

Date of Hearing: August 5, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Buffy Wicks, Chair

SB 1257 (Arreguín) – As Amended June 24, 2026

Policy Committee:	Public Safety	Vote:	7 - 1
	Judiciary		9 - 3

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

SUMMARY:

This bill requires the Attorney General (AG) to publish an annual report summarizing immigration enforcement incidents reported to the AG as occurring at designated locations.

More specifically, this bill:

- 1) Requires the AG, on or before October 30, 2027, and annually thereafter, to submit to the Legislature and post on the department's internet website a report summarizing all immigration enforcement incidents and activities occurring on or after September 1, 2025, conducted by a person at a designated location, that have been reported to the AG by the designated location or by a person who witnessed the activity, including reports submitted onsite or through the AG's federal agent misconduct online portal.
- 2) Requires the report to include, for each incident, the date and county of occurrence, the type of designated location impacted, the governmental agency involved, and follow-up or resolution status, and to include the number of incidents that resulted in legal action regarding the incident's legality and the county or court in which the action was filed.
- 3) Authorizes the AG to request representatives of a designated location to furnish reported incidents as part of compiling the report, and to issue civil penalties or conduct other enforcement activity to ensure compliance.
- 4) Authorizes the AG, as part of compiling the report, to consider whether a designated location complies with other state laws related to immigration enforcement, and to take enforcement action as needed.
- 5) Defines "designated location" as a schoolsite, a health care provider entity, a shelter, a polling place, a state courthouse, a public transportation access point, and state and local government property, and defines "immigration enforcement."
- 6) Prohibits the report from including personally identifiable information regarding an individual stopped, detained, or arrested, or the physical address of a designated location.

FISCAL EFFECT:

- 1) Costs of approximately \$11.5 million or less annually (General Fund (GF)) to the Department of Justice (DOJ), together with one-time information technology costs of

\$236,000 and ongoing maintenance of \$115,000 annually, reflecting approximately 45 positions beginning January 1, 2027, as follows:

- a) Within the Public Rights Division, the Civil Rights Enforcement Section would add 31 positions to publish the report, conduct supporting reviews, and conduct related investigations and enforcement.
- b) The Police Practices Section would add 10 positions for investigations involving sheriff's stations, police stations, and jails.
- c) The Public Inquiry Unit within the Directorate would add one analyst for intake, triage, constituent response, and report coordination, along with the information technology costs noted above for a new complaint database module.
- d) The Victim Services Unit within the Division of Law Enforcement would add two analysts to provide direct services to individuals contacting the AG regarding immigration enforcement incidents.
- e) The Office of General Counsel would add one research data specialist beginning July 1, 2027, and 300 limited-term hours to prepare a regulation package.

DOJ reports the department could not absorb these costs within existing budgeted resources. A significant share of this estimate reflects the bill's permissive provisions rather than the mandatory reporting duty. The bill requires one annual report. The authority to request information, to issue civil penalties, and to enforce other state laws is discretionary in each instance. The bill also contains no rulemaking requirement.

- 2) Potential reimbursable state-mandated local costs of an unknown amount, likely minor (GF), for local agencies and school districts operating designated locations that compile and furnish incident information in response to an AG request. The bill authorizes the AG to make the request but does not require a designated location to respond, which narrows the scope of any reimbursable duty. The Commission on State Mandates would determine whether a mandate exists and the reimbursable amount.
- 3) Potential court cost pressures of an unknown, but potentially significant amount (Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF), GF), to the extent the AG brings civil penalty or enforcement actions under the bill. 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:

California is recognized for its commitment to human rights and is home to nearly 11 million immigrants. However, the state has seen a

marked rise in unjust immigration enforcement. Between January and October 2025, ICE made over 18,000 arrests in California... This is why accountability and transparency are needed regarding ICE activity in and across our state.

- 2) **Background.** Federal immigration authorities have long identified certain facilities as sensitive locations where enforcement actions were limited, a policy the Biden administration reiterated in a 2021 memorandum covering medical facilities, schools, and social service establishments. The Department of Homeland Security rescinded that guidance on January 21, 2025, and subsequently placed enforcement decisions in or near protected areas with field-level officials on a case-by-case basis, reverting to the prior policy only as to places of worship. California responded with a series of statutes extending protections at particular facility types, including AB 49 (Muratsuchi), Chapter 122, Statutes of 2025, for schools; SB 81 (Arreguin), Chapter 123, Statutes of 2025, for health care provider entities; and AB 495 (C. Rodriguez), Chapter 664, Statutes of 2025, for day care facilities. Separately, in December 2025 the AG launched an online portal permitting members of the public to report potential misconduct by federal agents. This bill draws on those reports to require a single annual statewide report. Existing reporting requirements are not consistent across facility types, and several categories reached by this bill, including state courthouses and public transportation access points, carry no reporting obligation under existing law. The bill was previously drafted as an addition to the California Values Act, enacted by SB 54 (De Leon), Chapter 495, Statutes of 2017, which the Ninth Circuit upheld against a federal preemption and intergovernmental immunity challenge in *United States v. California* (2019) 921 F.3d 865. To avoid drawing that statute into new litigation, the author moved the provisions into a new Penal Code section addressing the responsibilities of the department. To the extent the bill is challenged in court, any defense costs would be borne by DOJ.

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