

GENERAL ORDER



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Title:
Diplomats, Foreign Nationals and Resident Aliens

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Replaces/Rescinds
General Order 308.12 (Diplomats, Foreign Nationals and Resident Aliens)

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I. Background

The United States is host to officials and representatives from many nations, and therefore holds a pivotal position in international relations. As the Nation's Capital, Washington is home to many diplomats and foreign nationals; contact between representatives from other nations and members of the Metropolitan Police Department are inevitable. It is essential for MPD members to have an understanding of the laws, treaties and agreements that may affect a diplomatic agent, foreign nationals, or other employee of a foreign nation.

Members, while obliged under international custom and treaty law to recognize the immunity of envoys, need not ignore or condone the commission of crimes. Foreign nationals and resident aliens who do not have diplomatic immunity are subject to arrest based upon probable cause. They will be afforded due process of law just as United States citizens.

II. Policy

The policy of the Metropolitan Police Department is that members will ensure all persons entitled to diplomatic immunity or other types of protection are accorded appropriate treatment. The policy of the Metropolitan Police Department is that members will assist the U.S. Department of State in tracking all incidents, including traffic accidents, involving foreign nationals.

III. Definitions

1. Diplomatic immunity - may be broadly defined as that freedom from local jurisdiction which the personnel of a foreign diplomatic mission enjoy in varying degrees, as well as some family members, because they serve as representatives of a sovereign state, requiring special rights and guarantees for the effective functioning of their mission.
2. Full diplomatic immunity - means that certain foreign government officials' personal goods, and premises, such as residences or chanceries, cannot be violated.
3. Inviolability - means safe from violations.

IV. Regulations

- A. Members shall not arrest or detain persons who have diplomatic immunity.
- B. These procedures are to be followed when a person is claiming diplomatic immunity:
 1. Always request the U.S. Department of State identification cards from persons claiming diplomatic immunity and be guided by the privileges and immunities detailed on the reverse side of the cards, and adhere to the following procedures:
 - a. When an officer stops an individual with the intention of making an arrest and that individual claims diplomatic immunity, the officer shall request identification verifying that person's immunity.
 - b. In those cases where a current Department of State identification card is displayed indicating diplomatic immunity, the officer shall record the information contained on the card on a PD Form 251 (Event Report), return the identification, and release the individual.
 - c. In those cases where no identification is displayed which can verify a person's immunity, the officer shall inform the person claiming diplomatic immunity that he or she will be detained until his or her immunity has been verified. The officer shall:

- (1) Make notifications of the detention and circumstances to the Field Commander, Watch Commander and immediate supervisor of his/her district.
 - (2) When in the immediate area of a district station, check the Diplomatic List (blue or white); or
 - (3) Contact the Communications Division; or
 - (4) Telephone the Office of the Chief of Protocol, Department of State on 202-647-1985, during working hours or the Bureau of Diplomatic Security after hours on 202-647-7277.
 - d. Upon confirming the fact that a person is immune from arrest, the member shall record the facts surrounding the stop of the person with diplomatic immunity on a PD Form 251 and the incident report shall be entitled, "Contact with Diplomat." The report shall provide all the facts and circumstances that would have constituted probable cause for an arrest had the person not been afforded diplomatic immunity.
 - e. A copy of the report shall be faxed by the officer during the same tour of duty to the State Department Bureau of Diplomatic Security. The purpose is to provide the State Department with sufficient information to request that the sending country of the diplomat take appropriate action, such as sending the diplomat home or waiving his immunity from criminal prosecution.
2. In cases where diplomatic immunity has been established and the individual with diplomatic immunity becomes confrontational to the point of instigating an assault upon a police officer, the police officer is justified in using a reasonable level of force necessary to subdue the individual. Once the situation is contained and under control, the individual shall be released. The facts of the assault shall be recorded on a PD Form 251 incident report. No arrest shall be made.
 3. The property, including vehicles, of a person enjoying full diplomatic immunity may not be searched or seized. The rule, however, does not protect every occupant of a vehicle bearing "DPL" registration tags.
 - a. Occupants of a vehicle, suspected of being stolen or involved in the commission of a crime, shall be required to present identification.

- b. If use of the vehicle is not authorized to the occupants, whether diplomats or not, the vehicle shall be taken into protective custody for the immediate return to the diplomat-owner or otherwise processed at his direction only. The member shall contact the embassy or foreign mission of the diplomat-owner for assistance in contacting the diplomat.
4. When a member stops an individual with the intention of making an arrest for driving while intoxicated and that individual is entitled to diplomatic immunity, the member shall:
 - a. If the state of intoxication of the individual entitled to immunity, whether or not claimed, is such that his or her driving would endanger the safety of the community, then the officer shall request that he or she not drive and shall assist him or her in parking the vehicle or in securing another driver. When the vehicle is parked, the location shall be recorded in the report of the incident in accordance with Traffic Infraction Procedures, and a notification to Communications Teletype unit shall be made of the location of the vehicle.
 - b. If the request for assistance is refused or it is claimed that the requested action would restrict the effective exercise of his or her functions as a diplomat, then the officer shall politely inform the member of the diplomatic corps that he or she is free to go, that the vehicle may not be moved by him or her, and that the embassy or legation concerned will be contacted forthwith for advice and assistance in obtaining a driver.
5. In all of the above cases and similar cases where an arrest was intended, but not made because of diplomatic immunity, the member shall immediately notify the Field Commander, Watch Commander and the official then in command of his or her element.
6. The member shall record the facts and circumstances surrounding the event on a PD 251, to be entitled, "Contact with Diplomat". This report shall also be faxed during the same tour of duty to the Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security (number shall be obtained through Communications Division).

V. Procedural Guidelines

- A. The categories of diplomatic mission personnel are defined primarily with reference to the functions they perform, and the privileges and immunities they enjoy related to those functions.
1. Diplomatic Agents are often referred to as diplomats; they are heads of foreign missions, such as ambassadors or charges d'affaires. Members of their diplomatic staff are recognized as having full diplomatic rank and title.
 - a. Diplomats enjoy the highest degree of diplomatic immunity. Which means that they may not be handcuffed, except under extraordinary circumstances, arrested or detained; and neither their property, including vehicles, nor their residences may be searched or entered. They may, however, be given a notice of violation, such as a traffic ticket. Diplomats carry blue bordered diplomatic identification cards issued by the United States Department of State.
 - b. Diplomats are accorded complete immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the host country's courts. Thus, no matter how serious the offense a diplomat commits, he or she may not be prosecuted, unless the sending country waives the diplomat's immunity. Diplomats also enjoy complete immunity from the obligation to provide evidence as witnesses and cannot be required to testify, for example, even if they have been the victims of a crime.
 - c. Family members forming part of the households of diplomats enjoy the same privileges and immunities, as do their sponsoring diplomats. Family members include spouses, children under the age of 21, and those under the age of 23 if they are full-time college or university students.
 - d. The private servants of diplomatic personnel enjoy no jurisdictional immunity or inviolability in the United States.
 2. Personnel of International Organizations are the most senior executives of the United Nations and other international organizations with headquarters in the United States. They enjoy the same privileges and immunities as diplomatic agents.

- a. The Secretary General of the United Nations, all Assistant Secretaries-General of the U.N., Principal Resident Representatives of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, as well as some senior officials of the Organization of American States secretariat have full diplomatic immunity.
 - b. Family members forming part of the households of senior executives enjoy the same privileges and immunities, as do their sponsoring diplomats. Family members include spouses, children under the age of 21, and those under the age of 23 if they are full-time college or university students.
 - c. Most employees of the United Nations and other international organizations have only “official acts” immunity. They are not granted full immunity from criminal prosecution. The court of jurisdiction shall determine if a situation is an “official act”. A person with “official acts” immunity may be charged with a crime and required to appear in court in connection with that crime.
3. Members of Administrative and Technical Staff perform tasks critical to the inner workings of the embassy. They enjoy the same privileges and immunities as diplomatic agents with respect to personal inviolability, immunity from criminal prosecution, and immunity from the obligation to provide evidence as witnesses. Thus, they must not be arrested or detained. Like diplomats, they may be issued notices of violations or traffic tickets. In contrast, in civil cases, members of the administrative and technical staff of embassies enjoy only “official acts” immunity.
- a. Members of the administrative and technical staff include persons in the following job categories: administrative officers and administrative assistants, security officers, purchasing agents, budget and fiscal technicians, archivists, cryptographers, receptionists, secretaries, stenographers, typists, clerks, couriers, messengers and guards.
 - b. Family members of administrative and technical staff have the same privileges and immunities from criminal jurisdiction as their heads of households. However, family members have no immunity from civil jurisdiction because they perform no official acts.

- c. Members of the administrative and technical staffs of foreign missions are issued green-bordered cards by the U.S. Department of State and the reverse side spells out their full criminal immunity.
4. Members of service staff of diplomatic missions, such as chauffeurs and drivers, perform less critical support tasks from the foreign missions and are accorded “official acts” immunity only.
 - a. Members have no personal inviolability, no inviolability of property, and no immunity from the obligation to provide evidence as witnesses. Thus, members of the service staff may be detained, arrested, have their residences and the property therein searched upon issuance of a proper warrant, unless they live on mission premises, and they may be compelled to give evidence as witnesses. Likewise, the families of service staff members enjoy no privileges or immunities.
 - b. Members of the service staff of foreign missions are issued green-bordered cards by the U.S. Department of State and the reverse side spells out their “official acts” immunity only.
5. Only those diplomatic staff members who are Nationals or Permanent Residents of the sending country or a third country may enjoy the diplomatic immunity privileges described above.
 - a. The United States does not accept as diplomatic agents its own nationals, legal permanent residents of the United States, or foreign national “permanent residents” in the United States. Likewise, if family members of diplomats are U.S. citizens, they enjoy no diplomatic privileges or immunities.
 - b. Members of administrative, technical, and service staffs enjoy no diplomatic privileges or immunities if they are U.S. nationals, legal permanent residents, or foreign nationals “permanently resident” in the United States.
6. Consulate Personnel assist their countrymen in the host country and promote the commerce of their sending country. Consular personnel generally do not have the general role of diplomats of promoting communication between the host and sending country.

- a. Members of Consular posts are not entitled to full diplomatic immunity. Consulate personnel are issued identification cards by the Department of State and the reverse side specifies their privileges and immunities.
 - b. The 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations grants limited privileges and immunities to consular personnel located outside capitals. Consular officers have only official acts immunity or functional immunity with respect to both criminal and civil matters and their personal inviolability is limited.
 - c. Consular officers may be arrested pending trial, only if the offense is a felony and the arrest is made pursuant to execution of an arrest warrant. They can be prosecuted as well for misdemeanor offenses, but remain at liberty pending trial or other disposition of the charges. Property of consular officers is not inviolable. Consular officers are not obliged to provide evidence as witnesses in connection with matters involving their official duties, to produce official documents, or to provide expert testimony on the laws of the sending country.
 - d. Unless specified by a special bilateral agreement, the family members of consular officers enjoy no personal inviolability and no jurisdictional immunity of any kind.
7. Honorary Consuls are American citizens or permanent resident aliens who perform consular services on a part-time basis. These persons have "official acts" immunity only and immunity from the obligation to provide evidence as witnesses only with respect to official acts. Honorary Consuls do not enjoy personal inviolability and may be arrested pending trial if warranted by the circumstances. Family members have no immunity or personal inviolability. Honorary Consuls are also issued official identification cards by the Department of State.
 8. Special Bilateral Agreements are instances where a country and the United States may have concluded an agreement that affords consulate personnel of that country, legal permanent residents or privileges and immunities approximating those of diplomats, so long as they are not U.S. nationals. The arrangements are not uniform, and in every instance, the U.S. Department of State has issued identification cards to these persons that spell out the level of immunity accorded to them.

- B. Protest and Demonstration Arrests at Embassies.
1. The premises of persons who have diplomatic immunity are inviolable.
 - a. The premises of a foreign embassy or mission shall not be entered, except with the consent of the head of the embassy or his or her designee.
 - b. If consent is given, members may enter the embassy and make an arrest for an offense committed in their presence.
 - c. The consent shall be reduced to writing on embassy stationery or other appropriate form and should request the local police to disregard, for this one instance, the diplomatic rule of inviolability of the embassy and to lend aid in the ejection of violators.
 - d. When possible, actual arrests should be made and booked by the United States Secret Service, Uniformed Division.
 - e. If a person with diplomatic immunity asserts his or her claim to immunity from arrest, the person shall not be arrested and released immediately.
 2. Should a request be received for assistance at a demonstration or protest at an embassy, Special Operations Division personnel shall be dispatched to the scene. The action shall be relayed to the Desk Sergeant of the United States Secret Service, Uniformed Division by this Department's Communications Division in accordance with department orders.
- C. Requests for Service from an Embassy or Legation. For assistance at a demonstration or protest at an embassy or legation, the person receiving the call shall:
1. Dispatch or cause to be dispatched, Special Operations Division units to the scene, and
 2. Notify immediately the Communications Division, who shall in turn immediately notify the Desk Sergeant, U.S. Secret Service Uniform Division, of the department's action.

D. Questioning and/or Arrest of Aliens.

1. It is the policy of the Metropolitan Police Department to encourage all persons, including illegal aliens, to report crimes to this department. Therefore, members shall not question persons about their residency status in this country, unless the members are: (1) investigating a violation of Section 274 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. Section 1324, which prohibits willfully or knowingly bringing in or harboring any illegal alien, or (2) investigating a crime, other than a violation of the Immigration and Nationality Act and an element of that crime is the illegality of the person's presence in the United States.
2. Individuals who possess Resident Alien Cards are not required to have them on their person and members may not ask that the card be produced. If an individual voluntarily produces an Immigration and Naturalization Service Resident Alien Card, commonly called a "green card," as identification, the card shall be examined and immediately returned. If a member suspects that a card is not genuine, or has been altered, the member shall record the information and return the card. The member shall then notify the Immigration and Naturalization Service by telephone on 202-307-1676.
3. When foreign nationals are arrested or detained, they must be advised of their right to have their consular officials notified. In some instances, the nearest consular officials *must* be notified of the arrest or detention of a foreign national, regardless of the national's wishes. Consular officials are entitled to access to their nationals who are arrested and held at a district station house or the Central Cell Block, and they are entitled to provide consular assistance. These are mutual treaty obligations of the United States and our adherence to these procedures helps ensure access to U.S. citizens by our consular officials when our citizens are arrested while traveling or working in a foreign country.
4. The steps to follow when a foreign national is arrested or detained are as follows:
 - a. Determine the foreign national's country by asking to see the person's passport, visa, or other identification listing his or her home address.
 - b. If the foreign national's country is not on the mandatory notification list:

- (1) Offer without delay, to notify the foreign national's consular officials of the arrest or detention. It will normally be possible to immediately report the arrest to a consular official between the hours of 0800 and 1700 hours. After normal business hours, a copy of the PD Form 54 providing a statement of the facts surrounding the arrest should be faxed to the consular section of the appropriate embassy or legation.
 - (2) If the foreign national asks that consular notification be given, notify the nearest consular officials of the foreign national's country without delay. Refer to the attached fax sheet, telephone and fax numbers for foreign embassies and consulates in the United States.
- c. If the foreign national's country is on the list of mandatory consular notifications:
- (1) Notify that country's nearest consular officials of the arrest and or detention. Phone and fax numbers are attached. During normal business hours (0800 to 1700 hours), there should not be any difficulty in making this mandatory notification. After normal business hours, fax a copy of the PD Form 54 to the consular section of the embassy or legation.
 - (2) Tell the foreign national that you are making the notification. Refer to the attached Fax Sheets and telephone numbers.
- d. Keep a written record of how you advised the foreign national of his or her right to consular notification. Provide the foreign national with a copy of the PD Form 55, Notification of Consular Officer.
- e. Notify the official in command of the organizational element.
- f. Type or handprint an original and three (3) copies of the PD Form 54, Report Concerning Arrests of Aliens, giving a complete statement of facts surrounding the arrest; except that no report shall be required for arrests involving minor traffic violations.

- g. Submit the original and two (2) copies of the PD Forms 54, along with a reproduced copy of the PD Form 163 attached, to his or her commanding officer. The remaining copy of the PD Form 54 shall be made a part of the case jacket.
- h. The arresting officer shall also notify the Domestic Security Branch of Intelligence Division when the foreign national is being processed and booked. In those instances when the arresting officer is unable to make this notification, the Station Clerk shall make the notification at the first possible opportunity.

E. Traffic Infraction Procedures (CALEA 61.1.3-d)

- 1. This part of the general order shall not be construed as authorizing the arrest or detention of members of the diplomatic corps for violations of the city's traffic laws and regulations. The only members of the diplomatic corps who can be arrested for traffic violations are those who have only official acts immunity and who do not assert that they were performing an official act at the time of the violation, for which a summary arrest could be made. Members of the diplomatic corps can be issued Notices of Infraction (NOI), but, they may not be compelled to sign the NOI.
- 2. An NOI shall be issued for vehicles displaying diplomatic license plates found parked in violation of the traffic regulations, and shall be processed by the issuing element in the same manner as an NOI is placed on a non-diplomatic vehicle.
 - a. On occasion, vehicles displaying diplomatic license plates are observed parked in violation of existing regulations, so as to create severe traffic congestion or greatly inconvenience other users of the streets and highways. To relieve such congestion, it may be necessary to relocate the vehicle. When such a situation arises, the officer should first attempt to locate the owner or operator of the vehicle, and solicit his or her cooperation in moving the vehicle.
 - b. If the owner or operator cannot be located, and in the officer's judgment the vehicle must be moved in order to prevent severe traffic congestion or relieve some other potentially hazardous situation, the officer shall:
 - (1) Arrange to have the vehicle towed to the nearest legal parking space on a side street.

- (2) Immediately contact the Telecommunications Branch and give a description of the vehicle, including the license number, location from which it was taken, and the location to which it was moved.
 - (3) Ascertain, by telephone, the identity of the registered owner of the vehicle and notify him, or the embassy to which he is attached, where the vehicle is located.
3. NOIs may be issued to all members of the diplomatic corps for moving violations. The issuing officer shall print in large letters on the face of all copies of the NOI the letters "DPL."
4. Members of the diplomatic corps involved in traffic accidents shall, when appropriate, be issued NOIs.
 - a. A PD Form 10 shall be prepared in any instance where a traffic accident involves a diplomat.
 - b. The PD Form 10 shall clearly indicate the occupation and place of employment, including the embassy, legation, or international organization of an individual who enjoys diplomatic immunity.
 - c. In addition, the letters "DPL" shall be printed across the driver information spaces.
 - d. In all cases where it is indicated that the diplomat committed a violation which contributed to the accident, the Watch Commander or ranking official of the unit shall fax a copy of the PD Form 10 to the Office of the Chief of Protocol, as well as to the State Department Office of Diplomatic Security.
5. For traffic infractions which otherwise would require a summary arrest of the violator, the U.S. Department of State has requested telephonic notification and the following procedures shall apply:
 - a. In the case of a DUI, DWI, or accident resulting in serious personal injury, the officer should follow department guidelines with respect to the conduct of field sobriety tests. A person who enjoys full diplomatic immunity may not be compelled to submit to such tests. However, the officer may conduct such tests if the diplomat consents to take them. In addition, if the officer judges that the diplomat is too impaired to drive, the officer should not permit the individual to drive. The officer may exercise many options. These include offering to call the

diplomat a taxicab, offering to summon a family member or friend to the scene to drive, or taking the diplomat, only if he or she gives permission, to the police station where he or she may recover sufficiently to drive.

- b. In most instances, persons who enjoy full diplomatic immunity shall be issued an NOI and allowed to proceed.
 - c. Persons who have limited immunity, such as the service staff of embassies, and who claim that the violation was performed in the course of their official embassy duties, shall be issued an NOI and allowed to proceed.
 - d. Persons who have limited immunity, such as service staff, and who do not claim official acts immunity, shall be issued an NOI and summarily arrested.
 - e. All NOI's issued by members of MPD shall be faxed over to the Department of State on 202-895-3646.
 - f. The property, such as a car, of a person who enjoys full diplomatic immunity, is inviolable. Thus, it may not be searched, seized, or "booted." However, if stolen or used in the commission of a crime, the inviolability of the vehicle is considered to be temporarily suspended, so that a normal search of the vehicle and, if appropriate, its detention, are permissible.
6. The U.S. Department of State's Diplomatic Motor Vehicle Office maintains driver histories on all persons to whom it issues licenses and that office assesses points for moving violations. Drivers who demonstrate a pattern of bad driving habits or who commit an egregious offense, such as drunk driving, are subject to having their driver's licenses suspended or revoked. This policy can only be effectively enforced if all driving violations are reported promptly to the Department of State.

F. Requests from Foreign Nationals for Asylum

1. Whenever a member is approached by a foreign national who requests asylum, the member shall immediately have the foreign national transported to the office of the Desk Lieutenant, Special Investigations Division, who shall assume custody of the individual.

2. In the event that the Desk Lieutenants office is not in service, the members shall contact the Watch Commander, Special Investigations Division, through the dispatcher and request assistance.
3. Members shall ensure safe protective custody to any foreign national requesting asylum.
 - a. Safe protective custody may include the use of force against attempts by another person, or persons, to return the refugee to his homeland against his will.
 - b. Members shall use only that amount of force which is necessary to protect the person-seeking asylum and which is consistent with department guidelines on the use of force.
4. Members involved in requests for asylum shall submit a complete report of the incident, through channels, to the Chief of Police, prior to completion of his or her tour of duty.

G. Station Personnel

1. When it is determined that the person being booked is an alien, the booking officer shall immediately notify the arresting officer and the official in command.
2. NOIs issued to diplomatic offenders shall be processed in the same manner as citations issued to non-diplomatic motorists.
3. Station clerks shall maintain up-to-date copies of the Diplomatic List ("White and Blue Books").

H. Desk Lieutenant

1. Upon receipt of a request for asylum from a foreign national or immediately after assuming custody of a foreign national seeking asylum, whichever occurs first, the Desk Lieutenant, Special Investigations Division, shall notify the Operations Officer at the Operations Center, Department of State, giving him all of the available facts relating to the request for asylum.
 - a. The Desk Lieutenant shall maintain contact with the Operations Officer until an action officer in the Department of State assumes charge of the case.

- b. The Desk Lieutenant shall furnish the following information, as available, to the Operations Center of the State Department.
 - (1) Name and nationality of person seeking asylum.
 - (2) Date, place of birth, and occupation.
 - (3) Description of any documents he or she shows.
 - (4) What foreign authorities, if any, are aware of his or her seeking asylum.
 - (5) Circumstances surrounding the request for asylum.
 - (6) Exact location. If aboard a vessel or aircraft, such as a harbor patrol vessel or helicopter, estimated time of arrival at next intended port or airport.
 - (7) Reason for claiming asylum.
 - (8) Description of any criminal charges known or alleged to be pending against the asylum seeker.
 - c. The Desk Lieutenant shall be guided by the instructions from the Department of State until custody is relinquished and shall issue no information to the press or the public.
2. The Desk Lieutenant shall also immediately inform the Metropolitan Police Department's Public Information Officer and the nearest office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) of any request for asylum, furnish all details known, and arrange with INS to transfer the case as soon as possible.
 3. Before completion of his or her tour of duty on which the request for asylum occurred, the Desk Lieutenant handling the case shall submit a report setting forth all the facts relating to the case, through channels, to the Chief of Police.
- I. Public Information Office
 1. No news release shall be issued by any member or official of the department concerning asylum being sought.

2. The Public Information Officer may make an acknowledgement to the press that a request for asylum was received and that the request is under consideration by the federal government, if this is applicable and is consistent with security and local considerations. The Department of State should be notified immediately of any such acknowledgement.
- J. The Watch Commander shall be responsible for:
1. Ensuring that embassies or legations and the INS are notified in case of the arrest of an alien, or in the case of serious injury or the death of a foreign national.
 2. Ensuring that the Desk Sergeant of the United States Secret Service Uniform Division is notified whenever a request is received for assistance at a demonstration or protest at an embassy.
 3. Preparing and forwarding through channels to the Chief of Police a complete report of all incidents involving diplomatic persons or property, including the time, date, and person notified at the embassy, and
 4. Prepare and forward through channels, to the Chief of Police, the original and 2 copies of PD Form 54 containing a complete report surrounding the arrest of an alien, with the exception of arrests for minor traffic violations.
 5. Ensuring that up-to-date copies of the Diplomatic Lists (“White and Blue Books”) are maintained.
- K. The Chief of Police
1. May forward reports of incidents involving diplomatic persons or property, along with a request for appropriate action, such as an official request that the embassy be asked to waive the diplomat’s immunity or that the diplomat be expelled from the United States, to:
 - a. The consular section of the embassy or legation concerned and/or;
 - b. The Office of the Chief of Protocol of the Department of State.

VI. Cross References

A. Resources

1. Mandatory Notification Countries and Jurisdictions.
Attachment A
2. Statements for Arrested or Detained Foreign Nationals.
Attachment B
3. Translations of Suggested Statements To Be Made to Foreign Nationals To be Arrested, by language: **Attachment C**
 - Arabic
 - Chinese
 - Farsi
 - French
 - German
 - Italian
 - Japanese
 - Korean
 - Polish
 - Portuguese
 - Russian
 - Spanish
 - Vietnamese
4. Suggested FAX Sheet for Notifying Consular Officers of Arrests and Detentions. **Attachment D**
5. Foreign Embassies and Consulates in the United States.
Attachment E
6. Telephone Directory, by Country or Jurisdiction.
Attachment F

// SIGNED //
Charles H. Ramsey
Chief of Police

Attachments

CHR:NMJ:eps