

Date of Hearing: April 14, 2026

Counsel: Ilan Zur

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

Nick Schultz, Chair

AB 1588 (Stefani) – As Amended March 16, 2026

As Proposed to be Amended in Committee

SUMMARY: Establishes new criminal penalties for engaging in an exhibition of speed, where the violation occurred as part of a sideshow, and expands the definition of a sideshow.

Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Provides that if a person is convicted of a violation of engaging in an exhibition of speed on a highway or in an off-street parking facility, as specified, where the violation occurred as part of a sideshow, and the vehicle used in the violation is registered to that person, the vehicle may be impounded at the registered owner's expense for not less than 1 day nor more than 30 days.
- 2) Punishes a person convicted of engaging in an exhibition of speed on a highway or in an off-street parking facility, as specified, where the violation occurred as part of a sideshow, as follows:
 - a) A conviction is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than 24 hours nor more than 90 days or by a fine of not less than \$355 nor more than \$1,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
 - b) If the driver proximately causes bodily injury to a person other than the driver, the conviction is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than six months or by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
 - c) If the driver proximately causes specified injuries, including loss of consciousness, a concussion, a bone fracture or a wound requiring extensive suturing to a person other than the driver, the conviction is punishable as an alternate felony-misdemeanor (wobbler) by imprisonment for 16 months or two or three years or by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than six months, or by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
 - d) If the conviction is for an offense that occurred within five years of the date of a prior offense that resulted in a conviction for this same offense, that person shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than four days nor more than six months and by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than one thousand dollars \$1,000.
 - e) If the perpetration of the most recent offense within the five-year period proximately causes bodily injury to a person other than the driver, a person convicted of that second

violation shall be imprisoned in a county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than six months and by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000.

- f) If the perpetration of the most recent offense within the five-year period proximately causes serious bodily injury, as defined, to a person other than the driver, a person convicted of that second violation shall be imprisoned in the state prison for sixteen months, or two or three years, or in a county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than one year, and by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000.

3) Expands the definition of a “sideshow,” as follows:

- a) Specifies that this means an event or gathering in which two or more persons barricade, block, impede, or otherwise obstruct traffic upon or access to a highway or off-street parking facility without the consent of the owner, operator, or agent thereof, for the purpose of performing motor vehicle stunts, motor vehicle speed contests, motor vehicle exhibitions of speed, or reckless driving.
- b) Removes the requirement that the event is for the purpose of performing certain vehicle crimes for spectators.
- c) States that a sideshow may involve the use or operation of any motor vehicle, including, but not limited to, motorcycles or off-highway motor vehicles, regardless of whether or not those vehicles display license plates or are registered.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Prohibits a person from engaging in a motor vehicle speed contest on a highway or in an off-street parking facility (speed contest), and from aiding or abetting a speed contest. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subs. (a) & (b).)
- 2) Defines “motor vehicle speed contest” to include a motor vehicle race against another vehicle, a clock, or other timing device. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (a).)
- 3) Punishes a speed contest as follows:
 - a) Punishes a person convicted of engaging in a speed contest by imprisonment in a county jail for 24 hours to 90 days or by a fine of \$355 to \$1,000, or by both, 40 hours of community service, and a 90-day to six-month license suspension at the court’s discretion, with the option for a restricted license. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (e)(1).)
 - b) Punishes a person convicted of engaging in a speed contest that proximately causes bodily injury to another person by 30 days to six months in county jail or by a fine of \$500 to \$1,000, or by both. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (f)(1).)
 - c) Punishes a person convicted of engaging in a speed contest that proximately causes specified injuries to another person, including loss of consciousness, a concussion, a bone fracture or a wound requiring extensive suturing as a wobbler, punishable by imprisonment for 16 months or two or three years, or by 30 days to six months in county jail, a fine of \$500 to \$1,000, or by both. (Veh. Code, § 23109.1.)

- d) Punishes a person convicted of engaging in a speed contest where the offense occurred within five years of the date of the same offense that resulted in a conviction, by imprisonment in a county jail for four days to six months, a fine of \$500 to \$1,000, and a six month license suspension; if the most recent offense causes bodily injury to another person it is punishable by 30 days to six months in county jail; if the most recent offense causes serious bodily injury to another person, as defined, it is punishable as a wobbler by imprisonment in state prison for 16 months or two or three years or 30 days to one year in county jail, and a fine of \$500 to \$1,000. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (f)(1)-(4).)
- 4) Prohibits a person from engaging in a motor vehicle exhibition of speed on a highway or in an off-street parking facility (exhibition of speed) and from aiding and abetting a motor vehicle exhibition of speed. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (c).)
- 5) Defines “exhibition of speed” as accelerating or driving at a rate of speed that is dangerous and unsafe in order to show off or make an impression on someone else. (*People v. Grier* (1964) 226 Cal.App.2d 360, 364; CALCRIM No. 2202 (2026).)
- 6) Prohibits a person from, for the purpose of facilitating or aiding or as an incident to a speed contest or exhibition, in any manner obstructing or placing a barricade or obstruction or assisting or participating in placing a barricade or obstruction upon a highway or in an off-street parking facility. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (d).)
- 7) Punishes a person convicted of aiding and abetting a speed contest, engaging in an exhibition of speed, aiding and abetting an exhibition of speed, or obstructing or placing a barricade upon a highway or parking facility for the purpose of facilitating a speed contest or exhibition of speed, by imprisonment in a county jail for up to 90 days, by a fine of up to \$500, or by both. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (i)(1).)
- 8) Authorizes a court, commencing January 1, 2029, if a person engages in an exhibition of speed or aids or abets an exhibition of speed, to suspend the person’s driving privileges for 90 days to six months, only if the violation occurred as part of a side show, with the option for a restricted license at the court’s discretion. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (i)(2)(A)-(B).)
- 9) Defines “sideshow” to mean an event in which two or more persons block or impede traffic on a highway or in an off-street parking facility for the purpose of performing motor vehicle stunts, motor vehicle speed contests, motor vehicle exhibitions of speed, or reckless driving, for spectators. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (i)(2)(A)(2).)
- 10) Authorizes vehicle impound, including impoundment of a vehicle involved in a speed contest, exhibitions of speed, or reckless driving, subject to the following:
 - a) States that any removal of a vehicle is a seizure under the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and Section 13 of Article I of the California Constitution, and shall be reasonable and subject to the limits set forth in Fourth Amendment jurisprudence. (Veh. Code, § 22650, subd. (b).)
 - b) Authorizes a peace officer and other specified persons to remove a vehicle, subject to specified notice, storage, and release requirements, in a variety of enumerated

circumstances, including where a vehicle is parked on a highway in a position that obstructs traffic or creates a hazard to other traffic, and if the officer arrests a person driving a vehicle for an alleged offense, and the officer is required, permitted to take, and does take, the person into custody, except as specified. (Veh. Code, §§ 22651 – 22856.)

- c) Authorizes a peace officer to remove a vehicle when the vehicle was used by a person who was engaged in a speed contest, and when the person was arrested and taken into custody for that offense by a peace officer. (Veh. Code, § 22651.6.)
- d) Provides that if a person is convicted of engaging in a speed contest and the vehicle used in the offense is registered to that person, the vehicle may be impounded at the registered owner's expense for 1 day to 30 days. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (h).)
- e) Authorizes a peace officer who determines that a person engaged in a speed contest, exhibition of speed, or reckless driving, but excluding aiding and abetting an exhibition of speed, to immediately arrest and take into custody that person, cause the removal and seizure of the vehicle used in the offense, and the seized motor vehicle may be impounded for up to 30 days. (Veh. Code, § 23109.2, subd. (a).)
- f) Provides that if a peace officer arrests a person for obstructing or placing a barricade upon a highway or parking facility for the purpose of facilitating a speed contest, as specified, and causes the seizure of the vehicle pursuant to peace officer authority to remove a vehicle if the officer arrests a person driving a vehicle for an alleged offense where the officer is required or permitted take the person into custody, the peace officer shall not be required to take the person into custody. (Veh. Code, § 23109.3.)
- g) Requires a magistrate presented with a peace officer affidavit establishing reasonable cause to believe that a vehicle, as specified, was an instrumentality used in the peace officer's presence in violation of specified crimes, including engaging in a motor vehicle speed contest, engaging in a motor vehicle exhibition of speed or aiding and abetting a motor vehicle exhibition of speed, to issue a warrant authorizing any peace officer to immediately seize and remove the vehicle, to be impounded for up to 30 days. (Veh. Code, § 14602.7, subd. (a)(1).)

11) Punishes reckless driving as follows:

- a) Defines reckless driving as driving on a highway or off-street parking facility in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property, and punishes this offense by five to 90 days in county jail or a fine of \$145 to \$1,000, or by both. (Veh. Code, § 23103.)
- b) Punishes reckless driving proximately causing bodily injury to another by 30 days to six months in jail or a fine of \$220 to \$1,000, or by both. (Veh. Code, § 23104, subd. (a).)
- c) Punishes reckless driving that proximately causes great bodily injury to another person, who has previously been convicted of specified vehicle crimes, as a wobblor punishable by imprisonment for 16 months, or two or three years, or by 30 days to six months in county jail or a fine of \$220 to \$1,000, or by both. (Veh. Code, § 23104, subd. (a).)

d) Punishes reckless driving that proximately causes specified injuries to another, as a wobblers, punishable by imprisonment for 16 months, or two or three years, or by 30 days to six months in county jail, a fine of \$220 to \$1,000, or by both. (Veh. Code, § 23105.)

12) Provides, generally, that for a person arrested for reckless driving, offenses related to participating in a speed contest or exhibition of speed, as specified, where the arresting officer is not required to take the person before a magistrate, whether the person will be taken into custody or released and given a notice to appear, is at the discretion of the arresting officer. (Veh. Code, § 40303.)

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown

COMMENTS:

- 1) **Author's Statement:** According to the author, "Illegal sideshows in California have grown into highly organized and increasingly dangerous events that threaten the safety of communities across the state. These sideshow events frequently involve blocked intersections, reckless stunts, and the presence of firearms. They endanger not only participants, but also innocent bystanders, other motorists, first responders, and in some cases have resulted in the deaths of spectators. AB 1588 closes important gaps in the law and increases penalties for repeat offenders and those who cause injury to spectators. By equipping law enforcement with stronger tools to identify, apprehend, and hold participants accountable, AB 1588 aims to deter dangerous behavior, curb sideshow activity, and enhance safety for communities, motorists, and first responders alike."
- 2) **Effect of this Bill:** As proposed to be amended, this bill makes several distinct changes to existing law. First, this bill establishes new penalties for a person convicted of engaging in an exhibition of speed on a highway or in an off-street parking facility, as specified, where the violation occurred as part of a sideshow. A sideshow is an event in which two or more persons block or impede traffic on a highway or in an off-street parking facility for the purpose of performing motor vehicle stunts, motor vehicle speed contests, motor vehicle exhibitions of speed, or reckless driving, for spectators. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (i)(2)(A)(2). Existing crimes that may occur at a sideshow include reckless driving, engaging in a speed contest, aiding or abetting a speed contest, engaging in an exhibition of speed, and aiding or abetting an exhibition of speed. (Veh. Code, §§ 23109, subds. (a)-(c); 23103.)

These offenses are generally misdemeanors, with very similar penalties. Reckless driving is punishable by five to 90 days in county jail or a fine of \$145 to \$1,000, or by both. (Veh. Code, § 23103.) A speed contest occurs when a person races against another vehicle, a clock, or other timing device, and is punishable by 24 hours to 90 days in county jail, a fine of \$355 to \$1,000, or by both (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (e)(1).) An exhibition of speed means accelerating or driving at a rate of speed that is dangerous and unsafe in order to show off or make an impression on someone else. (*People v. Grier* (1964) 226 Cal.App.2d 360, 364; 2 CALCRIM 2202 (2026).) An exhibition of speed, as well as the crimes of aiding and abetting a speed contest, aiding and abetting an exhibition of speed, or obstructing or placing a barricade or assisting or participating in placing a barricade for the purpose of facilitating or aiding or as an incident to a speed contest or exhibition of speed, are similarly misdemeanors punishable by up to 90 days in county jail, by a fine of up to \$500, or by both. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (i)(1).)

Existing law establishes heightened penalties for reckless driving and speed contests that result in injury, or where the person is a repeat offender. A speed contest or reckless driving that causes bodily injury is still a misdemeanor, but is punishable with higher fines and jail time of 30 days to six months in county jail and up to a \$1,000 fine, or by both. (Veh. Code, §§ 23109, subd. (f)(1); 23104, subd. (a).) If the speed contest or reckless driving proximately causes specified injuries to another person, including loss of consciousness, a concussion, or a bone fracture, the offense becomes a wobblers. (Veh. Code, §§ 23109.1; 23105.) Similarly, reckless driving that proximately causes GBI to another, where the person has a prior conviction for reckless driving, a speed contest, an exhibition of speed, DUI, or DUI causing bodily injury, as specified, is also a wobblers. (Veh. Code, § 23104, subd. (a).) Finally, heightened punishments apply to persons convicted of multiple speed contests within five years. A second speed contest conviction within five years is a misdemeanor punishable as a misdemeanor by four days to six months in county jail. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (f)(1).) However, if the most recent offense causes bodily injury, it is punishable by 30 days to six months in county jail, and if the most recent offense causes serious bodily injury, as defined, it is a wobblers. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (f)(2)-(4).)

This bill similarly creates increased penalties for a person convicted of engaging in an exhibition of speed, where the violation occurred as part of a sideshow. There is precedent for authorizing additional penalties for an exhibition of speed that occurs as part of a sideshow. Specifically, current law authorizes a court, commencing January 1, 2029, if a person engages in an exhibition of speed or aids or abets an exhibition of speed, to suspend the person's driving privileges for 90 days to six months, only if the violation occurred as part of a side show. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (i)(2)(A)-(B).) These penalties this bill creates for engaging in an exhibition of speed as part of a sideshow mimic existing penalties for speed contests that result in injury, or where the person is a repeat offender. This bill makes a conviction for engaging in an exhibition of speed as part of a sideshow punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than 24 hours nor more than 90 days or by a fine of not less than \$355 nor more than \$1,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. If the driver proximately causes bodily injury, the conviction is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for 30 days to six months and a fine of \$500 to \$1,000, or by both. If the driver proximately causes specified injuries, including loss of consciousness, a concussion, a bone fracture, or a wound requiring extensive suturing, the conviction is punishable as a wobblers. A second conviction for engaging in an exhibition of speed as part of a sideshow, within five years, is punishable by four days to six months in county jail, and a fine of \$500 to \$1,000. If the perpetration of the most recent offense within the five-year period proximately causes bodily injury, the second conviction is punishable by 30 days to six months, and a fine of \$500 to \$1,000. Finally, if the perpetration of the most recent offense within the five-year period proximately causes serious bodily injury, as defined, the second conviction is punishable as a state prison-eligible wobblers.

Second, this bill provides that if a person is convicted of a violation of engaging in an exhibition of speed on a highway or in an off-street parking facility, as specified, where the violation occurred as part of a sideshow, and the vehicle used in the violation is registered to that person, the vehicle may be impounded at the registered owner's expense for not less than 1 day nor more than 30 days. This same impoundment authority already exists for a person convicted of engaging in a speed contest. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (h).)

Third, this bill expands the definition of a sideshow. Currently, a sideshow is defined as an event in which two or more persons block or impede traffic on a highway or in an off-street parking facility for the purpose of performing motor vehicle stunts, motor vehicle speed contests, motor vehicle exhibitions of speed, or reckless driving, for spectators. (Veh. Code, § 23109, subd. (i)(2)(A)(2). This bill further specifies that a sideshow is an event or *gathering* in which two or more persons *barricade*, block, impede, or *otherwise obstruct* traffic upon or access to a highway or off-street parking facility *without the consent of the owner, operator, or agent thereof*, for the purpose of performing certain vehicle crimes. It also removes the requirement that the sideshow must be for the purpose of performing certain vehicle crimes for spectators. Given that sideshows often attract significant numbers of spectators and the crime of an exhibition of speed specifically requires that the driving is intended to show off or make an impression on another,¹ the need to remove the requirement that the event be for spectators is somewhat unclear. It additionally specifies that a sideshow may involve the use or operation of motorcycles or off-highway motor vehicles, regardless of whether or not those vehicles display license plates or are registered. California law defines “motor vehicle” to mean a vehicle that is self-propelled. (Veh. Code, § 415.) This includes motorcycles. (Veh. Code, § 415.)

- 3) **Argument in Support:** According to the *California Narcotics Officers’ Association*, AB 1588 will “provide more tools for law enforcement to better respond to organized sideshow events and aims to prevent the harm caused by these illegal activities. This bill strengthens existing penalties for repeat offenders and those who cause serious injury during a sideshow, closes loopholes in the existing sideshow laws and improves public safety.

“Specifically, AB 1588 provides more tools and improves accountability for repeat offenders by:

1. Authorizing courts to grant a warrant for the immediate seizure and impoundment of a vehicle committing a sideshow offense;
2. Adding motorbikes and dirt bikes to the sideshow framework, closing enforcement gaps when unlicensed and unlicensed dirt bikes are used to perform dangerous stunts or block city streets;
3. Makes bodily injury during a sideshow and a repeat conviction of a sideshow offense a wobbler;
4. Declares vehicles found to be used in a sideshow a public nuisance and becomes subject to forfeiture upon conviction of the vehicle operator

“This bill will help keep our streets and highways safer by ensuring that those who would endanger our communities are appropriately held accountable.”

- 4) **Argument in Opposition:** According to the *San Francisco Public Defender*, “AB 1588 (Stefani) would implement draconian measures to take people’s cars away – wildly increasing the fee individuals would face from \$1000 to tens or even hundreds of thousands

¹ See 2 CALCRIM 2202 (2026) (defining “exhibition of speed” to mean accelerating or driving at a rate of speed that is dangerous and unsafe in order to show off or make an impression on someone else.)

of dollars. A car, declared a “public nuisance” under the bill, could then be sold to another community member reaping huge profits for local governments at individuals’ expense. Entire families rely on the sharing of one car. This means that fines associated with a car and having a car taken away has devastating consequences on an entire family.

“Based on evidence, AB 1588 (Stefani) will be ineffective. Oakland, Alameda County, San Jose, and Fresno increased fines for sideshow participation and it did not lead to meaningful reduction in the number or scale of sideshows. While Oakland increased its fines in 2023, sideshows in Oakland are still prevalent. In 2024, the Oakland Police Department’s Special Operations Division stated that violent crimes, such as sideshow incidents had actually increased. This year hundreds of spectators still gathered at sideshows, and the Oakland Police Department reports that in 2025, OPD has seized more than 170 vehicles connected to sideshow activity in Oakland.”

“This aligns with well-established research: higher fines do not deter behavior that is social, impulsive, or collective. Instead, financial penalties of this scale fall most heavily on low-income residents, deepening cycles of poverty and punishment rather than improving public safety. Indeed, “fines, fees, and financial penalties can trap low-income residents in a maze of poverty and punishment and prevent people from succeeding.”

“Under AB 1588 (Stefani), a police officer can obtain a warrant for the immediate seizure of a car based on “a video stream or recording from a reasonably reliable source.” A video stream meeting this standard likely means ALPR cameras and drones and could also mean Facebook videos or TikToks. To seize a vehicle, officers do not even need to be present to seize a vehicle and do not even need to watch the event live. They can go through videos on Monday morning and send out the tow trucks that afternoon.

“Rather than escalating ineffective punishments, California should focus on environmental and community-based prevention. Oakland’s Department of Transportation has begun installing bollards, steel plates, and curb extensions to disrupt intersections commonly used for sideshows, and nearby residents have already reported a decrease in activity.⁶ Roadway design, youth engagement, and investment in community-based programming are evidence-based strategies that promote safety without exacerbating inequality and racial disparities in the criminal legal system.”

5) **Related Legislation:** SB 1198 (Menjivar) would extend the license suspension and vehicle impoundment periods for reckless driving, as specified. SB 1198 is pending a hearing in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

6) **Prior Legislation:**

a) AB 983 (Macedo), of the 2025-2026 Legislative Session, would have authorized vehicle impoundment for any violation of speeding in excess of 100 miles per hour, as specified. The hearing on AB 983 was canceled at the request of the author.

b) AB 1978 (Sanchez), Chapter 501, Statutes of 2024, authorized a peace officer to impound a vehicle without taking the driver into custody for obstructing or placing a barricade upon a highway, or an offstreet parking facility for the purpose of facilitating or aiding a speed contest or exhibition of speed.

- c) AB 2186 (Wallis), Chapter 502, Statutes of 2024, authorized a peace officer to removal and seize a motor vehicle used in an exhibition of speed in an offstreet parking facility for no more than 30 days and provides that a peace officer may not remove and seize a vehicle of a person who aided and abetted a person engaged in an exhibition of speed.
- d) AB 3085 (Gipson), Chapter 504, Statutes of 2024, expanded the list of offenses for which a peace officer may impound a vehicle pursuant to a warrant or order issued by a magistrate.
- e) AB 74 (Muratsuchi), of the 2023-2024 Legislative Session, would have provided that a vehicle used in a sideshow or street takeover is a public nuisance which may be subject to forfeiture. AB 74 failed passage in Assembly Transportation Committee.
- f) AB 822 (Alanis), of the 2023-2024 Legislative Session, would include engaging in a motor vehicle speed contest or an exhibition of speed as offenses for which a peace officer may impound a vehicle pursuant to a court warrant. The hearing on AB 822 was cancelled at the request of the author in this committee.
- g) AB 2546 (Nazarian), of the 2022-2023 Legislative Session, would have expanded the definition of a sideshow to include other public places open to vehicle traffic and private property. AB 2546 failed passage in Senate Public Safety Committee.
- h) AB 2000 (Gabriel), Chapter 436, Statutes of 2022, made it a crime for a person to engage in a motor vehicle speed contest in an offstreet parking facility or an exhibition of speed in an offstreet parking facility, or to aid or abet therein.
- i) AB 1407 (Friedman), of the 2019-2020 Legislative Session, would have required a vehicle that is determined to have been involved in a speed contest to be impounded for 30 days, as specified. AB 1407 was vetoed.
- j) AB 410 (Nazarian), of the 2019-2020 Legislative Session, would have allowed a vehicle to be impound based on a declaration submitted by a police officer that a vehicle was involved in a motor vehicle sideshow. AB 410 failed passage in this committee.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

AAA Northern California, Nevada & Utah
American Medical Response West
Arcadia Police Officers' Association
Auto Club of Southern California (AAA)
Beverly Hills; City of
Brea Police Association
Burbank Police Officers' Association
California Association of Highway Patrolmen
California Association of School Police Chiefs

California Coalition of School Safety Professionals
California Contract Cities Association
California Mobility and Parking Association
California Narcotic Officers' Association
California Police Chiefs Association
California Reserve Peace Officers Association
City and County of San Francisco
City of Pico Rivera
Claremont Police Officers Association
Corona Police Officers Association
County of San Joaquin
Culver City Police Officers' Association
Fullerton Police Officers' Association
League of California Cities
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
Los Angeles School Police Management Association
Los Angeles School Police Officers Association
Mayor Daniel Lurie, City and County of San Francisco
Murrieta Police Officers' Association
Newport Beach Police Association
Norwalk; City of
Palos Verdes Police Officers Association
Placer County Deputy Sheriffs' Association
Pomona Police Officers' Association
Riverside Sheriffs' Association

Oppose

ACLU California Action
American Financial Services Association
Anti Police-terror Project
Buen Vecino
California Financial Services Association
California Public Defenders Association
Initiate Justice
Justice2jobs Coalition
LA Defensa
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights of the San Francisco Bay Area
Local 148 Los Angeles County Public Defender's Union
Oakland Privacy
San Francisco Public Defender
Smart Justice California, a Project of Beyond Impact
South Bay People Power