
SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

Senator Susan Rubio

Chair

2025 - 2026 Regular

Bill No: AB 1807 **Hearing Date:** 6/23/2026
Author: Gabriel, et al.
Version: 6/16/2026 Amended
Urgency: No **Fiscal:** Yes
Consultant: Brian Duke

SUBJECT: Immigration enforcement: use of state-owned property

DIGEST: This bill prohibits the use of state-owned property for purposes of immigration enforcement, as specified.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Limits, pursuant to the Tenth Amendment, the power of Congress to directly compel states to enact and enforce a federal regulatory program.
- 2) 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.
- 3) Prohibits a city, county, city and county, or local law enforcement agency that does not, as of June 15, 2017, have a contract with the federal government or any federal agency to detain adult noncitizens for purposes of civil immigration enforcement from entering into a new contract with the federal government or any federal agency, to house or detain in a locked detention facility owned and operated by a local entity, noncitizens for the purposes of civil immigration custody.

This bill:

- 1) Prohibits state-owned properties from being used for immigration enforcement purposes. Prohibited uses include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a) Staging, assembling, mobilizing, parking, or deploying vehicles, equipment, or personnel for immigration enforcement purposes.

- b) Processing, interviewing, temporarily detaining, monitoring and collecting information, or taking custody of individuals for immigration enforcement purposes.
- 2) Specifies that this bill does not apply to, or interfere with, property that is subject to an existing lease to which the state is a party.
- 3) Specifies that this bill does not apply to uses of state property by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to implement and maintain procedures in compliance with the Penal Code.
- 4) Requires the Department of General Services (DGS), in coordination with state agencies, to identify all state-owned property that has been used, or is likely to be used, for immigration enforcement purposes, including, but not limited to, as a staging area, processing location, or operations base.
- 5) Requires state agencies, for properties identified pursuant to the above provision, to post clear signage stating the following: “This property is owned by the State of California. It may not be used for immigration enforcement purposes.”
- 6) Requires state agencies to ensure that, wherever appropriate, physical barriers, including locked gates, are used to limit access to state-owned property for immigration enforcement purposes, as specified.
- 7) Requires state agencies, on or before January 1, 2027, to develop procedures to ensure that an attempted or actual use of state-owned property for immigration enforcement purposes documented in writing that the documentation includes any photographic or video evidence, and that the Attorney General’s (AG) office or the AG’s designee is notified.
- 8) Requires the AG’s office to design standardized signage for use by an individual seeking to lawfully restrict activities related to immigration enforcement.
- 9) Requires the AG’s office to make this signage available to download free of charge on its public internet website.
- 10) Requires state agencies to make available educational materials regarding the rights of employees, tenants, and security staff if federal agents enter state-owned property.

- 11) Specifies that this bill does not restrict or interfere with the execution of a lawful judicial warrant.
- 12) Defines “immigration enforcement” to mean any and all efforts to investigate, enforce, or assist in the investigation or enforcement of any federal civil immigration law, and also includes any and all efforts to investigate, enforce, or assist in the investigation or enforcement of any federal criminal immigration law that penalizes a person’s presence in, entry or reentry to, or employment in, the United States.
- 13) Defines “staging area” to mean an area that is used to assemble, mobilize, and deploy vehicles, equipment, or materials, and related personnel, for the purpose of carrying out immigration enforcement operations.
- 14) Defines “state-owned property” to mean real property, buildings, structures, or grounds owned by the state or a state agency, including, but not limited to, a garage, parking lot, state park, and vacant lot.
- 15) Specifies that the provisions of this bill are severable. If any provision of this bill or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application.
- 16) Includes related Legislative findings and declarations, as specified.

Background

Author Statement. According to the author’s office, “California’s state-owned properties are a public trust and must not be used in ways that harm the communities they are meant to serve. AB 1807 is a measured and necessary exercise of state authority, one that protects immigrant communities, pushes back against federal overreach, and defends the constitutional rights of all Californians. We remain committed to ensuring that state resources are used to support our residents, not to advance policies that undermine their safety and well-being.”

A New Kind of Immigration Enforcement. Since his 2024 campaign, President Donald Trump has repeatedly stated his intention to pursue large-scale immigration enforcement actions and deportations. Following his inauguration in 2025, the federal administration expanded immigration enforcement operations throughout the country, including in California. These efforts have included large-scale immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) operations in Southern California and other regions of the state, as well as deployments of federal

personnel in major metropolitan areas across the country. Reports indicate that federal immigration authorities have, in some instances, utilized state-owned property as staging areas or operational locations in support of immigration enforcement activities.

Consistent with California's longstanding policy of limiting the use of state resources to support federal immigration enforcement, this bill would prohibit the use of state-owned property for immigration enforcement purposes. Specifically, this bill prohibits state-owned property from being used for staging, assembling, mobilizing, parking, or deploying vehicles, equipment, or personnel for immigration enforcement purposes *and* processing, interviewing, temporarily detaining, monitoring and collecting information, or taking custody of individuals for immigration enforcement purposes. This bill includes an exception for the execution of a lawful judicial warrant and exempts property that is already subject to an existing lease to which the state is a party.

Additionally, this bill requires DGS, in coordination with state agencies, to identify state-owned properties that have been used, or are likely to be used, for immigration enforcement purposes. State agencies would be required to post signage notifying the public that the property may not be used for immigration enforcement activities, implement physical barriers where appropriate, and establish procedures for reporting attempted or actual uses of state property for immigration enforcement purposes to the AG's office.

Existing Restrictions on State Cooperation with Federal Immigration Enforcement. For more than a decade, California has enacted a series of measures limiting the extent to which state and local resources may be used to assist federal immigration enforcement activities. The most notable of these measures is SB 54 (DeLeón, Chapter 495, Statutes of 2017), commonly known as the California Values Act. SB 54 generally restricts state and local law enforcement agencies from using their resources to investigate, detain, detect, report, or arrest individuals for immigration enforcement purposes and limits the sharing of certain information with federal immigration authorities.

Shortly after SB 54 took effect, the federal government challenged several of its provisions in *United States v. California* (2018) 314 F. Supp.3d 1077. Among other arguments, the federal government contended that restrictions on information sharing, transfer of individuals to immigration authorities, and cooperation with immigration enforcement efforts were preempted by federal law under the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution. The district court rejected those arguments, and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals subsequently affirmed the decision. In upholding the law, the Ninth Circuit concluded that federal

immigration law does not require state or local governments to participate in immigration enforcement activities and therefore California's decision to limit the use of its own resources for purposes was not preempted by federal law. The United States Supreme Court later declined to review the case, leaving the Ninth Circuit's decision in place.

Committee Amendment. This bill currently requires state agencies to develop certain procedures related to this bill by January 1, 2027. Should this bill ultimately be signed by the Governor, it would not take effect until that date. As such, the author has agreed to amend the bill to allow for a six-month window for state agencies to develop these procedures.

Amendment #1:

7284.27(d) On or before ~~January 1, 2027~~, *July 1, 2027*, state agencies shall develop procedures to ensure that an attempted or actual use of state-owned property for immigration enforcement purposes is documented in writing, that the documentation includes any photographic or video evidence, and that the Attorney General's office or the Attorney General's designee is notified.

Prior/Related Legislation

SB 1171 (Caballero, 2026) prohibits the awarding of a grant or loan that uses state funds to a private entity that contracts with ICE, as specified. (Pending in the Assembly Governmental Organization Committee)

AB 1675 (Lee, 2026) enacts the No Tax Breaks for ICE Contractors Act of 2026, which denies, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and before January 1, 2032, all tax credits otherwise available under the Corporation Tax Law to a taxpayer that contracts with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. (Pending in the Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee)

SB 54 (DeLeón, Chapter 495, Statutes of 2017) limits the involvement of state and local enforcement agencies in federal immigration services. Specifically, the bill prohibits law enforcement agencies (including school police and security departments) from using resources to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest people for immigration enforcement purposes.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: No

SUPPORT:

California Immigrant Policy Center (Source)
Alameda County Office of Education
Alianza Sacramento
Alliance for a Better Community
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO
Asian Americans Advancing Justice Southern California
Asian Prisoner Support Committee
Bend the Arc: Jewish Action California
Building Skills Partnership
Business for Good San Diego
California Coalition for Women Prisoners
California Community Foundation
California Healthy Nail Salon Collaborative
California League of United Latin American Citizens
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation
California School Employees Association
California United for a Responsible Budget
Californians United for a Responsible Budget
Canal Alliance
CAUSE
Center for Empowering Refugees and Immigrants
Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law
Center for Law and Social Policy
Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice
Central American Resource Center of California
Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy
Change Begins With Me (INDIVISIBLE)
Chinese for Affirmative Action
City of Emeryville
City of Soledad
Community Works West
Contra Costa Young Democrats
Courage California
Democratic Party of the San Fernando Valley
Diversity in Health
East Valley Indivisibles
Empowering Marginalized Asian Communities
End Child Poverty CA
Friends Committee on Legislation of California
Glide Foundation

Harbor Institute for Immigrant and Economic Justice
Immigrant Defenders Law Center
Immigrants Rising
Indivisible CA StateStrong
Inland Coalition for Immigrant Justice
LA Defensa
Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy
Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy (LAANE)
Majdal Arab Community Center of San Diego
National Union of Healthcare Workers (NUHW)
New Light Wellness
Nextgen California
Oakland Privacy
Organizing Rooted in Abolition Liberation and Empowerment
Public Counsel
Rubicon Programs
Sacramento Immigration Coalition
Sacramento Mayor Kevin McCarty
SEIU California
Service Employees International Union, Local 1000
Services, Immigrant Rights and Education Network
Sister Warriors Freedom Coalition
South Asian Network
South Bay People Power
Southeast Asia Resource Action Center
Thai Community Development Center
The Children's Partnership
The San Diego LGBT Community Center
ValorUS
Vision Y Compromiso
Western Center on Law & Poverty
Women's Economic Ventures
Working Partnerships USA

OPPOSITION:

None received

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: In support of the bill, the California Immigrant Policy Center, in coordination with 50 other organizations, write in part that, “California is home to the largest immigrant population in the United States: 1 in 4 Californians are immigrants, and nearly half of all children in the State live in

immigrant families, making trust in our government at all levels essential to the safety of our diverse communities. However, Californians have witnessed a pattern of aggressive, militarized, and unlawful federal immigration enforcement actions, including indiscriminate arrests and mass raids conducted without judicial warrants and actions that have been challenged in courts.”

Further, “[f]amilies in California are in fear of being arrested by ICE or federal agents as they go about their everyday lives at school, work, and in their communities while they access vital public services. ICE and federal agents have relied on using public property, such as parking lots, vacant land, and other spaces, as staging grounds for mass raids and arrests, turning public spaces into sites of fear rather than safety.

“For example, in June 2025, ICE, FBI, and federal agents used a California Highway Patrol parking lot in Downtown Los Angeles to stage immigration enforcement operations. Similarly, in December 2025, federal immigration agents utilized a parking lot on the campus of Santa Barbara City College to assemble and deploy personnel for immigration enforcement. These are among the many instances where federal immigration enforcement has leveraged California’s public properties and resources to conduct indiscriminate raids and arrests without regard for public safety or constitutional rights. When the State allows its property to be used in this manner, community trust in public institutions erodes, and families and residents are deterred from accessing the essential services and resources that they need.”

And finally, “[w]hile California has taken significant steps to limit state participation in federal immigration enforcement, there are clear gaps that remain. Assembly Bill 1807 prohibits the use of State-owned properties and facilities from being used to stage, process, detain or otherwise support federal immigration enforcement activities without valid judicial warrants. AB 1807 makes it clear that the State has authority over its own property and a responsibility to protect California’s resources from being used to support unlawful federal immigration enforcement.”

DUAL REFERRAL: Senate Governmental Organization Committee & Senate Judiciary Committee