

Date of Hearing: April 22, 2025

Counsel: Ilan Zur

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

Nick Schultz, Chair

AB 324 (Sanchez) – As Introduced January 27, 2025

SUMMARY: States that the California Values Act does not prohibit a law enforcement agency (LEA) in California from performing any responsibilities under the scope of its jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, conducting enforcement or investigative duties regarding any person who is alleged to have violated, or who has been previously convicted of human trafficking of a minor, as specified.

EXISTING FEDERAL LAW

- 1) Prohibits the federal government from “conscripting” the states to enforce federal regulatory programs. (U.S. Const., 10th Amend.)
- 2) Authorizes an immigration officer to issue at any time an Immigration Detainer-Notice of Action, to any other federal, state, or local LEA. A detainer serves to advise another LEA that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) seeks custody of a non-citizen presently in the custody of that agency, for the purpose of arresting and removing the non-citizen. The detainer is a request that such agency advise DHS, prior to release of the non-citizen, in order for DHS to arrange to assume custody in situations when gaining immediate physical custody is either impracticable or impossible. (8 C.F.R § 287.7(a).)
- 3) States that, upon a determination by DHS to issue a detainer for a non-citizen not otherwise detained by a criminal justice agency, such agency shall maintain custody of the non-citizen for a period not to exceed 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays in order to permit assumption of custody by DHS. (8 C.F.R § 287.7(d).)
- 4) Authorizes the U.S. Attorney General to enter into agreements that delegate immigration powers to local police. The negotiated agreements between the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the local police are documented in memorandum of agreements. (8 U.S.C. § 1357(g).)
- 5) Prohibits a federal, state, or local government entity or official from prohibiting, or in any way restricting, any government entity or official from sending to, or receiving from, the Immigration and Naturalization Service information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual. (8 U.S.C. §§ 1373, 1644.)

EXISTING STATE LAW

- 1) Provides that a person who causes, induces, or persuades, or attempts to cause, induce, or persuade, a person who is a minor at the time of the offense to engage in a commercial sex act, with the intent to commit specified crimes including procurement, pimping, pandering,

abduction of a minor for the purpose of prostitution, or child pornography, is guilty of human trafficking, punishable by imprisonment in state prison as follows:

- a) Five, 8, or 12 years and up to a \$500,000 fine; or
 - b) Fifteen years to life and up to a \$500,000 fine if the offense involves force, fear, fraud, deceit, coercion, violence, duress, menace, or threat of unlawful injury to the victim or another person. (Pen. Code, § 236.1, subds. (b) & (c).)
- 2) Prohibits LEAs from using agency or department money or personnel to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest persons for immigration enforcement purposes. Restrictions include:
- a) Inquiring into an individual's immigration status.
 - b) Detaining a person based on a hold request issued by ICE, United States Customs and Border Protection or any other immigration authorities.
 - c) Providing information regarding a person's release date or responding to requests for notification from immigration authorities by providing release dates or other information, unless that information is available to the public or the person has been convicted of specified crimes.
 - d) Providing personal information, as specified, about an individual, including, but not limited to, the individual's name, social security number, home or work addresses, physical description, home telephone number, unless that information is available to the public.
 - e) Making or intentionally participating in arrests based on civil immigration warrants.
 - f) Participating in border patrol activities, including warrantless searches.
 - g) Performing the functions of an immigration agent whether through specified agreements or any program that deputizes police as immigration agents, whether formal or informal.
 - h) Placing peace officers under the supervision of federal agencies or employ peace officers deputized as special federal officers or special federal deputies for purposes of immigration enforcement.
 - i) Using ICE agents as interpreters for law enforcement matters relating to individuals in agency or department custody.
 - j) Transferring an individual to immigration authorities unless authorized by a judicial warrant or judicial probable cause determination or the person has been convicted of specified crimes.
 - k) Providing office space exclusively dedicated for immigration authorities in a city or county law enforcement facility.

- l) Contracting, after June 15, 2017, with the federal government for use of California LEA facilities to house or detain non-citizens in a locked detention facility for purposes of civil immigration custody. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (b).)
- 3) Permits LEA cooperation with immigration authorities subject to the following:
- a) States that a law enforcement official has discretion to cooperate with immigration authorities, only if doing so would not violate any federal, state, or local law, or local policy, and where permitted by the Values Act. (Gov. Code, § 7282.5, subd. (a).)
 - b) Gives LEAs discretion to transfer an individual to immigration authorities or honor a notification request from immigration authorities only if :
 - i) The individual has been convicted of a serious or violent felony, such as human trafficking of a minor;
 - ii) The individual has been convicted of any felony punishable by imprisonment in state prison;
 - iii) The individual has been convicted within the last five years of a misdemeanor for a crime that is punishable either as a felony or misdemeanor;
 - iv) The individual has been convicted within the past 15 years for any one of a list of specified felonies, including an offense involving human trafficking;
 - v) The individual is a current registrant on the California Sex and Arson Registry;
 - vi) The individual has been convicted of a federal crime that meets the definition of an aggravated felony as specified in the federal Immigration and Nationality Act; or
 - vii) The individual is identified by ICE as the subject of an outstanding federal felony arrest warrant for any federal crime.
 - viii) This does not apply to individuals arrested, detained, or convicted of misdemeanors that were previously felonies, or were previously crimes punishable as either misdemeanors or felonies, prior to passage of Proposition 47 in 2014. (Gov. Code, § 7282.5, subd. (a).)
 - c) Authorizes LEAs to honor a notification request from immigration authorities for an individual arrested on a charge involving a serious or violent felony, or a felony that is punishable by state prison, and based on finding of probable cause by a magistrate as to that charge. (Gov. Code, § 7282.5, subd. (b).)
 - d) States that LEAs have discretion to do any the following if doing so would not violate any policy of the LEA or any local law or policy of the jurisdiction in which the LEA is operating:
 - i) Investigate, enforce, or detain, upon reasonable suspicion of, or arrest, an undocumented person who enters the U.S. after being deported, and may be subject to

- an enhancement for a prior aggravated felony, as specified, that is detected during an unrelated law enforcement activity.
- ii) Respond to a request from immigration authorities for information about a specific person's criminal history, including previous criminal arrests, convictions, or similar criminal history information accessed through the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, where otherwise permitted by state law.
 - iii) Conduct enforcement or investigative duties associated with a joint law enforcement task force, including the sharing of confidential information with other LEAs for purposes of task force investigations, as long as 1) the primary purpose of the task force is not immigration enforcement; 2) the enforcement or investigative duties are primarily related to a violation of state or federal law unrelated to immigration enforcement; and 3) participation in the task force does not violate any governing local law or policy.
 - iv) Making inquiries into information necessary to certify an individual for a visa, as specified, who has been identified as a potential victim of crimes such as trafficking, domestic violence, or sexual assault.
 - v) Giving immigration authorities access to interview an individual in agency or department custody, subject to the requirements of the TRUTH Act. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (b).)
 - e) Subjects LEAs to several reporting requirements pertaining to immigration enforcement, including requiring LEAs to annually report to the California Department of Justice (DOJ) the number of transfers of persons to immigration authorities and the applicable crime authorizing the transfer. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (c).)
 - f) Requires the DOJ to annually report the total number of arrests made by joint law enforcement task forces, and the total number of arrests made for the purpose of immigration enforcement by all task force participants, including federal LEAs, subject to certain exemptions. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (d).)
- 4) Provides that the Values Act does not restrict any government entity or official from sending to, or receiving from, federal immigration authorities information regarding the citizenship or immigration status of an individual, as specified. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (e).)
 - 5) Provides that the Values Act does not prohibit a LEA from asserting its own jurisdiction over criminal law enforcement matters. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (f).)
 - 6) Provides individuals who are in the custody of local LEAs with information about their procedural and legal rights in the event that immigration authorities want to contact them. These provisions are commonly referred to as the TRUTH Act. (Gov. Code, §§ 7283, 7283.1, & 7283.2.)
 - 7) Defines the below terms as follows:

- a) “Immigration enforcement” means 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 U.S. (Gov. Code, § 7284.4, subd. (f).)
- b) “Hold request” means an ICE request that an LEA maintain custody of an individual currently in its custody beyond the time they would otherwise be eligible for release in order to facilitate transfer to ICE. (Gov. Code, § 7283, subd. (b).)
- c) “Notification request” means an ICE request that an LEA inform ICE of the release date and time, in advance of the public, of an individual in its custody. (Gov. Code, § 7283, subd. (f).)
- d) “Transfer request” means an ICE request that an LEA facilitate the transfer of an individual in its custody to ICE. (Gov. Code, § 7283, subd. (g).)
- e) “Judicial warrant” means a warrant based on probable cause for a violation of federal criminal immigration law and issued by a federal judge or a federal magistrate judge that authorizes a law enforcement officer to arrest and take into custody the person who is the subject of the warrant. (Gov. Code, § 7284.4, subd. (i).)
- f) “California law enforcement agency” means a state or local LEA, including school police or security departments, and excluding the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR).

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown

COMMENTS:

- 1) **Author's Statement:** According to the author, "In California, human trafficking is tearing apart families, exploiting the vulnerable, and robbing young people of their freedom. Human trafficking is modern day slavery that thrives in border states due to heightened transnational criminal activity. This is why I introduced AB 324, which will enhance the coordination between state and federal authorities so that they can identify and dismantle trafficking networks that operate in our state."
- 2) **Effect of this Bill:** The California Values Act, which became effective on January 1, 2018, limits the involvement of state and local LEAs in federal immigration enforcement. It prohibits LEAs (including school police and security departments) from using resources to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest people for immigration enforcement purposes. Prohibited cooperative activities include: 1) inquiring into an individual's immigration status; 2) detaining a person based on an ICE hold request; 3) providing information regarding a person's release date, except for persons convicted of specified crimes; 4) providing personal information about an individual; 5) participating in arrests based on civil immigration warrants; 6) participating in border patrol activities; 7) performing the functions of an immigration agent; 8) placing peace officers under federal agency supervision for purposes of immigration enforcement; 9) using ICE agents as interpreters for law enforcement matters, as specified; 10) transferring an individual to immigration authorities, as specified, unless authorized by a judicial warrant or the person

has been convicted of specified crimes; 11) providing office space exclusively for immigration authorities; and 12) contracting with the federal government for use of LEA facilities to detain non-citizens for civil immigration custody purposes. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (a).)

The Values Act contains several exceptions that permit LEAs to cooperate with immigration authorities to the extent such cooperation would not violate federal, state, or local law. These include: 1) detaining an undocumented person re-entering the U.S. after deportation who may be subject to an aggravated enhancement and who was detected in an unrelated law enforcement activity; 2) responding to a request from immigration authorities for information about a person's criminal history; 3) participating in a joint law enforcement task force as long as the primary purpose of the task force is not immigration enforcement; 4) making inquiries into information necessary to certify an individual for a visa, as specified, who has been identified as a potential victim of crimes such as human trafficking; and 5) giving immigration authorities access to interview an individual in agency or department custody, as specified. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (b).) To comply with federal law, the Values Act also does not prohibit a governmental entity from sharing information regarding the citizenship or immigration status of an individual. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (e); 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 (a), 1644.)

Additionally, LEAs have discretion to transfer an individual to immigration authorities, or provide ICE with information about an in-custody individual's release date for individuals arrested or convicted for certain crimes. (Gov. Code, § 7282.5, subds. (a) (1) & (2), (b).) As discussed more below, the applicable crimes permitting this type of cooperation includes human trafficking of a minor.

This bill would add an exemption to the Values Act. It provides that the Values Act does not prevent an LEA from performing any responsibilities under the scope of its jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, conducting enforcement or investigative duties regarding any person who is alleged to have violated, or who has been previously convicted of, human trafficking of a minor, as specified. Any enforcement or investigative duties authorized by this bill would be subject to any additional restrictions outlined in the policy of the LEA or any local law or policy of the jurisdiction in which the LEA is operating.

- 3) **The Need for this Bill is Unclear:** The Values Act does not prevent LEAs from enforcing human trafficking violations. First, the Values Act does not prohibit LEAs from investigating, arresting, detaining, or otherwise enforcing human trafficking violations. Rather, it prohibits LEAs from using resources to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest people *for immigration enforcement purposes*. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (a).) Accordingly, the Values Act's exemptions outline specific scenarios where law enforcement interactions with undocumented persons are permissible. For example, these include providing information about an undocumented person's criminal history or giving immigration authorities access to interview an undocumented individual in custody. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (b)(2) & (5).) Strangely, this bill makes no reference to undocumented persons and does not create any new type of permitted cooperation. Instead it adds broad language to the list of specific exemptions in the Values Act that states that the Values Act does not prohibit LEAs from performing responsibilities under the LEAs jurisdiction or investigating persons alleged to have engaged in the crime of human trafficking of a minor.

The author claims this is necessary to enhance coordination between state and federal authorities to combat human trafficking. However, joint law enforcement task forces are already exempt from the Values Act, subject to the following: 1) the primary purpose of the task force is not immigration enforcement; 2) any enforcement or investigative duties are primarily related to a violation of state or federal law unrelated to immigration enforcement; and 3) participation in the task force must not violate any applicable local law or policy. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (b)(3).)

Joint state-federal human trafficking task forces are currently in operation in California. For example, the San Diego Human Trafficking Task Force is a cooperative anti-human trafficking task force that involves state and local agencies such as DOJ, the California Highway Patrol, and the San Diego District Attorney's Office, as well as federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Homeland Security Investigations, and the U.S. Attorney's Office.¹ Indeed, the Values Act does not prevent LEAs from enforcing human trafficking violations and the author has presented no evidence to the contrary.

Second, certain types of LEA-ICE cooperation is already permitted for undocumented persons who have been arrested or convicted of certain crimes, including human trafficking of a minor. In terms of convictions, LEAs may transfer to, or provide release date information with, ICE if an individual has been convicted of a serious or violent felony, or a felony punishable by state prison. (Gov. Code, § 7282.5, subd. (a)(1) & (2).) Human trafficking of a minor is a felony punishable by state prison, as well as a serious felony. (Pen. Code, §§ 236.1, subd. (c), 1192.7, subd. (c)(1).) LEAs also may share release date information for a person in custody in response to an ICE request if an individual is arrested and taken before a magistrate on a charge involving a serious or violent felony, or a felony that is punishable by imprisonment in state prison, and the magistrate makes a finding of probable cause as to that charge. (Gov. Code, § 7282.5, subd. (b).)

Third, the Values Act already contains a provision that ensures that its restrictions do not prevent LEAs from investigating and enforcing human trafficking violations, making this bill redundant. The jurisdiction of peace officers extends to any place in the state as follows: 1) as to a public offense committed or for which there is probable cause to believe has been committed in the political subdivision that employs the peace officer; 2) if the peace officer has prior consent, as specified; and 3) as to a public offense committed, or there is probable cause to believe was committed in the officer's presence, and there is immediate danger, as specified, or of the escape of the offender (Pen. Code, § 830.1, subd. (a)(1).) The Values Act provides that "Nothing in [the Values Act] shall prohibit a California [LEA] from asserting its own jurisdiction over criminal law enforcement matters." (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (f).) Human trafficking of a minor is a felony under state law, giving law enforcement officers the authority to enforce this crime in their respective jurisdictions. (Pen. Code, § 236.1, subds. (b) & (c).)

This bill provides that the Values Act "does not prevent any LEA [from] [p]erforming any responsibilities under the scope of its jurisdiction..." including enforcement or investigations into the crime of human trafficking of a minor. Given that the Values Act already explicitly provides that it does not prevent LEAs from asserting their own jurisdiction over criminal

¹ DOJ, *San Diego Human Trafficking Task Force (HTTF)* <<https://oag.ca.gov/bi/httf>> (as of Apr. 7, 2025).

enforcement matters, such as enforcing human trafficking violations, adding another provision to this effect is unnecessary.

- 4) **Authorizes Cooperation with ICE Based on Allegations Alone:** This bill’s expansive and inclusive language, and the creation of an exemption in the Values Act that can be triggered by allegations alone, could undermine the Values Act’s protections. This bill states that the Values Act does not prohibit an LEA from “*performing any responsibilities under the scope of its jurisdiction, including, but not limited to*, conducting enforcement or investigative duties regarding any person who *is alleged* to have [engaged in human trafficking of a minor.]” It could be argued this is a clarifying, albeit redundant, statement that the Values Act does not prohibit an LEA from enforcing human trafficking violations. Alternatively, by creating an exemption based on mere allegations of criminal conduct, it could be argued this is an exemption that swallows the rule.

As previously noted, the Values Act permits LEAs to provide release date information with, and/or transfer individuals to, ICE only when an undocumented person is found culpable of certain crimes. Such culpability may be demonstrated by a conviction for that crime, or by an arrest for that crime supported by a magistrate’s finding of probable cause as to the charge. (Gov. Code, § 7282.5, subds (a) & (b).) This bill could be interpreted to broadly permit LEAs to cooperate with ICE upon receiving speculative allegations that a person has engaged in human trafficking of a minor, irrespective of whether there is any evidence of culpability. Authorizing severe immigration consequences without requiring any evidence of criminal conduct is inconsistent with the narrowly tailored criminal-conduct exemptions in the Values Act. Further, this could contribute to existing anti-immigrant hostilities by incentivizing individuals to make unfounded or fake claims that an undocumented person is human trafficking a minor for the purpose of getting that person deported.

- 5) **ICE Involvement Can Impede Cooperation Between Law Enforcement and the Community:** A study by the University of Illinois – Chicago sought to assess how police involvement in immigration enforcement impacted public safety and police-community relations.² Latinos in Cook (Chicago), Harris (Houston), Los Angeles, and Maricopa (Phoenix) counties were surveyed on their perception of local law enforcement when there is police involvement in immigration enforcement. The study found that 44 percent of Latinos surveyed reported they are less likely to contact police officers if they have been the victim of a crime because they fear that police officers will use this interaction as an opportunity to inquire into their immigration status or that of people they know.³ Likewise, 45 percent of Latinos surveyed stated that they are less likely to voluntarily offer information about crimes, and 45 percent are less likely to report a crime because they are afraid the police will ask them or people they know about their immigration status.⁴ And while undocumented immigrants are particularly fearful to contact law enforcement authorities if they were victims of a crime or to offer information relating to a crime, fear of police contact is not confined to immigrants; rather, it is shared by US-born Latinos.⁵

² Theodore, et. al., *Insecure Communities: Latino Perceptions of Police Involvement in Immigration Enforcement* (May 2013), available at: http://www.policylink.org/sites/default/files/INSECURE_COMMUNITIES_REPORT_FINAL.PDF

³ *Id.* at p. 6.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

- 6) **Argument in Support:** According to the *Peace Officers' Research Association of California (PORAC)*, "The California Values Act generally prohibits California law enforcement agencies from investigating, interrogating, detaining, detecting, or arresting individuals for immigration enforcement purposes. Current law provides limited exceptions to this prohibition, such as transfers pursuant to a judicial warrant or sharing certain information with federal authorities in cases involving human trafficking. This bill would expand those exceptions to allow law enforcement to act within their jurisdiction when a person is alleged to have committed, or has been previously convicted of, specific sex trafficking-related offenses.

"Sex trafficking is a serious and violent crime, often involving highly vulnerable victims. PORAC believes AB 324 provides a reasonable and narrowly tailored exception to the California Values Act that allows law enforcement agencies to fully investigate and respond to these cases. Ensuring that officers can act within their full legal authority when it comes to identifying and stopping sex trafficking is a critical public safety priority."

- 7) **Argument in Opposition:** According to the *Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC)*, "This bill would allow local law enforcement to turn people over to ICE based on an allegation alone. AB 324 opens the door to large-scale racial profiling that will harm and tear families apart, and make it harder for immigrant survivors of trafficking to come forward to get the support they need for fear of discrimination or deportation.

"California is home to more immigrants than any other state in the country. Nearly half of working households in California include immigrants and over half of all California workers are immigrants or children of immigrants. Immigrants are an integral part of the fabric of Californian society, contributing to the economy, culture, and workforce. Immigrants bring innovation, productivity, and enrichment to our workplaces, schools, faith communities, and neighborhoods.

"Existing state law already permits ICE notifications and transfers for people with certain convictions, including human trafficking offenses, and in particular, offenses under Cal. Penal Code 236.1. See Cal. Gov't Code § 7282.5(a)(3)(T). AB 324 would extend this exception to individuals 'alleged to have violated' Cal. Penal Code 236.1, which would open the door to racial profiling, discriminatory treatment, and family separation.

"This bill would create more loopholes and opportunities for backdoor deportations that will result in the devastating separation of breadwinners, parents, caretakers, essential workers, and community members from their families. It also would create more distrust and fear of local and state governments in the immigrant community, which is under attack by the current federal administration.

"This bill would not protect survivors of human trafficking; rather, it will utilize state resources to scapegoat a group of people who are falsely being accused by the federal administration of committing crimes. We have known for years that increased deportations do not reduce crime or improve public safety."

- 8) **Related Legislation:**

- a) AB 85 (Essayli), would repeal part of the California Values Act by requiring LEAs to detain an individual on the basis of an ICE hold request, provide release date information to immigration authorities, and transfer persons to immigration authorities when requested, for any individual who has ever been convicted of a felony. AB 85 is pending a hearing in this committee.
- b) AB 421 (Solache), would expand the California Values Act by prohibiting California LEAs from collaborating with immigration authorities regarding immigration actions that may be taking place within one mile of a childcare facility, place of worship, hospital, or medical office. AB 421 is pending a hearing in this committee.
- c) SB 48 (Gonzalez) would, among other things, prohibit school districts, county offices of education, or charter schools from granting permission to an immigration authority to access a school site, producing a pupil for questioning by an immigration authority at a school site, or consenting to a search of any kind at a school site by an immigration authority, unless the immigration authority presents a valid judicial warrant or court order. SB 48 is pending a hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

9) Prior Legislation:

- a) AB 2209 (Sanchez), of the 2023-2024 Legislative Session, would have stated that the Values Act does not prohibit an LEA from performing any responsibilities under the scope of its jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, conducting enforcement or investigative duties regarding any person who is alleged to have violated, or who has been previously convicted of, possession of fentanyl for sale or selling, furnishing, administering, giving away or transporting fentanyl. AB 2209 failed passage in this committee.
- b) AB 1708 (Kiley), of the 2021-2022 Legislative Session, would have repealed portions of the Values Act and required an LEA to cooperate with federal immigration officials by detaining a person for an immigration hold if a person has a qualifying criminal conviction or arrest. AB 1708 failed passage in this committee.
- c) AB 222 (Voepel), of the 2019-2020 Legislative Session, would have allowed information regarding the release or transfer of an individual to be provided to immigration authorities if the individual has been convicted of misdemeanor or felony assault or battery against a peace officer or firefighter. The hearing on AB 222 in this committee was canceled at the request of the author.
- d) SB 429 (Nielsen), of the 2019-2020 Legislative Session, would have given law enforcement discretion to cooperate with federal immigration authorities regarding an undocumented individual if the individual has been convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and an active warrant has been issued for the individual's arrest. SB 429 failed passage in the Senate Public Safety Committee.
- e) AB 1408 (Mathis), of the 2019-2020 Legislative Session, would have allowed LEA cooperation with immigration authorities whenever an agency deems it necessary for public safety. The hearing on AB 1408 in this committee was canceled at the request of

the author.

- f) AB 298 (Gallagher), of the 2017-2018 Legislative Session, would have repealed the TRUST Act and required law enforcement to cooperate with federal immigration by detaining an individual convicted of a felony for up to 48 hours on an immigration hold after the person became eligible for release from custody. AB 298 failed passage in this Committee.
- g) AB 2948 (Allen), of the 2017-2018 Legislative Session, would have repealed the Values Act. AB 2948 failed passage in this committee.
- h) AB 2931 (Jim Patterson), of the 2017-2018 Legislative Session, would have expanded the list of qualifying criminal convictions which permit law enforcement to cooperate with federal immigration authorities. AB 2931 failed passage in this committee.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Arcadia Police Officers' Association
Brea Police Association
Burbank Police Officers' Association
California Association of School Police Chiefs
California Coalition of School Safety Professionals
California Narcotic Officers' Association
California Reserve Peace Officers Association
Claremont Police Officers Association
Corona Police Officers Association
Culver City Police Officers' Association
Fullerton Police Officers' Association
Los Angeles School Police Management Association
Los Angeles School Police Officers Association
Murrieta Police Officers' Association
Newport Beach Police Association
Palos Verdes Police Officers Association
Peace Officers Research Association of California (PORAC)
Placer County Deputy Sheriffs' Association
Pomona Police Officers' Association
Riverside County Sheriff's Office
Riverside Police Officers Association
Riverside Sheriffs' Association
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department
Santa Ana Police Officers Association
1 Private individual

Oppose

18 Million Rising
A New Path
ACLU California Action
Alianza
Asian Americans Advancing Justice-southern California
Asian Law Alliance
Asian Law Caucus
Asian Prisoner Support Committee
Bend the Arc: Jewish Action California
Buen Vecino
California Coalition for Women Prisoners
California Faculty Association
California Immigrant Policy Center
California Public Defenders Association (CPDA)
Californians United for a Responsible Budget
Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law
Chinese for Affirmative Action/aacre
Chispa, a Project of Tides Advocacy
Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA)
Communities United for Restorative Youth Justice (CURYJ)
Democracy Beyond Bars
Democratic Socialists of America San Diego
Ella Baker Center for Human Rights
Empowering Marginalized Asian Communities (EMAC)
Felony Murder Elimination Project
Freedom for Immigrants
Glide
Harbor Institute for Immigrant and Economic Justice
Human Impact Partners
Immigrant Legal Resource Center
Immigrants' Rights Policy Clinic, UCLA School of Law
Immigration Resource Center of San Gabriel Valley
Indivisible CA Statestrong
Initiate Justice
Initiate Justice Action
Inland Coalition for Immigrant Justice
Interfaith Movement for Human Integrity
Justice2jobs Coalition
Kehilla Community Synagogue
LA Defensa
Legal Services for Children
Legal Services for Prisoners With Children
Local 148 LA County Public Defenders Union
Local 148 Los Angeles County Public Defender's Union
Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice
Matlin Legal
Mission Action
New Light Wellness
Norcal Resist

Oakland Privacy
Oasis Legal Services
Orale: Organizing Rooted in Abolition, Liberation, and Empowerment
Orange County Equality Coalition
Pacific Juvenile Defender Center
Public Counsel
San Diego Immigrant Rights Consortium
San Francisco Public Defender
Services, Immigrant Rights and Education Network (SIREN)
Silicon Valley De-bug
Sister Warriors Freedom Coalition
Smart Justice California, a Project of Tides Advocacy
Southeast Asia Resource Action Center
Universidad Popular
Western Center on Law & Poverty

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