

Date of Hearing: August 5, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Buffy Wicks, Chair

SB 1103 (Pérez) – As Amended July 2, 2026

Policy Committee:	Judiciary	Vote:	7 - 3
	Privacy and Consumer Protection		10 - 2

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

SUMMARY:

This bill, the REPAIR Act of 2026, requires large retail stores to preserve and produce documentation of immigration enforcement activity occurring on their premises to the Attorney General and to counties, to disclose their immigration-related policies on their websites, and requires every county board of supervisors to designate an agency to access that information.

More specifically, this bill:

- 1) Requires a large retail store to provide the Attorney General with copies of any video footage, photographs, written reports, and other documentation of immigration enforcement activity gathered in the normal course of business within 14 calendar days of receipt of an administrative subpoena issued by the Attorney General.
- 2) Requires a large retail store to provide the county in which the activity occurred with access to the same documentation within a reasonable period after receipt of a written request from the county.
- 3) Requires a large retail store to disclose on its website any policies and practices relating to immigration enforcement activity on its premises, including whether it maintains policies governing employee interaction with federal immigration authorities and whether it provides surveillance data, directly or indirectly, to those authorities, via a conspicuous link on the home page.
- 4) Requires a large retail store to preserve the documentation for no fewer than 60 days, and exempts documentation submitted to the Attorney General from disclosure under the California Public Records Act.
- 5) Requires every county board of supervisors to select the appropriate agency in the county with authority to access information on federal immigration enforcement activities at large retail stores located in that county.
- 6) Authorizes the Attorney General or a county counsel to bring an action for injunctive relief.
- 7) Defines “large retail store” as a business entity operating 50 or more retail stores in the state with an average size of 100,000 square feet or more of enclosed space.
- 8) Includes severability, applies to charter cities, and sunsets on January 1, 2030.

FISCAL EFFECT:

- 1) Potentially reimbursable state-mandated local program costs (General Fund) of an unknown but potentially significant amount for all 58 counties to comply with subdivision (c), which requires every county board of supervisors to select an agency with authority to access information on federal immigration enforcement activities at large retail stores in that county, and for the designated agencies to exercise that authority. Actual costs will depend on how counties staff the designated function, the number of covered stores in each county, and request volume. Because the duty is stated in mandatory terms and applies to every county, this is a potentially reimbursable mandate, as determined by the Commission on State Mandates.
- 2) Costs (General Fund) of up to \$3 million annually to the Department of Justice (DOJ). DOJ reports it would be unable to absorb the costs of complying with this bill within existing budgeted resources, and that implementation would be dependent upon an appropriation. DOJ's California Justice Information Services Division would be required to develop a secure portal for the submission of immigration enforcement activity video footage, including long-term storage, video redaction capability, and integration with DOJ systems, at a one-time cost of approximately \$960,000 and ongoing costs of approximately \$500,000 annually for case management system licensing and storage of original and redacted videos, plus one information technology position. DOJ's Civil Rights Enforcement Section anticipates nine positions annually beginning in fiscal year 2026-27 to conduct investigations and enforcement, and DOJ's Public Inquiry Unit anticipates one position to receive, process, and route retailer submissions through its public-facing webforms. Actual costs will depend on the volume of immigration enforcement activity documentation submitted and the level of enforcement activity DOJ pursues.
- 3) Cost pressures (Trial Court Trust Fund, General Fund) of an unknown but potentially significant amount to the courts for injunctive relief actions brought by the Attorney General and by county counsels. Actual costs will depend on the number of cases filed and the amount of court time needed to resolve each case. It generally costs approximately \$1,000 to operate a courtroom for one hour. Although courts are not funded on the basis of workload, increased pressure on the Trial Court Trust Fund may create a demand for increased funding for courts from the General Fund. The state budget provides annual General Fund backfills to the Trial Court Trust Fund to offset revenue reductions, totaling approximately \$117.3 million in 2025-26.

COMMENTS:

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

Federal immigration authorities are concentrating enforcement at large home improvement retailers, particularly in Southern California, and using deceptive practices that are instilling fear and chaos among workers, shoppers, and surrounding communities.

SB 1103 would impose a modest, targeted transparency obligation on corporations whose premises have become enforcement sites. Large home improvement retailers must report what happens on their property and disclose what data they share. Californians deserve

transparency. The REPAIR Act ensures that immigration enforcement activity is being documented and disclosed to reduce misinformation and promote transparency.

- 2) **Background.** Existing law limits the assistance state and local law enforcement agencies may provide to federal immigration authorities and bars employers from voluntarily granting immigration agents access to nonpublic workplace areas or employee records absent a judicial warrant or subpoena. No existing law reaches private retailers, and no state or local entity currently has a mechanism to obtain documentation of enforcement activity occurring on retail property. Enforcement activity at large retail sites is documented, if at all, by the retailer's own surveillance systems, which the author argues allows rumor to substitute for verified information and compounds the disruption these operations cause to commerce and employment.

This bill establishes a documentation-access framework whereby retailers must preserve documentation gathered in the normal course of business for no fewer than 60 days, produce it to the Attorney General within 14 days of an administrative subpoena, and provide county access on written request. Retailers must also disclose their immigration-related policies on their websites, including whether they share surveillance data with federal authorities. Every county board of supervisors must designate an agency to exercise the access authority, and the Attorney General or a county counsel may seek injunctive relief.

- 3) **Support and Opposition.** The bill is sponsored by the National Day Laborer Organizing Network (NDLON) and supported by a broad coalition of civil rights, immigrant rights, labor, and legal services organizations, including ACLU California Action, SEIU California, the California Federation of Labor Unions, Unite Here Local 11, the Immigrant Defenders Law Center, and the Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law. The bill is opposed by the California Business Properties Association, the California Retailers Association, the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce, and the Valley Industry and Commerce Association. The California Chamber of Commerce is opposed unless amended.

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