
SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

Senator Jesse Arreguín, Chair
2025 - 2026 Regular

Bill No: AB 2411 **Hearing Date:** June 30, 2026
Author: McKinnor
Version: June 23, 2026
Urgency: No **Fiscal:** Yes
Consultant: AB

Subject: *California Olympic and Paralympic Public Safety Command: agreements with state and local agencies*

HISTORY

Source: Los Angeles Mayor Karen Bass

Prior Legislation: AB 1754 (Jones-Sawyer), Ch. 693, Stats. of 2019
AB 132 (Jones-Sawyer), Ch. 836, Stats. of 2017

Support: California Hotel and Lodging Association; California Orthotic & Prosthetic Association; California Travel Association; Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office

Opposition: Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs; Peace Officers' Research Association of California

Assembly Floor Vote: 75 - 0

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to require the California Olympic and Paralympic Public Safety Command (COPPSC) to negotiate and enter into agreements to facilitate training, mutual cooperation, and sharing of information and resources related to the use of law enforcement personnel with other state and local agencies within and outside the state of California for the purposes of ensuring public safety for the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games; and to require the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to establish a streamlined training program for out-of-state law enforcement personnel, as specified.

Existing state law establishes the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) within the office of the Governor for the purpose of mitigating the effects of natural, manmade, or war-caused emergencies. (Gov. Code, §§ 8550, 8585, subd. (a).)

Existing law provides that Cal OES shall be considered a law enforcement organization as required for receipt of criminal intelligence information, as specified. (Gov. Code, § 8585, subd. (c).)

Existing law provides that Cal OES shall be responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or man-made disasters and emergencies, including

responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters to people and property. (Gov. Code, § 8585, subd. (e).)

Existing law requires Cal OES to coordinate the emergency activities of all state agencies in connection with an emergency, and requires every state agency and officer to cooperate with Cal OES in rendering all possible assistance in carrying out its duties, as specified. (Gov. Code, § 8587, subd. (a).)

Existing law provides that the Cal OES shall establish, and oversee the development, approval, and adoption of the COPPSC to facilitate the planning, resourcing, management, and delivery of safety and security at the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Los Angeles. (Gov. Code, § 8591.5, subd. (a).)

Existing law requires COPPSC to consider the work of the office's Large Stadium Initiative and the office's experience implementing the federal National Special Security Events planning and preparedness activities. (Gov. Code, § 8591.5, subd. (b).)

Existing law provides that no later than January 31, 2021, Cal OES shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Los Angeles Organizing Committee for the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games, and with other necessary parties, to implement COPPSC's safety and security activities. (Gov. Code, § 8591.6, subd. (a).)

Existing law repeals these COPPSC-related provisions effective January 1, 2029. (Gov. Code, § 8591.7.)

Existing law provides that during any state of war emergency or state of emergency when the need arises for outside aid in any county, city and county, or city, such aid shall be rendered in accordance with approved emergency plans, and In periods other than a state of war emergency, a state of emergency, or a local emergency, state agencies and political subdivisions have authority to exercise mutual aid powers in accordance with the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and local ordinances, resolutions, agreements, or plans therefor. (Gov. Code, §§ 8616, 8617.)

Existing law establishes the POST to set minimum standards for the recruitment and training of peace officers, develop training courses and curriculum, and establish a professional certificate program that awards different levels of certification based on training, education, experience, and other relevant prerequisites. (Pen. Code, §§ 830-832.10; 13500 et seq.)

Existing law provides that POST has, among others, the power to develop and implement programs to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement and, when those programs involve training and education courses, to cooperate with and secure the cooperation of state-level peace officers, agencies, and bodies having jurisdiction over systems of public higher education in continuing the development of college-level training and education programs. (Pen. Code, § 13500.3, subd. (e).)

Existing law requires every peace officer in California to satisfactorily complete an introductory training course prescribed by POST, as specified. (Pen. Code, § 832, subd. (a).)

Existing law requires POST to establish a certification program for peace officers, as defined, and provides that basic, intermediate, advanced, supervisory, management, and executive certificates shall be established for the purpose of fostering professionalization, education, and

experience necessary to adequately accomplish the general police service duties performed by peace officers. (Pen. Code § 13510.1, subds. (a)-(b).)

Existing law requires POST to revoke the certification of a certified peace officer if the person is or has become ineligible to hold office as a peace officer, as specified. (Pen. Code, § 13510.8, subd. (a)(1).)

Existing law authorizes POST to suspend or revoke the certification of a peace officer if the person has been terminated for cause from employment as a peace officer for, or has, while employed as a peace officer, otherwise engaged in, any serious misconduct, as described. (Pen. Code, § 13510.8, subd. (a)(2).)

Existing law requires POST to adopt by regulation a definition of “serious misconduct” that shall serve as the criteria for consideration for ineligibility for, or revocation of, certification of a peace officer. The definition shall include all of the following:

- Dishonesty relating to the reporting, investigation, or prosecution of a crime, or relating to the reporting of, or investigation of misconduct by, a peace officer or custodial officer, including, but not limited to, false statements, intentionally filing false reports, tampering with, falsifying, destroying, or concealing evidence, perjury, and tampering with data recorded by a body-worn camera or other recording device for purposes of concealing misconduct.
- Abuse of power, including, but not limited to, intimidating witnesses, knowingly obtaining a false confession, and knowingly making a false arrest.
- Physical abuse, including, but not limited to, the excessive or unreasonable use of force.
- Sexual assault.
- Demonstrating bias on the basis of race, national origin, religion, gender identity or expression, housing status, sexual orientation, mental or physical disability, or other protected status in violation of law or department policy or inconsistent with a peace officer’s obligation to carry out their duties in a fair and unbiased manner. This paragraph does not limit an employee’s rights under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.
- Acts that violate the law and are sufficiently egregious or repeated as to be inconsistent with a peace officer’s obligation to uphold the law or respect the rights of members of the public, as determined by POST.
- Participation in a law enforcement gang.
- Failure to cooperate with an investigation into potential police misconduct.
- Failure to intercede when present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond what is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances, taking into account the possibility that other officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by a subject. (Pen. Code, § 13510.8, subd. (b).)

Existing law provides that each class of public officers or employees declared by law to be peace officers shall meet specified minimum standards, including that:

- They be legally authorized to work in the United States under federal law.
- Be 18 years of age or older.
- Be fingerprinted for purposes of search of local, state, and national fingerprint files to disclose a criminal record.

- Be of good moral character, as determined by a thorough background investigation.
- Be a high school graduate, pass the General Education Development Test or other high school equivalency test, or have attained a two-year, four-year, or advanced degree from an accredited college or university, as specified.
- Be found to be free of any physical, emotional, or mental condition including bias against race or ethnicity, gender, nationality, religion, disability, or sexual orientation, that might adversely affect the exercise of the powers of a peace officer. (Gov. Code, § 1031.)

This bill requires COPPSC to negotiate and enter into agreements to facilitate training, mutual cooperation, and sharing of information and resources related to the use of law enforcement personnel with other state and local agencies within and outside of the State of California for the purposes of ensuring public safety for the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Los Angeles, and any agreement shall comply with the following:

- Law enforcement personnel contracted to support public safety in connection with the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games shall do so for a limited period of time that falls within a reasonable timeframe before, during, and after the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- Law enforcement personnel contracted from an out-of-state agency to augment security functions in connection with the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games shall obtain a certificate of training pursuant to the certification process created by this bill.
- Law enforcement personnel contracted from an out-of-state agency to augment security functions in connection with the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games shall abide by state and local law.

This bill requires POST to establish a streamlined training program for out-of-state law enforcement personnel that are utilized for purposes of public safety support within a reasonable timeframe before, during, and after the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games, which shall comply with all of the following:

- The streamlined training program shall satisfy key requirements for qualifications under the POST program, as specified, that are necessary for the unique conditions of the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- The streamlined training program shall be used only for law enforcement personnel who are intended to be utilized for the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- POST shall award out-of-state law enforcement personnel that complete the training program a certificate of training, which shall only be valid within a reasonable timeframe before, during, and after the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

This bill includes a statement of the Legislature's intent that California peace officers shall be the primary and preferred source of law enforcement personnel for the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games, and that out-of-state law enforcement personnel shall be utilized only to augment available California resources.

This bill sunsets on January 1, 2029.

COMMENTS

1. Need for This Bill

According to the author:

AB 2411 will require the California Olympic and Paralympic Public Safety Command (COPPSC), established by the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) in 2019, to create a temporary process allowing in-state and out-of-state law enforcement agencies, in coordination with federal security efforts, to supplement local security operations during the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The bill will require a streamlined Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) certification process for out-of-state law enforcement agencies operating in California which will only apply during the 2028 Games and clarifies that such agencies must adhere to California state law.

Establishing a process to certify outside law enforcement officers to provide additional security support would enable the City to augment staffing levels and meet expanded public safety demands across the region. This approach would also support regional law enforcement partners facing operational strain beyond venue perimeters and facilitate the coordination needed to keep residents and visitors safe.

2. 2028 Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles

In September 2017, the International Olympic Committee awarded Los Angeles the 2028 Summer Olympics (LA28), which will mark the third time Los Angeles has hosted the games, having previously hosted in 1984 and 1932. These games will involve more than 15,000 athletes from roughly 200 countries, with over 800 total competition sessions totaling 3,000 hours of live sporting events – a programming density that far exceeds any prior Summer Olympic Games.¹ The games will take place across 49 competition venues spread across the Los Angeles region – a fiscal impact analysis conducted for Santa Monica, which is expected to host beach volleyball, found that events related to that sport were projected to draw over 450,000 attendees to that single city across the two-week games.² Moreover, Metro LA – the city’s public transit agency – projected an additional 1 million boardings per day on the transit system during the games.³ Although the LA28 organizing committee has not published an official visitor projection number, conservative estimates suggest a minimum of 1-1.5 million domestic and international visitors to LA during the two-week period, with higher-end estimates projecting up to 15 million visitors.⁴

¹ “How Many People Will Actually Attend the LA 2028 Olympics — and What That Means for Brands.” *Elev8*. 15 March 2026. <https://elev8.la/blog/how-many-people-will-attend-la-2028-olympics>

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.* “Planes, Trains and Air Lanes: The LA28 Transportation Blueprint.” *USC Viterbi School of Engineering*. 23 March 2026. <https://viterbischool.usc.edu/news/2026/03/planes-trains-and-air-lanes-the-la28-transportation-blueprint/#:~:text=Then%20add%20approximately%2015%20million,things%20might%20play%20out%20differently>.

From a security standpoint, LA28 has been designated a National Special Security Event (NSSE) by the federal Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which is an event of national or international significance deemed by DHS to be a potential target for terrorism or other criminal activity.⁵ Due to this designation, security for LA28 will lead security operations and be at the head of a single chain of command.⁶ Although federal and state personnel will be involved in security planning and operations, much of LA28's security needs will fall to the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), which had previously estimated that the agency would incur \$1.15 billion in personnel costs during the games.⁷ This includes \$732.2 million for Games operations, \$290.4 million for citywide critical core policing, and \$128.7 million for other LAPD critical support operations.⁸ Notably, overtime accounts for about \$457.5 million, or roughly 40% of the total LAPD cost, which includes \$156.2 million in direct LAPD overtime and \$301.3 million in outside law enforcement labor priced at the same overtime shift rate.⁹ Critically, LA28 will receive \$1 billion in federal funding for meeting its security needs.¹⁰

From a personnel perspective, according to information provided by the LAPD, "on peak days, the Department is expected to require 6,703 personnel, but can deploy a maximum of 2,245 personnel, resulting in a daily staffing gap of approximately 4,458 personnel that must be addressed through outside law enforcement support." Moreover, because LA28 will extend beyond the city itself, regional needs will exceed this number and require multi-agency coordination across multiple jurisdictions. According to LAPD, "peak daily demand is estimated at 24,000 to 30,000 personnel regionwide, with approximately 13,100 to 16,400 personnel deployed at any given time." On April 30th of this year, the LAPD Chief of Police warned city leaders that both funding and current staffing levels were insufficient and requested additional city funding and echoed a request from Mayor Karen Bass to lift a hiring freeze.¹¹ Accordingly, Mayor Bass has sponsored this bill, which creates, for the purposes of LA28 security, statutory guidelines for the augmentation of California peace officers by out of state officers.

3. Existing Peace Officer Standards and Effect of This Bill

Becoming a peace officer in California is a relatively rigorous process, requiring candidates to meet a range of minimum standards. Under existing law, prospective peace officers must be legally authorized to work in the United States under federal law, be 18 years of age or older, pass a background check, and be of good moral character, as determined by a thorough background investigation.¹² Additionally, prospective peace officers must be free from

⁵ "2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Los Angeles Designated a National Special Security Event." *United States Secret Service*. 13 June 2024. <https://www.secretservice.gov/newsroom/releases/2024/06/2028-olympic-and-paralympic-games-los-angeles-designated-national-special>

⁶ "Special Event Security and National Special Security Events: A Summary and Issues for Congressional Consideration." *Congressional Research Service*. 16 July 2024. https://www.congress.gov/crs_external_products/R/PDF/R47439/R47439.3.pdf

⁷ "Councilwoman Rodriguez Pushes LA28 Audit as Olympic Security Cost Deal Runs Late." *Westside Current*. 21 May 2026. https://www.westsidecurrent.com/la28/councilwoman-rodriguez-pushes-la28-audit-as-olympic-security-cost-deal-runs-late/article_9baab9d3-11c1-4413-993f-f3757fbb2810.html

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ "There's \$1 billion in Trump's tax bill for the LA Olympics in 2028. So how will that money be used?" *Deseret News*. 7 July 2025. <https://www.deseret.com/utah/2025/07/07/how-billion-dollars-for-la-2028-olympics-in-big-beautiful-bill-could-be-spent/>

¹¹ "LAPD chief warns Olympic security funding and staffing are falling short." *KTLA*. 30 April 2026. <https://ktla.com/news/local-news/los-angeles-2028-olympics-lapd-security-funding-crisis/>

¹² Gov. Code, §§ 1030, 1031, subs. (a)-(d).

any physical, emotional, or mental condition, including bias against race or ethnicity, gender, nationality, religion, disability, or sexual orientation, that might adversely affect the exercise of the powers of a peace officer, as evaluated by a licensed physician for the physical fitness aspect and a specified psychiatric specialist or psychologist for the mental and emotional aspects.¹³ Regarding educational requirements, while existing law requires peace officer candidates to have at least a high school diploma, recent legislation (AB 992 (Irwin), Chapter 175, Statutes of 2025) requires most classes of peace officers, commencing January 1, 2031, to obtain either an associate's degree, a bachelor's degree, a newly-created "modern policing degree," or a "professional policing certificate" within 36 months of receiving their basic certificate from POST.¹⁴

California peace officers are required to complete an extensive course of basic training prescribed by POST and demonstrate completion of the course by passing an examination. POST's Regular Basic Course Training includes 43 separate topics, ranging from juvenile law and procedure to search and seizure, taught over the course of a minimum of 664 hours of training.¹⁵ Over the course of the training, individuals are trained not only in policing skills such as crowd control, evidence collection and patrol techniques, they are also given instruction in criminal law, requiring specific knowledge of various Penal Code and constitutional provisions. In addition to POST's basic course of training, peace officers must complete at least 24 hours of Continuing Professional Training (CPT) every two years.¹⁶

A newer feature of California's process for vetting prospective and current peace officers is POST's mandatory certification process, created by SB 2 (Bradford, Ch. 409, Stats. of 2021.) Under SB 2, POST administers an extensive certification program for peace officers, who must receive a proof of eligibility and a basic certificate in order to serve in that capacity.¹⁷ Additionally, SB 2 provides a mechanism by which POST may investigate and review allegations of "serious misconduct" against an officer, where "serious misconduct" is defined to include a host of behaviors unbecoming a peace officer, such as dishonesty, abuse of power, criminal behaviors, demonstration of bias, participation in a law enforcement gang, and others.¹⁸ After a lengthy review and investigation process, POST has the discretion to issue a certificate to a prospective officer, or to suspend or revoke an existing officer's certification. Additionally, law enforcement agencies are required to report a range of personnel actions to POST for their review, including the hiring of any officer.¹⁹

This bill requires POST to establish a streamlined training program for out-of-state law enforcement personnel that are utilized for the purpose of public safety support during the LA 28 games. The bill requires the streamlined training program to "satisfy key requirements for qualifications" under the POST certificate program that are necessary for the unique conditions of the 2028 games. Additionally, the bill requires POST to award out-of-state law enforcement personnel that complete the training program a "certificate of training," which is only valid for a

¹³ Gov. Code, § 1031, subd. (f).

¹⁴ Gov. Code, § 1031.5; These new educational standards require prospective peace officers to complete at least 16 semester units or 24 quarter units of education beyond the current requirement of a high school diploma.

¹⁵ "Required Basic Course Training Specifications." POST Official Website. <http://post.ca.gov/regular-basic-course-training-specifications.aspx>

¹⁶ "Learning Portal Training that Meets Mandates" POST, <https://post.ca.gov/Learning-Portal-Training-that-Meets-Mandates>

¹⁷ Pen. Code § 13510.1; for more information on certification, see <https://post.ca.gov/Certification>

¹⁸ The full list is codified at Pen. Code, § 13510.8, subd. (b)(1)-(9).

¹⁹ Pen. Code, §§ 13510.1, 13510.7, 13510.8, 13510.85, 13510.9.

limited duration. Finally, the bill requires all law enforcement personnel contracted from out-of-state to receive this certificate of training prior to service, and provides that such personnel must “abide by state and local law.”

These provisions raise several questions that the author and Committee may wish to consider. First, the bill specifies that the training certificate is only valid “within a reasonable timeframe before, during and after” the games, which is presumably intended to be determined by POST during the development of the certificate and provide some flexibility based on unexpected security needs. Nevertheless, it may be beneficial to impose a strict end date on the validity of the training certificate to ensure a clean cut-off date for any certified out-of-state officers. The bill also requires that the training program satisfy “key requirements for qualifications” under POST’s certification program, a vague term that provides little, if any, guidance to POST on what requirements and qualifications to prioritize, especially in light of the fact that the training will likely be a truncated version of what California peace officers receive. At the very least, the author and Committee may wish to consider amendments specifying the key law enforcement functions these out-of-state officers are intended to serve. In addition, the bill requires these out-of-state personnel to abide by state and local law, a standard that would likely be near impossible to meet, given the myriad of procedural, reporting and record-keeping requirements California imposes on its peace officers, not to mention the countless differences in local law between the dozens of city and county jurisdictions in the Los Angeles area. The author and Committee may wish to consider granting POST the authority to determine which of such legal frameworks and requirements are essential to the effectiveness of out-of-state officers, and which may be less critical to temporary officers focused mainly on crowd control, the detection of crime and general enforcement of criminal law.

4. COPPSC Provisions and Double Referral

In 2019, the Legislature passed AB 1754 (Jones-Sawyer) Chapter 693, Statutes of 2019, which required CalOES to establish and oversee the California Olympic and Paralympic Public Safety Command (COPPSC) in order to facilitate the planning, resourcing, management, and delivery of safety and security at the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Los Angeles.²⁰ This bill requires COPPSC to negotiate and enter into agreements with other state and local agencies within and outside California to facilitate training, mutual cooperation, sharing of information, and use of outside personnel in connection with LA28. For a discussion of these provisions and other issues not raised in this analysis, see the analysis prepared by the Senate Emergency Management Committee, which passed the bill by a vote of 9-0 on June 16.

5. Committee Amendments

After conversations with POST on the administration of the certification for out-of-state officers, the author has agreed to take several amendments in this Committee to clarify the scope of service of these officers and specify certain prerequisites they must meet. At this time this analysis was finalized, many of the details of these amendments have not been, but generally, the amendments:

- Cap validity period of the certificate of training for out-of-state law enforcement personnel at 120 days.

²⁰ Gov. Code, § 8591.5.

- Require out-of-state agencies to provide COPPSC with written certification that personnel meet certain selection standards, such as the absence of disqualifying conduct or criminal convictions, satisfaction of moral character requirements, and completion of hiring standards.
- Require POST to report misconduct by out-of-state officers to their employing agencies.
- Authorize POST to suspend or rescind certification from any out-of-state personnel upon receipt of a complaint, charge, or allegation of serious misconduct.
- Require out-of-state personnel to comply with all applicable use-of-force policies, incident reporting requirements, and other operation policies applicable to California peace officers assigned to comparable duties.
- Require COPPSC to report to the Legislature on the number of out-of-state personnel, and various data involving such personnel, including: the number and type of use-of-force incidents, disciplinary actions, identified training deficiencies or policy compliance issues, and recommendations.
- Specify a clear end date for the use and certification of out-of-state personnel.
- Specify various minimum standards that out-of-state personnel must meet in order to serve during LA28, including: completion of basic training, minimum of two years of continuous law enforcement employment performing general law enforcement duties, good-standing status with current agency, and has not been found to have committed any acts that would constitute serious misconduct if they had been committed in California.

6. Argument in Support

According to the bill's sponsor, LA Mayor Karen Bass:

Security in the core security zones, including the footprint and immediate vicinity of competition venues, will be overseen by the U.S. Secret Service (USSS). However, local law enforcement officers are anticipated to serve as the personnel base for operations in these perimeters surrounding venues. Meanwhile, the City of Los Angeles will remain responsible for the safety and security of the general public citywide, including the millions of tourists and spectators expected to travel to the region during the Games. This also includes supporting the safe operation of public transportation systems and transit routes across the region and securing fan zones and celebration sites. To be prepared for the 2028 Games, the City of Los Angeles, as the host city, needs additional law enforcement resources beyond current capacity.

AB 2411 directs the California Olympic and Paralympic Public Safety Command (COPPSC) to create a program to bring in local law enforcement agencies from in- and out-of-state to supplement public safety personnel needs in the region during the 2028 Games. AB 2411 also outlines a streamlined Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) certification process for out-of-state law enforcement agencies operating in California during the 2028 Games and clarifies that any out-of-state law enforcement providing security services during the 2028 Games must adhere to California state law. These provisions will ensure that California standards and laws are upheld and that public safety personnel are fully staffed during the largest international sporting event in history. As Los Angeles prepares to welcome the world, the City must be fully equipped to meet increased public safety demands.

7. Argument in Opposition

According to the Peace Officers Research Association of California:

While we recognize the operational challenges of providing public safety for the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games, the bill as drafted creates a two-tiered system that allows out-of-state personnel to serve with only “streamlined” training. After more than a decade of the Legislature strengthening POST standards, SB 2 decertification, use-of-force reforms, and accountability measures for California peace officers, we cannot accept an exception that lowers those same standards for this event. To address these concerns and make the bill workable for the agencies that will ultimately bear command, liability, and operational responsibility, we recommend the following amendments be incorporated before the bill moves through the committee process.

- Temporary POST Certification and SB 2 Oversight - Require that all out-of-state personnel receive a temporary POST certification and be subject to the same revocation, decertification, and oversight rules as California peace officers for the duration of their deployment, including full applicability of SB 2.
- Operational Guardrails - All out-of-state personnel must operate exclusively under the command and control of COPPSC or designated California agency supervisors pursuant to a written MOU. They must use California-compliant use-of-force policies, body-worn cameras, and incident reporting protocols.
- Narrow Scope and Post-Event Reporting - Limit deployment of out-of-state personnel to non-investigative roles unless additional POST certification is obtained. Require POST to submit a post-Games report to the Legislature detailing any use-of-force incidents, complaints, or training deficiencies involving out-of-state personnel.
- Prior to requesting or deploying out-of-state law enforcement personnel under this section, COPPSC shall provide California law enforcement agencies the opportunity to meet staffing needs through available resources, including voluntary overtime, reserve officers, and mutual aid among California agencies. Out-of-state personnel may be utilized only when such California-based resources are insufficient to meet operational needs related to the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- No-Precedent Clause - Add explicit language stating that this bill does not establish precedent for any permanent change to peace officer selection or training standards outside the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

-- END --