features will be seamlessly integrated into DCBA's existing systems and outreach efforts, including through OIA's extended network of service providers and partner nonprofits.

VI. ONGOING ACTIONS TO SUPPORT IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR FAMILIES

1. Property Preservation

As mentioned earlier, DCBA will take the necessary steps to issue an RFI to assess the capacity of local CBOs to help detainees or their families navigate the property retrieval process. Primarily, the requested duties would focus on connecting with landlords, private businesses, tow companies, or County departments in arranging collection and short-term moving or storage services through licensed vendors of items. There would be separate components for proposed vendors to express interest in becoming actual custodians of retrieved property. Concurrently, OIA will continue to refine existing resources and train staff to be responsive with available options to assist detainees with property preservation. OIA will continue, incorporating this new collateral in its Know Your Rights outreach activities and leveraging the existing network of Represent LA service providers to communicate relevant information to the recently detained immigrants and their families. And OIA will refine communication channels between LASD and DPW to identify options for short-term interventions on behalf of the detainees in anticipation of increased ICE enforcement activity.

DCBA will also continue to advocate for and attempt to identify available funding to potentially procure these navigation services with trusted partners as a future component of its immigrant focused programming.

Wage Enforcement: OLE conducts year-round outreach directed to both businesses and low wage workers to educate them about the various worker protections the County provides. While these efforts are not specific to immigrant

workers, they are designed to be culturally and linguistically accessible so everyone can understand their rights. During this outreach, workers are given clear ways to report problems such as wage theft, human trafficking, or other employer violations. To maximize impact, OLE works closely with CBOs that have already established trust within the communities they serve, leveraging those relationships along with OIA's language access resources to ensure that messaging is tailored to meet the needs of people who speak languages other than English. This approach helps more workers know their rights and take action when they face unsafe or unfair working conditions.

Currently, OLE is partnering with the Los Angeles Worker Center Network (LWCN) which includes several organizations such as the CLEAN Carwash Worker Center and Koreatown Immigrant Worker Alliance that actively work to support and empower immigrants, particularly those in low-wage or vulnerable employment situations. The partnership with LWCN includes dedicated staff and collaborative partnerships to conduct outreach. As part of this collaboration, OLE is developing and looking to incorporate additional content specific to those vulnerable to deportation, including toolkits for those at-risk to protect their assets and recover their wages owed in the case of detainment. When DCBA implements its international contact strategies, OLE will also include these new communication channels in its materials and share this new resource with OIA's RepresentLA network of service providers.

As part of its preparations for the launch of this campaign, OLE is concurrently working with County Counsel to develop clear guidance and required documentation that will enable workers either in federal custody or relocated outside of the County to authorize distribution of recovered wages to a designated party. In all wage recovery cases for which OLE collects back pay on behalf of victims, Los Angeles County Code dictates that steps be in place to ensure funds for distribution are paid to the appropriate party. The Department is taking measures to finalize a disbursement process that will work best within the constraints of the unique circumstances of detention and deportation.

In addition, OLE and OIA will create and include in their worker preparedness toolkits a simple form that employees can proactively provide to their employers that will allow the worker to designate someone they trust to pick up their final paycheck if, for any reason, they are unable to do so themselves—for example, if they are detained, hospitalized, or otherwise prevented from returning to work. This preventive measure will help workers plan ahead, rather than react after a crisis occurs. By completing the form in advance, workers can ensure that their last earned wages are safely recovered, and their families are not left without income during a difficult time. This would be a small but powerful step toward promoting financial stability, dignity, and preparedness for vulnerable workers. DCBA will also explore opportunities to encourage or require the use of this designation form by

employers, in particularly in industries with a high concentration of immigrant or low-wage workers, to further strengthen wage recovery and worker protection efforts.

2. Immigration Legal Representation

OIA continues to strengthen its immigration legal defense programs to increase their capacity and better respond to the ongoing immigration enforcement actions, including:

RepresentLA Program: The RepresentLA Program helps immigrants across the County get free legal advice and representation, especially when they face deportation, detention, or other immigration enforcement actions. As immigration enforcement becomes more aggressive, RepresentLA connects people with qualified attorneys who can guide them through complicated legal processes, protect their rights, and make sure they understand their options. In addition to legal representation, RepresentLA provides education and outreach to help community members know their rights, prepare important documents, and safely navigate interactions with immigration authorities. The program is run by OIA in partnership with more than 12 immigration legal service providers. It also works closely with community organizations and County departments to ensure residents have access to accurate information, culturally competent support, and reliable guidance during stressful or urgent situations. Since its launch in 2022, RepresentLA has served more than 23,000 people. In fiscal year 2025-26, your Board increased funding for the program by over 140 percent compared with the previous year, allowing OIA to expand its capacity to respond to the ongoing aggressive immigration enforcement actions. This expanded funding will help RepresentLA reach and serve even more immigrant children, workers, and victims of violent crimes across the County.

Mobile Immigration Services Program: Aggressive immigration enforcement is causing tremendous fear and disruption in immigrant communities, leaving families struggling to meet their basic needs, such as housing, food, and legal services. Community organizations that work with immigrants are overextended. The need is especially urgent for groups that help immigrants experiencing homelessness or acute housing insecurity, since these families face the greatest need. OIA Mobile Immigration Services Program (MISP) makes a difference by bringing critical help directly to immigrants who are unhoused or at risk by providing legal orientation, direct legal services, and case management. MISP also provides training for homelessness service providers to better support their immigrant clients. Since its launch in March 2025, MISP's services have included: Training over 1,200 case managers at 143 organizations, providing 271 legal consultations to immigrants experiencing or at risk of homelessness and legal and case management services to 459 immigrants. These results underscore MISP's impact and emphasize the

need for the County to sustain the program as a tool to respond to the urgent needs of immigrant families who are struggling with housing instability and the challenges that come with it.

In response to the ongoing aggressive immigration enforcement, MISP began offering legal consultations to detained immigrants in June 2025, supporting 111 detained individuals to date. MISP continues to support families affected by enforcement, especially those facing a much higher risk of eviction or homelessness because a detained family member has lost their income. MISP also helps immigrants by accompanying them to appointments with ICE and providing one-time legal representation to reduce the risk of detention during these encounters. These services are expected to become even more critical in the coming months as ICE increases immigration enforcement and expands detention capacity, with additional funding provided through H.R. 1.

With your Board's support, OIA has funds to run MISP through FY 2026-27.

3. Los Angeles Neighbors Support Fund

Los Angeles is home to the largest immigrant population in the United States. More than 3.5 million **immigrants** reside across the County, making up more than 35 percent **of the total population**. These communities are essential to the region's workforce, culture, and economy. Immigrants fuel the region's key industries, including hospitality, logistics, construction, domestic work, health care, and sports and entertainment. Yet, recent federal immigration enforcement actions have destabilized entire households, leading to loss of income, family separation, and fear within communities. When federal immigration actions occur, they devastate entire families, especially children, by removing breadwinners, interrupting income, and placing households at risk of eviction and hunger. In many cases, dual-income households become single-income or no-income homes overnight.

To respond to this crisis and support detained and deported immigrant workers and their households, the County, City of Los Angeles (City), and the California Community Foundation (CCF) launched the Los Angeles Neighbors Support Fund (LA Neighbors Fund) is a collaborative effort between the County, City, and CCF to provide rapid, direct financial assistance to immigrant families impacted by federal immigration enforcement actions. LA Neighbors Fund offers immediate, stabilizing support so that families can stay housed, keep the lights on, and access food, transportation, and legal help.

So far, the LA Neighbors Fund has raised $1.15 million to launch this important effort. Of that amount, $1 million was donated by the Los Angeles Dodgers to the City, which has already been distributed to 1,000 immigrant families. Each family

received $1,000 through the City's network of Family Source Centers (FSCs)—trusted community hubs that help families access resources and services.

Looking ahead, the County, City, and CCF are continuing to work side by side to grow the fund and expand its reach. They are engaging philanthropic foundations, local businesses, sports teams, and members of the public to contribute to the fund. All new funds raised will be split 60 percent for the County and 40 percent for the City. The City will continue to distribute its share through the Family Source Centers, while the County will deliver its portion through a partnership with Clergy and Laity United for Economic Justice (CLUE), a nonprofit organization with deep ties to local communities.

OIA continues to collaborate closely with CEO's Center for Strategic Partnerships (CEO-CSP) to strengthen and expand these philanthropic efforts supporting immigrant families and workers. Through this collaboration, OIA and the Center are identifying opportunities to leverage private and philanthropic contributions to sustain and grow the Los Angeles Neighbors Support Fund and other immigrant-focused initiatives. In parallel, CEO-CSP and OIA will continue to engage the respective Board offices to exchange ideas, explore strategic partnerships, and identify additional opportunities for fundraising and resource development in support of this collective effort.

In conclusion, the County is committed to ensuring that immigrant families and workers can weather the impacts of aggressive immigration enforcement without losing their homes, livelihoods, or dignity. The ongoing federal government shutdown has further compounded these challenges, straining community resources and intensifying the difficulty of this work. Nevertheless, with the continued leadership and commitment of your Board, the County and its partners remain a source of stability and hope. Through coordinated efforts across County departments, community-based organizations, and philanthropic partners, programs like RepresentLA, the Mobile Immigration Services Program, the LA Neighbors Fund, and wage recovery initiatives provide practical, timely, and culturally competent support. By continuing to expand these services, strengthen partnerships, and adapt to emerging needs, the County can help stabilize families, protect personal property, and ensure that all residents have access to the resources and protections they need to thrive—even in the face of unprecedented federal enforcement challenges.

If you need additional information, please contact me or Rigo Reyes, Executive Director of the Office of Immigrant Affairs at RReyes@DCBA.lacounty.gov.

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