

Date of Hearing: May 13, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Buffy Wicks, Chair

AB 2662 (Carrillo) – As Amended April 6, 2026

Policy Committee: Judiciary

Vote: 9 - 3

Urgency: No

State Mandated Local Program: No

Reimbursable: No

**SUMMARY:**

This bill establishes the Working Group on Civil Rights Accountability within the Department of Justice (DOJ) to document and report on alleged civil rights violations arising from federal immigration enforcement activities in California.

Specifically, this bill:

- 1) Requires the DOJ, by July 1, 2027, to establish a 12-member working group, with appointments by the Governor, Speaker, Senate President pro Tempore, and Attorney General.
- 2) Requires the working group to develop and maintain a statewide reporting dashboard for qualified nonprofits to submit alleged civil rights violations by federal immigration enforcement agents.
- 3) Requires DOJ to establish nonprofit eligibility standards, submission protocols, and data verification procedures.
- 4) Requires the working group to submit an annual report to the Legislature beginning January 1, 2028, with documented trends, geographic patterns, systemic concerns, and policy recommendations.

**FISCAL EFFECT:**

Approximately \$8 million or less ongoing General Fund to DOJ, plus \$226,300 one-time and \$217,000 ongoing in IT costs for dashboard development and maintenance. Implementation is contingent on appropriation of funds. DOJ identifies approximately 33 ongoing positions across six divisions beginning fiscal year 2027-28, including the Civil Rights Enforcement Section (CRES) (15 positions) to staff the Bagley-Keene working group and produce the annual report; the Police Practices Section (PPS) (nine positions) to evaluate reported incidents and analyze trends; the Research Services Branch (four positions) for data analytics; the Office of General Counsel for rulemaking and Bagley-Keene advice; the Public Inquiry Unit (three positions) for constituent intake; and the Victim Services Unit (VSU) (two positions) for direct advocacy support to immigrant victims. DOJ reports it cannot absorb these costs and is continuing to discuss potential cost-reduction amendments with the author's office.

The committee notes that several elements of DOJ's estimate appear to extend beyond what the bill requires. The bill directs the working group to document, categorize, and summarize alleged

violations submitted by qualified nonprofits — not to adjudicate individual incidents or provide direct services to victims. PPS’s nine positions are premised on case-by-case evaluation of whether reported conduct constituted excessive force or unlawful searches and seizures, and VSU’s two positions provide trauma-informed advocacy, crisis intervention, and referrals — neither function is mandated by the bill as drafted. CRES’s estimate does not disaggregate attorney workload by function (rulemaking, member advice, dashboard policy, report drafting), making it difficult to assess whether seven ongoing attorney positions remain necessary once initial rulemaking is complete. Additionally, the estimate does not indicate whether DOJ considered leveraging the federal misconduct reporting portal it launched in December 2025 to reduce incremental dashboard and intake costs.

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

Consistent with the committee rules, this bill is a candidate for the committee’s suspense file, regardless of its costs, because it has the primary purpose of creating a working group.

#### COMMENTS:

- 1) **Purpose.** According to the author, the bill establishes a mechanism for documenting and analyzing the impact of federal immigration enforcement activity on Californians, and for providing the Legislature and the Attorney General with data-informed policy recommendations to protect the constitutional and civil rights of California residents.
- 2) **Background.** Since January 2025, the federal government has significantly expanded immigration enforcement activity nationwide, including in California. According to the Deportation Data Project, overall immigration arrests in the first nine months of the current administration quadrupled relative to the prior administration, with a substantial share attributable to increased street arrests rather than transfers from local custody. In January 2025, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security rescinded prior enforcement guidance that since 2011 had limited enforcement activity in “sensitive locations,” including schools, health care facilities, and places of worship. Media reports, court filings, and civil rights complaints have documented allegations of excessive use of force, unlawful detention, racial profiling, and the mistaken detention of U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents in connection with federal immigration enforcement activities. These enforcement patterns have had documented collateral effects on California communities. Reports have described decreased school attendance in districts with large immigrant populations, reduced use of health care facilities, workforce disruptions, and declines in attendance at places of worship following changes to federal enforcement guidance. At the same time, publicly available data regarding internal disciplinary actions, terminations, and accountability measures for federal immigration enforcement personnel remains limited.

Since 2017, the Legislature has enacted several measures limiting state and local cooperation with federal immigration enforcement, most notably SB 54 (De León), Chapter 495, Statutes of 2017, which restricted the use of state and local resources for immigration enforcement purposes. Subsequent legislation has required the Attorney General to develop model policies governing state and local agency interactions with federal immigration authorities, prohibited state and local contracts for immigration detention facilities, and restricted federal agent access to schools and other sensitive locations.

In December 2025, DOJ launched an online portal allowing individuals to submit reports of alleged misconduct by federal agents. That portal is open to any member of the public. This bill would establish a parallel dashboard limited to qualified nonprofit organizations that meet specified criteria, and would codify the requirement that DOJ maintain a reporting mechanism of this nature. As noted in the Assembly Judiciary Committee analysis, the author may wish to coordinate with DOJ to avoid unnecessary duplication and ensure that the working group can access data from the existing portal.

**Analysis Prepared by:** Shiran Zohar / APPR. / (916) 319-2081