

Date of Hearing: May 6, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Buffy Wicks, Chair

AB 2379 (Solache) – As Amended March 23, 2026

Policy Committee:	Human Services	Vote:	5 - 0
	Judiciary		9 - 3

Urgency: Yes State Mandated Local Program: No Reimbursable: No

SUMMARY:

This bill, an urgency measure, requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to develop and provide a training for family daycare home providers regarding individual rights under the Fourth Amendment related to searches, seizures, and immigration enforcement interactions.

Specifically, this bill:

- 1) Requires CDSS to notify all licensed and license-exempt family daycare home providers of a person’s rights under the Fourth Amendment to the United States (U.S.) Constitution. Requires the notice to include, but is not limited to, information relating to the protections against searches and seizures of a home and detentions and arrests of a person in a home by local, state, or federal law enforcement officers and employees, including the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, without providing valid identification, a written statement of purpose, and a valid judicial warrant.
- 2) Requires the notification above to be developed and provided in coordination with the training required pursuant to item 3, below.
- 3) Requires CDSS, with the agreement of any exclusive representative for licensed and license-exempt family daycare home providers, to designate a statewide entity with recent and significant experience in providing plain language, accessible childcare worker training in multiple languages to develop and provide a training program about the rights and responsibilities of a family daycare home related to a person’s rights under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, as described in item 1, above. Requires the training program to include the policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement at licensed child daycare facilities, as specified.
- 4) Requires the designated entity to offer the training program described in item 3, above, to licensed and license-exempt family daycare home providers, beginning July 1, 2026. Requires family daycare home providers that are licensed by the effective date of these provisions to complete the training by June 30, 2027, and requires family daycare home providers licensed after the effective date to complete the training within 12 months of their initial licensing.
- 5) Exempts a violation of this section from enforcement via criminal, civil, or administrative penalties.

FISCAL EFFECT:

CDSS estimates one-time General Fund costs in the hundreds of thousands of dollars to develop the training. Costs to CDSS to provide the notification and to evaluate and designate a statewide entity to provide the training are minor and absorbable. CDSS is unaware of an entity that can provide such training.

The Legislative Analyst's Office recently warned of General Fund structural deficits of around \$35 billion per year in the 2027-28 fiscal year and ongoing.

COMMENTS:1) **Purpose.** According to the author:

[This bill] builds on existing sensitive location protections by ensuring family child care providers have the information and tools they need to protect themselves, the children in their care, and the families they serve. By educating providers of their constitutional rights, the bill helps keep child care doors open and safe from intimidation, misinformation, and unlawful searches or arrests by law enforcement, including federal immigration authorities.

Consistent statewide notice and training is needed to eliminate confusion and alleviate fear among providers, particularly in immigrant communities. Requiring CDSS to provide clear notice to family day care home providers regarding their constitutional rights when law enforcement or immigration authorities seek entry into a home-based child care setting and providing multilingual training to providers will help to prevent disrupted access to child care for families.

2) **Background.** In October 2021, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) issued updated guidance establishing "protected areas," which expanded the list of sensitive locations to include social service providers and places where children gather, like playgrounds. Under this policy, immigration agents were prohibited from conducting enforcement actions in or near these locations except in limited circumstances and were instructed to avoid actions that could deter individuals from accessing these services.

On January 20, 2025, the Trump administration rescinded the protected areas policy, eliminating restrictions on immigration enforcement at locations like early childhood programs, schools, and churches and a follow-up memo stated that federal law prohibits state and local interference with lawful immigration actions. A DHS spokesperson further stated immigration officers would no longer be restricted from making arrests in schools or churches, asserting that prior protections allowed "criminals" to avoid arrest and that officers should be trusted to use "common sense." Since the rescission of the protected areas policy, news reports have documented immigration enforcement activity around schools, hospitals, and other sites previously designated as protected areas.

Last year the Legislature enacted several bills relating to immigration enforcement in and around school sites. As part of that package, AB 495 (Celeste Rodriguez) Chapter 664, Statutes of 2025, applied existing standards imposed on local educational agencies (LEAs) to

licensed day care facilities, restricting them from collecting students' and families' immigration-related information and applied requirements to follow care instructions on students' emergency contact information when a parent is unavailable. AB 495 also required daycares to report requests by law enforcement to access the daycare center for immigration-related purposes to CDSS and the Attorney General.

This bill requires CDSS to notify and train licensed and license-exempt family daycare home providers on Fourth Amendment rights and immigration enforcement interactions.

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