Date of Hearing: April 7, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY
Ash Kalra, Chair
AB 2600 (Bonta) – As Amended March 23, 2026

As Proposed to be Amended

SUBJECT: IMMIGRATION: ACCESS TO LEGAL COUNSEL

KEY ISSUE: SHOULD THE STATE, SUBJECT TO THE AVAILABILITY OF STATE FUNDING, BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE LEGAL REPRESENTATION TO EVERY QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL IN IMMIGRATION REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS?

SYNOPSIS

Despite the fact that immigration proceedings involve outcomes that are arguably as impactful, if not in some cases more so, than criminal proceedings, unlike in criminal proceedings, individuals in immigration proceedings are not guaranteed government-appointed attorneys. In recognition of the risk that children face in handling their immigration proceedings on their own, the Legislature enacted AB 1261 (Bonta) Chap. 655, Stats 2025, which required the state to provide legal representation to every child in immigration proceedings who has a connection to California. This measure picks up where AB 1261 left off and requires the state to provide legal representation to every individual in immigration removal proceedings, also subject to the availability of funding. Additionally, the bill seems to establish an "administrator," tasked with implementing the new program. However, it is not clear where or who the administrator would be. To clarify this issue, the author proposes amendments to establish the office of the administrator within the Department of Social Services (CDSS). This amendment is incorporated into the SUMMARY below and discussed further in the body of this analysis.

This bill is sponsored by the California Immigrant Policy Center (CIPC), the Central American Resource Center, Los Angeles (CARECEN), the Immigrant Defenders Law Center, Immigrant Legal Defense, Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC), the Services, Immigrant Rights and Education Network (SIREN), and the Vera Institute. It also enjoys substantial support from a broad coalition of civil rights advocates. There is no known opposition. Should this bill be approved by this Committee it will be heard next by the Assembly Committee on Human Services.

SUMMARY: Requires the state, subject to the availability of funding, to provide legal counsel to every qualified individual in immigration removal proceedings. Specifically, **this bill**:

1) Requires, subject to the availability of state funding, the state to provide legal counsel to every covered individual that is not otherwise being provided counsel pursuant to another provision of this chapter.

2) Requires the Department of Social Services (CDSS) to establish the office of the administrator to oversee implementation of this section.

3) Requires an administrator, or the administrator's designee, to implement this section no later than January 1, 2027.

4) Requires the administrator, or the administrator's designee, to do all of the following:

   a) Promulgate regulations and adopt rules, policies, and procedures that are necessary or appropriate to implement this section;

   b) Allocate funding according to this section. In determining the amount and allocation of contracts awarded pursuant to this section, whether federal funding has been made available and dispersed to organizations or relevant projects in the state shall be considered;

   c) Prioritize awards of contracts or grants to qualified nonprofit organizations as described in Section 13301 that have unmet needs despite federal assistance.

5) Authorizes the administrator, or the administrator's designee, to do all of the following:

   a) Develop and implement a phase-in plan, in accordance with the following:

      i) The phase-in plan shall be developed in collaboration with expert legal services providers from across different regions throughout the state and constituent-based immigrant rights advocacy organizations with expertise in policy advocacy and implementation and regional coalition capacity building with at least five years of experience, to ensure that all covered individuals are advised of their right to counsel and are offered legal services under this section;

      ii) The phase-in plan shall ensure that access to counsel pursuant to this section is prioritized for individuals in the custody of the United States Department of Homeland Security, the United States Department of Health and Human Services, or any federal agency deputized to enforce immigration laws, unless those individuals have access to counsel from another source;

      iii) The phase-in plan shall detail efforts to ensure there is sufficient immigration counsel available to provide counsel for all covered individuals and shall include the standards, criteria, and priorities for providing access to counsel under this section if there is not sufficient available immigration counsel.

   b) Establish a private attorney panel and the criteria, in addition to the criteria for qualifying as a private attorney to provide services, for private firms and private attorneys to participate, and provide training and oversight protocols to ensure high-quality representation is provided without cost.

   c) Establish criteria and procedures used to determine whether a person is eligible to receive legal services pursuant to this section, including, but not limited to, requirements related to income and residency, consistent with subdivision (f) of this bill.

   d) Collect data relating to the number of people evaluated for eligibility services under this section and subsequently denied services, the reasons for the denials, the results of any review of the denials, the number of people for whom representation pursuant to this section is terminated, and the reasons for the terminations.

e) Target grants and establish strategic programs in support of innovating and cost-effective solutions that enhance the provision of, and capacity for providing, legal services, including, but not limited to, workforce and capacity building grants to train new attorneys, Department of Justice-accredited representatives, social workers, law fellows, and legal services staff to work in the area of immigration law.

f) Target grants to community-based organizations to conduct outreach and provide education and other support, in appropriate languages, to covered individuals and their families, and communities impacted by immigration detention.

6) Requires counsel to be conferred pursuant to this section as follows:

a) The right to counsel shall begin at the earliest of any of the following events occurring:

i) The covered individual being taken into immigration custody or into the custody of the United States Department of Health and Human Services;

ii) The covered individual's receipt of a notice to appear in an immigration proceeding in which they are the subject;

iii) The issuance of an immigration detainer, or other document, requesting a county jail or state prison facilitate the transfer of the covered individual from local or state custody to immigration authorities;

iv) Upon the initiation of immigration proceedings against the covered individual.

b) In the case of an unaccompanied minor, if it is determined by legal counsel that it is in the best interest of the minor for representation to begin upon the minor reunifying or being placed with relatives, requires representation to begin at that time.

c) Applies the right to counsel in any proceeding in which a covered individual is seeking an avenue of relief from removal or is challenging their arrest or detention under federal immigration laws, including, but not limited to, in federal immigration proceedings or any related appearances or matters, and any appeals arising from those proceedings, before the United States Department of Homeland Security, federal court, or the Department of Justice, and in any state or court proceedings or submitting an affirmative filing for purposes of obtaining any order necessary for or relevant to immigration remedies.

d) Applies the right to counsel throughout the pendency of any of the above proceedings unless it is discovered that there was an error in the initial determination that the person meets the definition of a covered individual, in which case requires representation to conclude as soon as the person has obtained alternate counsel, or it is reasonably feasible that they could have.

7) Requires the administrator, or the administrator's designee, to contract to provide legal counsel for covered individuals with any of the following:

a) A qualified nonprofit legal services organization, as described in Section 13301;

b) An office of the public defender for the county, as established pursuant to section 27700 of the Government Code, if the public defender meets all of the following requirements:

i) The office has an immigration attorney with at least three years of experience representing individuals in removal proceedings and has represented at least 20 individuals in these matters;

ii) The office has an immigration attorney who has conducted trainings on these issues for practitioners beyond their staff;

iii) Any additional requirements imposed by the administrator, or the administrator's designee, for an office of public defender for the county to be eligible for a contract.

c) Private firms or private attorneys who meet the criteria for participation in a private attorney panel established by the administrator, or the administrator's designee. Requires an attorney, at a minimum, satisfy all of the following in order to participate in the private attorney panel:

i) Have at least three years of removal defense experience before the executive office of immigration review;

ii) Have completed at least five merits individual calendar hearings and five bond hearings before the immigration court in the last three years;

iii) Be in good standing with a state bar of the United States and with the Board of Immigration Appeals;

iv) Can show proof of malpractice insurance covering at least two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) per claim.

8) Requires the administrator, or the administrator's designee, to require contractors pursuant to this section to maintain adequate legal malpractice insurance as necessary and to indemnify and hold the state harmless form any claims that arise from the legal services provided pursuant to this section.

9) Defines a "covered individual" as an individual who is not represented by counsel and who meets both of the following:

a) Satisfies the indigency criteria established by the administrator;

b) Satisfies any of the following:

i) Is a resident of California;

ii) Is detained in California;

iii) Is subject to immigration or deportation proceedings in an immigration court located in California;

iv) Their immigration proceeding has a significant nexus to California, regardless of whether the person is presently in immigration detention outside of California.

10) Requires the administrator to annually submit a report to the Legislature and Governor regarding implementation of this section. Requires the report to address, at a minimum, all of the following:

    a) The criteria and procedures used to determine whether an individual is eligible for legal services under this section;

    b) The number of individuals determined to be eligible to be provided legal counsel under this section who did not receive representation because of a lack of sufficient funding or a lack of available attorneys;

    c) The number of covered individuals provided legal counsel under this section and the outcome of the representation;

    d) A qualitative review of the legal services provided by legal counsel under this section;

    e) The number of participating legal services providers awarded contracts or grants, and the number of legal counsel funded through the contract or grant;

    f) The regions served and identification of regions that are particularly underserved;

    g) An analysis of the immigration enforcement, immigration court, and immigration detention landscape in California, and recommendations for changes in funding to ensure compliance with this section.

11) Requires the report to be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

EXISTING LAW:

1) Directs the Department of Social Services, subject to the availability of funding from the annual Budget Act, to contract with qualified nonprofit legal services organizations to provide legal services to unaccompanied undocumented minors who are transferred to the care and custody of the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement and who are present in this state, for the sole purpose of providing legal representation to unaccompanied undocumented minors who are in the physical custody of the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement or who are residing with a family member or other sponsor. (Welfare and Institutions Code Section 13300 (a) – (b).)

2) Defines "legal services" to include culturally and linguistically appropriate services provided by attorneys, paralegals, interpreters and other support staff for state court proceedings, federal immigration proceedings, and any appeals arising from those proceedings. (Welfare and Institutions Code Section 13300 (d).)

3) Requires that contracts awarded pursuant to this section be executed only with nonprofit legal services organizations that meet all of the following requirements:

    a) Have at least three years of experience handling asylum, T-Visa, U-Visa, or special immigrant juvenile status case and have represented at least 25 individuals in these matters;

b) Have experience in representing individuals in removal proceedings and asylum applications;

c) Have conducted trainings on these issues for practitioners beyond their staff;

d) Have experience guiding and supervising the work of attorneys whom themselves do not regularly participate in this area of the law but nevertheless work pro bono on the types of cases described in i).

e) Are accredited by the Board of Immigration Appeals under the United States Department of Justice's Executive Office for Immigration Review or meet the requirements to receive funding from the Trust Fund Program administered by the State Bar of California. (Welfare and Institutions Code Section 13301 (a).)

4) Requires the state to provide legal counsel to every immigrant youth in the State of California, subject to the availability of state funding. (Welfare and Institutions Code Section 13300.5 (a).)

FISCAL EFFECT: As currently in print this bill is keyed fiscal.

COMMENTS: Despite the fact that immigration proceedings involve outcomes that are arguably as impactful, if not in some cases more so, than criminal proceedings, unlike in criminal proceedings, individuals in immigration proceedings are not guaranteed government-appointed attorneys. Additionally, unlike criminal proceedings, people facing immigration proceedings are not entitled to present their case to a jury of their peers. The outcome of the proceedings therefore becomes highly dependent on technicalities and the efficacy of the presentation of the person's legal claim, with little if any attention paid to the humanity of the circumstance. As any attorney who has had any exposure to immigration law may tell you, immigration practice is a highly complex area of law with countless exceptions, contingencies, and statutory requirements that even a seasoned practitioner can struggle to navigate. Finally, unlike a criminal proceeding, immigration hearings are not conducted before an impartial judge but rather before an administrative judge appointed by the executive branch.

In the last year the current administration has made sweeping changes to the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), an appellate entity under the executive branch tasked with interpreting immigration laws in reviewing immigration court decisions. In January 2025, the Board consisted of 25 members, 16 of which were appointed by Presidents Obama or Biden. As of March 2026, that number was down to 15, 13 of which are Trump-appointees. Reflecting the way the administration has seemingly stacked the board with friendly appointees, the BIA has overwhelmingly sided with the Trump administration, siding with the Department of Homeland Security in 90% of cases so far in 2026, and in 97% of cases in 2025. Comparatively, between 2021 and 2024 during the Biden administration, the BIA held in favor of DHS in an average of 64% of cases. (Ximena Bustillo and Rahul Mukherjee, *An immigration court few have heard of is quietly shaping policy behind the scenes* (March 20, 2026) NPR available at: https://www.npr.org/2026/03/20/nx-s1-5707535/trump-immigration-detention-appeals-board-deportation) Because the BIA's decisions establish precedent that future immigration cases must follow, the changes this administration has enacted on the Board will have long-lasting impacts on immigration proceedings throughout the country.

Under typical circumstances, representing oneself in immigration court is a daunting if not impossible task. The current presidential administration has exponentially exacerbated that difficulty, rendering it nearly impossible to seek immigration relief once in removal proceedings. The proof of this challenge is in the numbers – according to a 2025 report by the American Immigration Council, between 2019 and 2024, just under 27% of immigrants with legal representation were ordered removed from the country. Conversely, of those without representation, nearly 62% lost their deportation case. (*Where Can You Win in Immigration Court?* (November 20, 2025) American Immigration Council available at: https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/report/immigration-court/.)

As of February 2026, there are approximately 352,150 pending immigration court cases. Of those, over 70% have some form of representation, reflecting California's robust efforts to provide immigration legal services. However, even with a 70% representation rate, over 100,000 people are still facing their immigration proceedings with no one to help. (Pending Court Cases by Immigrant's Address, Pending Cases With and Without an Attorney, TRAC Immigration available at: https://tracreports.org/phptools/immigration/addressrep/.)

The One California Program. The One California Program includes both the Youth Legal Services (YLS) (formerly the Unaccompanied Undocumented Minors (UUM) program) and Immigrant Services Fund (ISF) programs. As detailed by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) which administers the program, the YLS authorizes CDSS to provide grants to qualified nonprofits "to provide legal services to eligible Unaccompanied Undocumented Minors […] and other Immigrant Youth (IY) […] for the purpose of providing legal representation for UUMs and IYs in the filing of, preparation for, and representation in administrative and/or judicial proceedings" for immigration statuses such as asylum, T-Visa, U-Visa, or Special Immigrant Juvenile Status. (*Youth Legal Services,* California Department of Social Services available at: https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/immigration/unaccompanied-undocumented-minors.)

Under the One California Program, a qualified nonprofit must meet five distinct requirements to receive YLS grant funding. They must 1) demonstrate a minimum of three years of experience handling asylum, T-Visa, U-Visa or special immigrant juvenile status (SIJS) cases and have represented at least 25 individuals in such proceedings, 2) have experience representing individuals in removal proceedings and asylum applications, 3) have conducted trainings on these issues for practitioners beyond their staff; 4) have experience guiding and supervising the work of attorneys who do not regularly participate in immigration law, but work pro bono in specified immigration proceedings, and 5) be accredited by the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) or meet requirements to receive funding from the Trust Fund Program administered by the State Bar. (Welfare and Institutions Code Section 13301.)

A nonprofit seeking grant funding under the ISF program must 1) have three years of experience handling the type of immigration issues for which they are requesting a grant, 2) have conducted trainings on immigration issues for persons beyond their staff, 3) be recognized and accredited by the Office of Legal Access Programs under the USDOJ Office of Immigration Review (OIR) or meet the requirements to receive funding from the State Bar's Trust Fund program, and 4) for organizations that provide legal training and technical assistance, have at least 10 years of experience conducting immigration legal services and technical assistance sufficient to receive funding from the State Bar's Trust Fund program. (Welfare and Institutions Code Section 13304.)

AB 1261 (Bonta, 2025) and the state's obligation to provide legal representation to immigrant children. Last year, the Legislature approved AB 1261 (Bonta) Chap. 655, Stats 2025. AB 1261 sought to ensure that every unaccompanied undocumented minor in California, or whose case had a nexus to California, received legal representation in their immigration proceedings. The bill required the state to provide legal counsel to every immigrant youth in California and authorized the state to contract with certain qualified organizations, including nonprofit organizations and public defenders' offices, to meet that obligation. Partially in recognition that the state is currently facing a challenging budget, AB 1261 was entirely focused on unaccompanied undocumented minors, arguably the most vulnerable population of immigrants threatened with removal.

This bill picks up where AB 1261 left off. According to the author:

> Due process is a fundamental part of the U.S. Constitution and a foundational value in the United States. However, individuals facing deportation proceedings in court are not guaranteed a lawyer if they cannot afford one, despite the high stakes of indefinite detention, deportation, and permanent family separation. The right to legal counsel in deportation proceedings is essential to upholding Californians' constitutional rights. AB 2600 would help guarantee due process by providing legal counsel for Californians facing deportation, prioritizing people in immigration detention.
>
> Beyond due process protection, our state's economy, now more than ever, depends on the economic contributions of our immigrant communities. A national 2024 report by the Institution of Taxation and Economic Policy highlighted that for every 1 million undocumented immigrants who reside in the country, public services received $8.9 billion in additional tax revenue. With AB 2600, we will help keep families together, keep our communities and economies stable, and protect the safety and rights of all Californians.

AB 2600 contains two seemingly distinct parts. The first consists of the formation of a new "administrator" and tasks the administrator with developing regulations and rules; developing a phase-in plan; establishing criteria for private attorneys that may seek contracts with the department for provision of immigration services; data collection; and grant evaluation.

The latter provisions of the bill mirrors AB 1261 and would, depending on the availability of funding, require the state to provide every immigrant who is in removal proceedings with an attorney unless they have private retained counsel or are otherwise covered by other programs under the department. AB 2600 would grant the right to counsel at the time a "covered individual" is taken into immigration custody or the custody of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), they receive a notice to appear (NTA) in an immigration proceeding, an immigration detainer or other document is issued requesting state or local law enforcement facilitate their transfer to federal immigration authorities, or when their immigration proceedings are initiated, whichever is first. The bill also defines "covered individual" as someone who is not represented by counsel, satisfies certain indigency criteria, and who satisfies one of four potential grounds to establish a nexus to California. Notably, this bill captures *every* immigrant in California that is at risk of removal, whether they are currently detained or not. There is no doubt that anyone facing deportation would benefit from an attorney. However, acknowledging the state is facing a budget deficit, and to the extent individuals who are in detention may be in more severe circumstances than those who are not detained, *the author may*

wish to consider focusing this bill on requiring the state to provide legal representation to all detained *immigrants.* This intent also seems to be suggested by the "phase-in" plan assigned to the administrator, discussed in further detail below, which would include a plan to "ensure that access to counsel is prioritized for individuals in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and HHS[.]"

The administrator. AB 2600 tasks an "administrator" with overseeing implementation of the bill's provisions. It seems reasonable to task *some* entity with oversight of AB 2600's new program, considering the population of individuals who would be eligible for legal representation should it be enacted would be significantly larger than the population captured by AB 1261. However, it seems appropriate to specify where the "administrator" would be housed, at a minimum. Therefore, the author proposes the following amendment to require the department to establish the office of the administrator, which is then tasked with implementation of the bill's various responsibilities in addition to grant allocation:

> **13300.6.** (a) Subject to the availability of state funding, the state shall provide legal counsel to every covered individual that is not otherwise being provided counsel pursuant to another provision of this chapter.
>
> ***(b) (1) The department shall establish the office of the administrator to oversee implementation of this section.***

New obligations and reporting requirements. Perhaps recognizing how much larger of a task requiring legal representation for nearly all immigrants subject to immigration proceedings may be as compared to providing legal representation solely to unaccompanied minors, this bill also tasks this new administrator with a variety of programmatic responsibilities, and data collection and analysis. First, by January 2027, the administrator is *required* to do all of the following:

- Promulgate regulations and adopt rules, policies, and procedures that are necessary or appropriate to implement this section;

- Allocate funding according to the section, taking into consideration whether federal funding has already been awarded to organizations or relevant projects in the state;

- Prioritize awards of contracts or grants to qualified nonprofit organizations that have unmet needs despite federal assistance.

The bill further authorizes the administrator to do all of the following:

- Develop and implement a phase-in plan, in collaboration with expert legal services providers throughout the state and "constituent-based immigrant rights advocacy organizations with expertise in policy advocacy and implementation" with at least 5 years of experience. The phase-in plan is required to ensure that access to counsel is prioritized for individuals in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and HHS, and detail efforts to ensure there is sufficient immigration counsel available for all qualified persons, and provide standards and criteria for providing access if there is insufficient counsel available;

- Ensure independent, high-quality representation by providing training, technical assistance, and mentorship opportunities;

- Establish a private attorney panel and the criteria for private firms and individual attorneys to participate, and provide oversight;

- Establish criteria and procedures to determine whether someone is eligible to receive legal services, including income and residency related requirements;

- Collect data on the number of people evaluated for eligibility and subsequently denied services;

- Target grants and establish programs to support innovative and cost-effective solutions to enhance the provision of legal services, including workforce and capacity-building grants to train new attorneys;

- Target grants to community-based organizations to conduct outreach and provide education and other support to qualifying individuals, their families, and communities that have been impacted by immigration detention.

All of these are laudable goals that reflect the devastating impact the Trump administration's immigration policies have had on California's communities. However, several are less directly linked to the underlying intent of the bill – namely to require the state to provide legal representation to Californians facing immigration proceedings – than to promoting access to effective legal resources generally. Those that are related to state-provided legal representation in immigration proceedings, such as the phase-in plan, establishing a private attorney panel, and data collection, may take time to develop. Additionally, some of the administrator's mandates arguably should be completed prior to requiring the state to provide legal representation, such as developing rules and regulations to implement the new representation requirement, setting the criteria for eligibility based on income and residency, and establishing the private attorney panel and criteria for participation by private firms and individual attorneys. *Therefore, the author may wish to consider delaying implementation of the mandate to provide representation and delay implementation of some of the administrator's mandatory reporting requirements until the administrator is established.*

If, however, the author chooses not to delay implementation, then it seems unlikely that the newly-established administrator will be able to issue grants on January 1, as would be required. AB 1261 tasked the department with administering grants based on the same criteria identified in the current measure and tasks the department with awarding the relevant grants. *Therefore, the author may wish to consider authorizing the department, rather than the administrator, to award grants at least until the administrator has capacity to assume this responsibility.*

In the context of the last year and a half, there is no doubt that legal services and access to them is a lifeline for the immigrant community in California. This ambitious and determined bill proposes a new program that could very well serve as a beacon of hope for Californians facing the Goliath of the federal immigration courts.

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT*:* This bill is sponsored by the California Immigrant Policy Center (CIPC), the Central American Resource Center, Los Angeles (CARECEN), the Immigrant Defenders Law Center, Immigrant Legal Defense, Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC), the Services, Immigrant Rights and Education Network (SIREN), and the Vera Institute. It also enjoys substantial support from a broad coalition of civil rights advocates. In support of the bill, the sponsors submit:

The right to legal counsel in deportation proceedings is essential to upholding Californians' constitutional rights. Due process is a fundamental tenet of the U.S. Constitution and a core American value. However, thousands of Californians are detained by ICE every year in for-profit detention facilities under dangerous conditions. Many do not have access to a lawyer to defend their basic rights, despite facing severe consequences such as prolonged detention, deportation, and permanent family separation.

Currently, 32% of Californians detained by ICE and facing deportation do not have legal counsel to protect their rights or help them navigate complex legal proceedings.7 Across the country, hundreds of judges have ruled more than 4,400 times that the Trump administration is detaining immigrants unlawfully, endangering and eroding constitutional rights for all. As the Federal Administration escalates mass raids and deportations, access to legal representation is one of the most important safeguards against unlawful detention, permanent family separation, and constitutional violations.

Californians are more likely to win their deportation case when they have access to a lawyer. Studies show that people with legal counsel in immigration detention are up to ten times more likely to obtain relief they are eligible for than those without a lawyer. In 2025, California passed Assembly Bill 1261 (Bonta) to help expand access to legal counsel for unaccompanied minors. AB 2600 (Bonta) extends this protection to all Californians facing deportation, truly upholding our state's longstanding commitment to fairness, equal justice, and due process for all. **S*ubject to the availability of funding,* AB 2600 (Bonta) would help guarantee due process by providing state-funded legal counsel for Californians facing deportation**. Additionally, the bill would create a new state program providing representation — from qualified nonprofit organizations, public defender offices and private immigration law firms — for Californians detained or facing deportation proceedings and unable to afford a lawyer.

In California, over half of all workers are immigrants or children of immigrants, fueling the fourth-largest economy in the world as workers, business owners, and consumers. Mass deportation policies target Californians based on the color of their skin, the language they speak, or their type of work, destabilizing entire industries and local economies. A June 2025 study found that mass deportation of California's undocumented residents would create a $275 billion deficit in the state's economy, destabilize industries ranging from agriculture to hospitality, disrupt countless small businesses, and could lead to $23 billion in annual lost tax revenue.

By ensuring due process for all Californians, AB 2600 (Bonta) will help keep families together, sustain the livelihood of our communities and economies, and uphold the rights of all Californians.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

California Immigrant Policy Center (co-sponsor)
Central American Resource Center - Carecen - of California (co-sponsor)
Immigrant Defenders Law Center (co-sponsor)
Immigrant Legal Defense (co-sponsor)
Immigrant Legal Resource Center (co-sponsor)

Services, Immigrant Rights and Education Network (SIREN) (co-sponsor)
Vera Institute of Justice (co-sponsor)
805 Undocufund
Acacia Center for Justice
ACCE Action
Alliance for Boys and Men of Color
Alliance San Diego
Business for Good San Diego
California Coalition for Women Prisoners
California Domestic Workers Coalition
California Healthy Nail Salon Collaborative
California Immigration Project
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation (CRLA Foundation)
Californians for Safety and Justice (CSJ)
Californians United for a Responsible Budget
Center for Empowering Refugees and Immigrants
Center for Gender and Refugee Studies-California
Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice
Centro LA Familia Advocacy Services
Change Begins With Me (INDIVISIBLE)
Children's Law Center of California
Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA)
Communities United for Restorative Youth Justice (CURYJ)
Community Action Marin
Council on American-islamic Relations, California
Courage California
Disability Rights California
Diversity in Health
East Bay Community Law Center
East Bay Sanctuary Covenant
Empowering Women Impacted by Incarceration
End Child Poverty CA
End Poverty in California (EPIC)
Equality California
Friends Committee on Legislation of California
Future Leaders of America
Glide Foundation
Greenfield Walking Group
Healthy Contra Costa
Immigration Center for Women and Children
Indivisible CA Statestrong
Kids in Need of Defense (KIND)
LA Defensa
LA Raza Community Resource Center
Legal Services for Prisoners With Children
Lutheran Office of Public Policy - California
Madera Coalition for Community Justice
Majdal Arab Community Center of San Diego
Nextgen California

Oasis Legal Services
Orange County Rapid Response Network
Pomona Economic Opportunity Center
Public Advocates
Public Counsel
Restoring Hope California
San Bernardino Community Service Center, INC.
San Diego Immigrant Rights Consortium
Santa Barbara County Immigrant Legal Defense Center
Santa Cruz Welcoming Network
Social Justice Collaborative
South Asian Network
Southeast Asia Resource Action Center (SEARAC)
Street Level Health Project
Thai Community Development Center
The Children's Partnership
University of California Student Association
Vietnamese American Roundtable
Wellstone Democratic Renewal Club
World Relief Sacramento
Youth Forward
1 individual

Opposition

None on file

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