

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
Senator Thomas Umberg, Chair
2025-2026 Regular Session

AB 2662 (Carrillo)
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Fiscal: Yes
Urgency: No
ID

SUBJECT

Working Group on Civil Rights Accountability

DIGEST

This bill establishes the Working Group on Civil Rights Accountability within the Department of Justice to monitor, document, analyze, and report on alleged violations of constitutional and civil rights arising from immigration enforcement activities conducted within the state by federal agencies.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the start of its second term, the Trump Administration has expanded immigration enforcement at an unprecedented scale. In the past year, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) have conducted unprecedented, destructive sweeps of entire communities and cities. President Trump also ended long-standing federal policy that limited immigration enforcement activity at “sensitive locations” like schools, places of worship, shelters, medical facilities, funerals, and religious ceremonies. Consequently, there have been reports across the state of ICE attempting to enter hospitals, schools, and courthouses to detain and arrest individuals for immigration enforcement. Given the threat that this reign of terror poses to Californians and our communities, AB 2662 proposes to form a working group in the Attorney General’s office to document, analyze, and report on alleged violations of constitutional and civil rights arising from immigration enforcement activities conducted within the state by federal agencies. The working group would create a statewide reporting dashboard through which authorized nonprofits could submit reports of constitutional or civil rights violations arising from federal immigration enforcement activities in the state, and would be required to publish and submit annual reports to the Legislature, as specified.

AB 2662 is author-sponsored, and is supported by the California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation and CFT. The Committee has received no timely letters of opposition.

PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE LAW

Existing law:

- 1) Prohibits law enforcement agencies from using agency or department moneys or personnel to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest persons for immigration enforcement purposes, as specified, place peace officers under the supervision of federal agencies, use immigration authorities as interpreters for law enforcement matters, transfer an individual to immigration authorities unless authorized by a judicial warrant, provide office space exclusively dedicated to immigration authorities, and contract with the federal government for the use of law enforcement agency facilities to house individuals as federal detainees for the purposes of civil immigration custody, as specified. (Gov. Code § 7284.6.)
- 2) Requires the Attorney General (AG), by April 1, 2018, and in consultation with the appropriate stakeholders, to publish model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement at public schools, public libraries, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision thereof, courthouses, Division of Labor Standards Enforcement facilities, the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, the Division of Workers Compensation, and shelters, to the fullest extent possible consistent with federal and state law, and ensuring that public schools remain safe and accessible to all California residents, regardless of immigration status.
 - a) Requires all public schools, health facilities operated by the state or a political division thereof, and courthouses to implement the AG's model policy, or an equivalent.
 - b) Encourages the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, the Division of Workers' Compensation, the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, shelters, libraries, and all other organizations and entities that provide services related to physical or mental health and wellness, education, or access to justice, including the University of California, to adopt the model policy. (Gov. Code § 7284.8.)
- 3) Requires the AG to, by October 1, 2018, and in consultation with appropriate stakeholders, publish guidance, audit criteria, and training recommendations aimed at ensuring that any databases operated by state and local law enforcement agencies, including databases maintained for the agency by private vendors, are governed in a manner that limits the availability of information therein to anyone or any entity for the purpose of immigration enforcement, to the fullest extent practicable and consistent with federal and state law. (Gov. Code § 7284.8(b).)
- 4) Requires, on or before July 1, 2026, in consultation with appropriate stakeholders, the AG to publish model policies for state and local agencies relating to interaction with immigration authorities consistent with federal and state law and requires, on

or before January 1, 2027, a state or local agencies to implement the model policy or equivalent policy. (Gov. Code § 12532.5(a).)

- 5) Provides, pursuant to the California Constitution, that the people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business, and, therefore, that the meetings of public bodies and the writings of public officials and agencies are required to be open to public scrutiny. (Cal. const. art. I, § 3(b)(1).)
 - a) Requires a statute to be broadly construed if it furthers the people's right of access, and narrowly construed if it limits the right of access. (Cal. const. art. I, § 3(b)(1).)
 - b) Requires a statute that limits the public's right of access to be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest. (Cal. const. art. I, § 3(b)(1).)
- 6) Governs the disclosure of information collected and maintained by public agencies pursuant to the California Public Records Act. (Gov. Code §§ 7920.000 et seq.)
 - a) States that the Legislature, mindful of the individual right to privacy, finds and declares that access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business is a fundamental and necessary right of every person in this state. (Gov. Code § 7921.000.)
 - b) Defines "public records" as any writing containing information relating to the conduct of the public's business that is prepared, owned, used, or retained by any state or local agency regardless of physical form or characteristics. (Gov. Code § 7920.530.)
 - c) Provides that all public records are accessible to the public upon request, unless the record requested is exempt from public disclosure. (Gov. Code § 7922.530.)

This bill:

- 1) Makes various findings and declarations regarding increased immigration enforcement, changes in federal immigration policy, and the impacts such enforcement and policies have had on the state.
- 2) Establishes, on July 1, 2027, the Working Group on Civil Rights Accountability within the Department of Justice (DOJ).
- 3) States that the purpose of the working group is to monitor, document, analyze, and report on alleged violations of constitutional and civil rights arising from immigration enforcement activities conducted within the state by federal agencies, including by ICE, CBP, the U.S. Border Patrol, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

- 4) Requires this working group to provide recommendations to the Legislature and the AG to strengthen oversight, improve data transparency, and protect the civil and constitutional rights of individuals and communities impacted by immigration enforcement activities.
- 5) Provides that the working group shall consist of 12 members, with the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, the President pro Tempore of the Senate, and the Attorney General each appointing three of the 12 members. Requires that each appointing authority ensure that its appointees collectively reflect expertise in constitutional law, civil rights enforcement, public accountability, labor and workforce impacts, public health, education, and community-based oversight.
- 6) Requires that each member of the working group possess demonstrated expertise in one or more of the following:
 - a) Constitutional law, civil rights litigation, or federal or state civil rights enforcement, including experience analyzing the Fourth Amendment, due process, or equal protection claims;
 - b) Monitoring, investigating, auditing, or documenting law enforcement activities, including experience with civilian oversight, police accountability, or governmental transparency mechanisms;
 - c) Immigration law or policy, including experience representing individuals in immigration proceedings or advising public agencies on immigration-related legal compliance;
 - d) Data collection, civil rights impact analysis, or public policy research related to law enforcement practices and their economic, educational, public health, or labor market impacts;
 - e) Direct service or advocacy work with communities disproportionately affected by immigration enforcement, including demonstrated, sustained engagement with immigrant communities; and
 - f) Lived experience of immigration enforcement actions, including detention or arrest, coupled with demonstrated leadership, advocacy, or community engagement, as specified.
- 7) Specifies that members serve two-year terms at the pleasure of their appointing authority, and requires the members of the working group to elect a chair and vice chair.
- 8) Requires the working group to meet at least quarterly.
- 9) Requires the working group to develop and maintain a statewide reporting dashboard to document and categorize alleged constitutional or civil rights violations arising from federal immigration enforcement activities within the state.

- 10) Requires the DOJ to establish standards, submission protocols, and data verification procedures for nonprofit organizations authorized to submit reports to the dashboard. Specifies that a nonprofit is eligible to submit reports to the dashboard if it meets the following requirements:
 - a) is incorporated as a nonprofit organization;
 - b) holds state or federal tax-exempt status;
 - c) demonstrates documented experience serving or representing communities affected by immigration enforcement; and
 - d) agrees to comply with data integrity, confidentiality, and privacy standards established by the DOJ.
- 11) Requires the dashboard to, at a minimum, include the following data per incident:
 - a) The date of the incident and the city and county in which the incident occurred;
 - b) The federal agency involved;
 - c) The category of alleged violation, including, but not limited to: excessive use of force; unlawful stop, search, arrest, or detention; enforcement actions in sensitive locations; actions involving a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident; actions involving individuals with deferred action, pending immigration relief, or compliance with federal immigration proceedings; and stops or questioning conducted without apparent lawful basis;
 - d) Links to publicly-available news reports, audiovisual evidence, or court filings, if available; and
 - e) Whether witnesses have indicated a willingness to provide testimony.
- 12) Requires, beginning January 1, 2028, and for each year on January 1 thereafter, that the working group submit a report to the Legislature, as specified, and make that annual report publicly available, summarizing documented trends, geographic patterns, systemic concerns, and policy recommendations to safeguard constitutional and civil rights within the state.
- 13) Specifies that these reports are exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act, and finds that this limitation on the public's right of access is needed because it is in the best interest of the public to protect an individual's privacy and thus limit the disclosure of sensitive personal information contained in reports concerning constitutional or civil rights violations.

COMMENTS

1. Author's statement

In support of this measure, the author states:

This bill establishes a Working Group on Civil Rights Accountability within the California Department of Justice to ensure that the experiences of immigrant families impacted by federal immigration enforcement are formally documented and heard. It creates a clear and accessible process for individuals and trusted community organizations to report harm, including excessive force and unlawful detention when rights may have been violated. By collecting and reviewing this information, the state can better understand what is happening on the ground and work to prevent harm. Ultimately, this bill is about protecting families and ensuring that all Californians are treated fairly under the law.

2. ICE's unprecedented reign of terror

Since the start of its second term, the Trump Administration has expanded immigration enforcement and immigration detention to an unprecedented scale. In early 2025, the administration announced an arrest quota of 3,000 arrests a day.¹ To fund this effort, the budget reconciliation bill signed into law by President Trump in July 2025 included 170 billion dollars for immigration detention and enforcement, including 85 billion dollars for ICE.² That windfall represents an eight-fold increase in ICE's budget from previous years.

President Trump also ended long-standing federal policy that limited immigration enforcement activity at "sensitive locations" like schools, places of worship, shelters, medical facilities, funerals, and religious ceremonies.³ In reversing this policy, the Trump administration's new guidance explicitly permits immigration enforcement officers to conduct enforcement activities at any location at their individual discretion.⁴ In the year since, there have been reports across the state of ICE attempting to enter hospitals, schools, and courthouses to detain and arrest individuals for immigration enforcement.⁵

¹ José Olivares, "Trump Administration sets quota to arrest 3,000 people a day in anti-immigration agenda," The Guardian (May 29, 2025), <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/may/29/trump-ice-arrest-quota>.

² Bill Chappel, "How ICE grew to be the highest-funded U.S. law enforcement agency," NPR (Jan. 21, 2026) <https://www.npr.org/2026/01/21/nx-s1-5674887/ice-budget-funding-congress-trump>.

³ See Benjamin C. Huffman, Memorandum: Enforcement Actions in or Near Protected Areas, Dept. of Homeland Sec. (Jan. 20, 2025), available at <https://www.nafsa.org/regulatory-information/dhs-rescinds-biden-protected-areas-enforcement-policy> (hereafter Huffman memo); James A. Puleo, Memorandum: Enforcement Activities at Schools, Places of Worship, or at funerals or other religious ceremonies, Imm. & Nationality Svcs., HQ 807-P (May 17, 1993) (hereafter 1993 memo). It should be noted that President Biden expanded the protections provided in the Puleo memo to additional locations, and that the Huffman memo rescinded that policy, along with the long-standing 1993 memo.

⁴ See, Huffman memo, *supra* note 5.

⁵ Ana Ibarra & Kristen Hwang, "ICE is suddenly showing up in California hospitals. Workers want more guidance on what to do," Cal Matters (Aug. 26, 2025) <https://calmatters.org/health/2025/08/immigration-hospitals-workers-fear/>; Melissa Gomez & Howard Blume, "Federal officials arrived, denied entry at L.A. schools amid immigration enforcement fears," Los Angeles Times (Apr. 9, 2026) <https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2025-04-09/federal->

As part of its effort, ICE and CBP also have conducted massive immigration enforcement sweeps and raids of entire communities and cities across the United States, specifically targeting states run by Democrats and sanctuary cities. In May of 2025, hundreds of federal agents began conducting raids and immigration sweeps across Los Angeles, detaining and arresting hundreds of individuals through “at large” arrests on the street, and often through blatant racial profiling.⁶ These raids often targeted places where Latino people often work, frequent, and live, including Home Depot parking lots where day laborers look for work.⁷ Numerous reports detail immigration officers detaining and arresting U.S. citizens and those with lawful immigration status, despite detained individuals’ repeated statements to officers that they are citizens or have immigration status.⁸ Federal agents often conducted these raids in civilian clothing or military uniforms, and often while masked, heavily armed, and without providing identification.⁹ There have also been numerous reports of federal agents using excessive force and causing injury and property damage while conducting these raids, as well as reports that agents have denied those detained access to legal counsel.¹⁰ As a result of these raids, there was a four-fold increase in arrests by ICE in 2025, including a record 14,000 arrests in Los Angeles alone.¹¹ There has also been a significant increase in immigration detention, as 68,289 individuals were in immigration detention as of February 2026, a 65 percent increase from February of last year.¹²

Many of the arrests that resulted from the Los Angeles immigration raids were made on the basis of an individual’s perceived race or ethnicity, that the individual was speaking Spanish or speaking English with an accent, the individual’s presence at a certain business like a tow yard or car wash, or on the basis of the individual’s occupation. In July 2025, a U.S. District Court judge found that these bases were not enough for reasonable suspicion to justify such stops, and ordered the federal government to stop

[agents-arrived-denied-entry-at-los-angeles-schools-officials-say](#); Gene Johnson & Heather Hollingsworth, “Recent immigration arrests at courthouses around the country have advocates worried,” AP News (May 1, 2025) <https://apnews.com/article/immigration-courthouse-arrests-dugan-trump-ice-4a56deb366c22a409ee1be65bb20b656>.

⁶ Wendy Fry, “Trump’s immigration crackdown upended life in California. It continues as the new year begins,” Cal Matters (Dec. 29, 2025) <https://calmatters.org/justice/2025/12/immigration-2025-year-in-review/>.

⁷ Human Rights Watch, *Report: US: ICE Abuses in Los Angeles Set Stage for Other Cities* (Nov. 4, 2025), available at <https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/11/04/us-ice-abuses-in-los-angeles-set-stage-for-other-cities>.

⁸ Lisa Desjardins, “U.S. citizens detained by immigration agents describe how they were treated,” PBS News Hour (Feb. 13, 2026), <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/show/u-s-citizens-detained-by-immigration-agents-describe-how-they-were-treated>.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ Elly Yu and Jordan Rynning, “ICE arrests tripled last year in LA – and more than half of those arrested had no criminal record,” LAist (Mar. 31, 2026), <https://laist.com/news/ice-arrests-tripled-los-angeles-immigration-customs-enforcement-data>.

¹² TRAC Immigration, “ICE Detainees,” TRAC Reports (accessed Mar. 30, 2026) https://tracreports.org/immigration/detentionstats/pop_agen_table.html.

such indiscriminate stops and arrests in Southern California.¹³ However, the U.S. Supreme Court inexplicably overturned this ruling in September, holding that such reasons, including the individual's race or ethnicity, can be sufficient to justify such stops.¹⁴

3. Increased immigration enforcement is having significant negative consequences for California's communities

These immigration sweeps have had significant negative consequences on communities across the state. Research has shown that many immigrant youth experience high levels of mental health conditions like anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress due to fears of immigration enforcement and separation from their family.¹⁵ Stressors related to immigration status and the risk of deportation negatively impact all aspects of an undocumented or non-citizen's life, and can cause many immigrants to skip medical care, be under-insured, and be hesitant to access vital assistance programs like those for health care coverage.¹⁶ Schools across California and the nation are experiencing significant drops in school attendance as students and their families fear being stopped or questioned by immigration authorities at school.¹⁷ Faith institutions and religious groups also have seen substantial decreases in attendance at religious activities.¹⁸ Furthermore, immigration raids in Los Angeles cost the region 625 million dollars in lost sales alone.¹⁹

¹³ The Associated Press, "Appeals court keeps order blocking indiscriminate immigration sweeps," NPR (Aug. 2, 2025), <https://www.npr.org/2025/08/02/g-s1-80737/appeals-court-block-administration-immigration-sweeps>.

¹⁴ *Pedro Vasquez Perdomo v. Kristi Noem* (2025) 146 S. Ct. 1, 2025 U.S. LEXIS 2779. This unsigned per curiam decision included a brief concurrence by Justice Kavanaugh that stated that apparent ethnicity may be a relevant factor supporting reasonable suspicion to stop an individual and inquire about their immigration status, creating the now-infamous "Kavanaugh stop" that permits racial profiling in detentive stops by ICE or CBP.

¹⁵ Randy Capps & Michael Fox, "How the fear of immigration enforcement affects the mental health of Latino youth," Migration Policy Institute (Dec. 2020), <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/news/how-fear-immigration-enforcement-affects-mental-health-latino-youth>.

¹⁶ Kaiser Family Foundation, "Key facts on health coverage of immigrants" (Jan. 15, 2025), <https://www.kff.org/racial-equity-and-health-policy/fact-sheet/key-facts-on-health-coverage-of-immigrants/>.

¹⁷ Jasmine Garsd, "The prospect of immigration agents entering schools is sending shockwaves among communities," NPR (Feb. 4, 2025), <https://www.npr.org/2025/02/04/nx-s1-5277170/schools-ice-immigration>.

¹⁸ Democracy Forward, "Religious groups sue Trump administration over ICE enforcement in houses of worship," (Jan. 27, 2025), <https://democracyforward.org/work/legal/religious-groups-sue-trump-administration-over-ice-enforcement-in-houses-of-worship/>.

¹⁹ School of Social Ecology, "ICE enforcement cost L.A. region \$625M in lost sales," UC Irvine (Apr. 14, 2026) <https://socialecology.uci.edu/news/ice-enforcement-cost-la-region-625m-lost-sales>.

4. California is responding to the threat posed to the state's communities by unprecedented immigration enforcement

Given the unprecedented expansion of immigration enforcement and the termination of the “sensitive locations” policy in the past year, the Legislature passed additional bills in 2025 meant to limit immigration enforcement at various state and community locations. These bills limited immigration enforcement activities in the nonpublic areas of health care facilities (SB 81 (Arreguín, Ch. 123, Stats. 2025)) and local schoolsites (AB 49 (Muratsuchi, Ch. 122, Stats. 2025)) without a warrant. Another bill required public schools and universities to notify students or their parents and guardians, teachers, and other specified school community members when immigration enforcement activity is confirmed on the schoolsite or campus (SB 98 (Cervantes, Ch. 124, Stats. 2025)).

Just recently, the AG launched an online portal for reporting unlawful actions of federal agents.²⁰ The portal helps the AG document potential unlawful conduct by federal officers and will help inform the AG regarding potential legal action to protect Californians from unlawful activity by the federal government, though the AG is not required to take any specific actions on the complaints submitted through the portal.

5. AB 2662 proposes to create a Working Group on Civil Rights Accountability

Considering the significant impacts that this unprecedented increase in immigration enforcement has had on the state and its residents in the past year and a half, AB 2662 proposes to form a Working Group on Civil Rights Accountability to monitor, document, analyze, and report on alleged violations of constitutional and civil rights arising from immigration enforcement. The working group would provide recommendations to the Legislature and the Attorney General on strengthening oversight, improving data transparency, and protecting the civil and constitutional rights of individuals and communities impacted by immigration enforcement activities.

The working group would be composed of 12 members appointed in equal numbers by the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, the President pro Tempore of the Senate, and the Attorney General. Each member would have to have demonstrated expertise in relevant legal and research areas, and would serve for two-year terms. The 12-member board would elect a president and vice-president from their ranks, and must meet at least quarterly.

AB 2662 would require the working group to develop and maintain a statewide reporting dashboard to document and categorize alleged constitutional or civil rights violations arising from federal immigration enforcement, with authorized nonprofits

²⁰ Office of Attorney General, “California announces new online portal to report misconduct by federal agents” (Dec. 2, 2025) <https://oag.ca.gov/news/press-releases/california-announces-new-online-portal-report-misconduct-federal-agents>.

submitting reports to the dashboard. The dashboard would include basic information about reported incidents, including the date when and the city or county where it occurred, the federal agency involved, the category of alleged violation involved, whether related administrative complaints or litigation have been filed, relevant links or video evidence, and whether witnesses are willing to testify.

It is a little unclear how the dashboard required by AB 2662 might relate to or coincide with the online portal the AG recently launched. However, there are some differences; mainly, that the dashboard required by AB 2662 would receive incident reports only from qualified nonprofits. How that process may be vetted may take some effort. The AG's portal, in contrast, permits any person or entity to submit a report of immigration enforcement activity. However, the AG is not required to do anything particular with the reports submitted through its portal. According to the AG, the portal "will help the California Department of Justice capture and create a record of potential unlawful conduct by federal agents, such as the use of excessive force, and inform potential actions the Department may take to protect the rights and safety of Californians."²¹ The dashboard required by AB 2662 will be used by the Working Group to complete the report it submits to the Legislature.

6. AB 2662 requires the Working Group to submit annual reports to the Legislature

In addition, AB 2662 would require the Working Group to submit a report to the Legislature, beginning January 1, 2028, and each year thereafter, and make this report publicly available. However, AB 2662 also makes these reports exempt from the California Public Records Act (CPRA).

The California Constitution and laws generally recognize that public access to information regarding the conduct of the people's business is a fundamental right. However, this right must be balanced against the right to privacy. Thus, the general right of access to public records may be limited where the Legislature finds a public policy justification necessitating limiting access.

AB 2662 asserts that it is in the best interest of the public to exempt these reports from the CPRA in order to protect individual privacy and thus limit the disclosure of sensitive personal information contained in reports concerning constitutional or civil rights violations. While AB 2662 requires its annual reports to be publicly available, the reported incidents and all their details may not be included entirely in that report. Because these reports of incidents may include personally-identifying information of individuals subject to immigration enforcement action, it makes sense to prevent the

²¹ *California Announces New Online Portal to Report Misconduct by Federal Agents*, Cal. Dept. of Justice (Dec. 2, 2025) available at: <https://oag.ca.gov/news/press-releases/california-announces-new-online-portal-report-misconduct-federal-agents>.

disclosure of these individual reports. Thus, the limitation on public access included in AB 2662 seems reasonable.

SUPPORT

California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation
CFT – a Union of Educators & Classified Professionals, AFT, AFL-CIO

OPPOSITION

None received

RELATED LEGISLATION

Pending Legislation:

SB 1257 (Arreguín, 2026) requires the AG to submit to the Legislature and post on its internet website, on or before October 30, 2027, and annually thereafter, a report regarding immigration enforcement incidents and activities conducted at designated safe locations, as specified. SB 1257 is currently pending in the Assembly Public Safety Committee.

SB 1103 (Pérez, 2026) requires a large home improvement retailer, as defined, to provide the AG with copies of specified documentation regarding immigration enforcement activity that occurs on the retailer’s premises within 72 hours of receipt of an administrative subpoena from the AG, and requires the large home improvement retailer to disclose on its website immigration enforcement activities that occur on its premises and any policies and practices it maintains regarding immigration enforcement activity on its premises. SB 1103 authorizes the AG or a person acting in the public interest to bring a civil action for injunctive relief against a large home improvement retailer for violating these provisions. SB 1103 is currently pending before the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

AB 1806 (Gabriel, 2026) requires the state prosecutor to conduct an independent, transparent, and thorough investigation of incidents of federal immigration enforcement officer-involved shooting of a civilian, and permits the state prosecutor to criminally prosecute the federal immigration enforcement officer. AB 1806 also requires the state prosecutor to post and maintain each written report regarding the incident on a public website. AB 1806 is currently pending before the Assembly Public Safety Committee.

Prior Legislation:

SB 805 (Pérez, Ch. 126, Stats. 2025) required a law enforcement officer operating in California that is not uniformed to visibly display identification that includes their agency and either their name or badge number, and made a violation of this requirement a misdemeanor, among other provisions. SB 805 also required, among other provisions, that any law enforcement agency operating in California maintain and publicly post a written policy on the visible identification of sworn personnel, as specified.

SB 627 (Weiner, Ch. 125, Stats. 2025) made it a crime for a law enforcement officer to wear a facial covering in the performance of their duties, except as provided, made a violation of this prohibition punishable as an infraction or misdemeanor, and required any law enforcement agency operating in California to maintain and publicly post by July 1, 2026 a written policy limiting the use of facial coverings. Both SB 805 and SB 627 were blocked from going into effect by the courts. (*U.S. v. California* (2026) 173 F.4th 1060.)

SB 54 (De León, Ch. 495, Stats. 2017) prohibited state and local law enforcement agencies from using money or personnel to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest persons for immigration enforcement purposes, subject to exception, and required the issuance and adoption by various entities of model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement and limiting the availability of information for immigration enforcement.

PRIOR VOTES:

Assembly Floor (Ayes 61, Noes 15)

Assembly Appropriations Committee (Ayes 11, Noes 3)

Assembly Judiciary Committee (Ayes 9, Noes 3)
