

Date of Hearing: July 15, 2025  
Counsel: Dustin Weber

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

Nick Schultz, Chair

SB 635 (Durazo) – As Amended May 29, 2025

**SUMMARY:** Safeguards data collected by local governments pertaining to street vendors and compact mobile food operators (street food vendors) from immigration authorities. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) States that a local authority may adopt an additional regulation for sidewalk vending in a park if that requirement says the local authority shall not provide voluntary consent to an immigration enforcement agent to access, review, or obtain any of the local authority's records that include personally identifiable information of any sidewalk vendors in the jurisdiction without a subpoena or judicial warrant, except as defined.
- 2) States that a local authority may adopt an additional regulation for sidewalk vending in a park if that requirement says the local authority and its personnel shall not disclose or provide in writing, verbally, or in any other manner, personally identifiable information of any sidewalk vendor that is requested for purposes of immigration enforcement, except pursuant to a valid judicial warrant.
- 3) Provides that a local authority may, by ordinance or resolution, adopt additional requirements regulating the time, place, and manner of sidewalk vending if the requirements are directly related to objective health, safety, or welfare concerns, including requiring the sidewalk vendor to obtain from the local authority a permit for sidewalk vending or a valid business license, provided that the local authority issuing the permit or business license meets the following requirements:
  - a) The local authority shall not inquire into or collect information about an individual's immigration or citizenship status or place of birth.
  - b) The local authority shall not inquire into or collect information or documentation regarding an individual's criminal history, and shall not require an applicant to submit fingerprints, complete a LiveScan fingerprinting, or submit to a background check as part of an application for a permit or valid business license for sidewalk vending.
  - c) A local authority that inquired into or collected information or documentation regarding an individual's immigration or citizenship status, place of birth, or criminal history, required an applicant to submit fingerprints or complete a LiveScan fingerprinting, or performed a background check before January 1, 2026, shall destroy those records on or before March 1, 2026.
- 4) Prohibits local authorities from contracting with, or delegating to, a non-public entity to enforce sidewalk vending or street food rules or regulations, to impound sidewalk vending or

street food vending equipment, or to cite, fine or prosecute a vendor for violations of vending rules or regulations.

- 5) Establishes that when enforcing any provision of, or regulation adopted pursuant to, this part regulating a sidewalk vendor, an agency or department of a local authority shall not do any of the following:
  - a) Inquire into an individual's immigration status;
  - b) Assist an immigration enforcement agent in defined activities;
  - c) Perform the functions of an immigration officer, whether formal or informal, as defined;
  - d) Place local authority personnel under the supervision of federal agencies, or employ local authority personnel deputized as special federal officers or special federal deputies, for purposes of immigration enforcement;
  - e) Use an immigration enforcement agent as an interpreter for local authority matters, or use local authorities as interpreters for an immigration enforcement agent; or,
  - f) Provide office space dedicated for any immigration enforcement agent for use within a local authority facility.
- 6) Provides that when enforcing any provision of, or regulation adopted pursuant to, this part regulating a sidewalk vendor, an agency or department of a local authority that has been authorized to make specified arrests shall not do any of the following:
  - a) Use local authority moneys or personnel to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest persons for immigration enforcement purposes, including any of the following:
    - i) Detaining an individual on the basis of a hold request;
    - ii) Providing information regarding a person's release date or responding to requests for notification by providing release dates or other information; or,
    - iii) Making or intentionally participating in arrests based on civil immigration warrants.
  - b) Transfer an individual to immigration authorities; or,
  - c) Contract with the federal government for use of local authority facilities to house individuals as federal detainees for purposes of immigration enforcement.
- 7) Establishes that when enforcing any provision of, or regulation adopted pursuant to, this part regulating an operator or employee of a compact mobile food operation, an enforcement agency and its personnel shall not do any of the following:
  - a) Inquire into an individual's immigration status;
  - b) Assist an immigration enforcement agent in defined activities;

- c) Perform the functions of an immigration officer, whether formal or informal, as defined;
  - d) Place enforcement agency personnel under the supervision of federal agencies, or employ enforcement agency personnel deputized as special federal officers or special federal deputies, for purposes of immigration enforcement;
  - e) Use an immigration enforcement agent as an interpreter for enforcement agency matters, or use enforcement agency personnel as interpreters for an immigration enforcement agent; or,
  - f) Provide office space dedicated for any immigration enforcement agent for use within an enforcement agency facility.
- 8) Provides that when enforcing any provision of, or regulation adopted pursuant to, this part regulating an operator or employee of a compact mobile food operation, an enforcement agency that has been authorized to make specified arrests shall not do any of the following:
- a) Use enforcement agency moneys or personnel to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest persons for immigration enforcement purposes, including any of the following:
    - i) Detaining an individual on the basis of a hold request;
    - ii) Providing information regarding a person's release date or responding to requests for notification by providing release dates or other information;
    - iii) Making or intentionally participating in arrests based on civil immigration warrants.
  - b) Transfer an individual to immigration authorities; or,
  - c) Contract with the federal government for use of enforcement agency facilities to house individuals as federal detainees for purposes of immigration enforcement.
- 9) States that an enforcement agency shall not delegate or assign authority to a nonpublic entity, or enter into a contract with a nonpublic entity, to do any of the following:
- a) Enforce any provision of this part or regulation adopted pursuant to this part regulating an operator or employee of a compact mobile food operation;
  - b) Impound compact mobile food operation equipment; or,
  - c) Cite, fine, or prosecute an operator or employee of a compact mobile food operation for a violation of this part.
- 10) States that, except as otherwise required by federal law, an enforcement agency which regulates street food vendors shall not provide voluntary consent to an immigration enforcement agent to access, review, or obtain any of the enforcement agency's records that include personally identifiable information of any sidewalk vendor or street food vendor in the jurisdiction without a subpoena or judicial warrant. This does not prohibit an enforcement agency from challenging the validity of a subpoena or warrant in federal court.

- 11) States that an enforcement agency and its personnel shall not disclose or provide in writing, verbally, or in any other manner, personally identifiable information of any sidewalk vendor that is requested for purposes of immigration enforcement, except pursuant to a valid judicial warrant.
- 12) Requires that a permit application for a compact mobile food operation shall comply with all of the following requirements:
  - a) An enforcement agency shall accept a California driver's license or identification number, an individual taxpayer identification number, or a municipal identification number in lieu of a social security number if the enforcement agency otherwise requires a social security number for a permit, and the number collected shall not be available to the public for inspection, shall be confidential, and shall not be disclosed except as required to administer the permit or licensure program or to comply with a state law or state or federal court order;
  - b) The enforcement agency shall not inquire into or collect information about an individual's immigration or citizenship status or place of birth;
  - c) The enforcement agency shall not inquire into or collect information or documentation regarding an individual's criminal history, and shall not require an applicant to submit fingerprints, complete a LiveScan fingerprinting, or submit to a background check as part of an application for a permit; and,
  - d) An enforcement agency that inquired into or collected information or documentation regarding an individual's immigration or citizenship status, place of birth, or criminal history, required an applicant to submit fingerprints or complete a LiveScan fingerprinting, or performed a background check before January 1, 2026, shall destroy those records on or before March 1, 2026.
- 13) Defines "immigration enforcement" as "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 United States."
- 14) Defines "personally identifiable information" as "an individual's name, business name, address, birthdate, telephone number, business location, California driver's license or identification number, individual taxpayer identification number, municipal identification number, government-issued identification number, consular identification, social media identifiers, employer identification number, business license number, seller's permit number, social security number, vending registration certificate or license number, known place of work, income and tax information, and any other information that would identify the individual."
- 15) Contains a Legislative finding that at least one part of the bill imposes a limitation on the public's right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies within the meaning of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution. Pursuant

to that constitutional provision, the Legislature makes the following findings to demonstrate the interest protected by this limitation and the need for protecting that interest:

- a) In order to protect the privacy of California residents and prevent the disclosure of sensitive personal information, it is necessary that personal identifying information remain confidential.

16) Contains a severability provision.

17) Contains legislative findings and declarations.

**EXISTING FEDERAL LAW:**

- 1) States that notwithstanding any provision of federal, state, or local law, no state or local government entity may be prohibited, or in any way restricted, from sending to or receiving from the Immigration and Naturalization Service information regarding the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of an alien in the United States. (8 U.S.C. § 1644.)

**EXISTING LAW:**

- 1) Provides that a city or county may make and enforce within its limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws. (Cal. Const. Art. XI, Sec. 7.)
- 2) Prohibits local authorities from regulating sidewalk vendors unless those authorities comply with specified requirements. (Gov. Code, §§ 51037 – 51039.)
- 3) Prohibits law enforcement agencies (LEAs) from using resources to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest people for immigration enforcement purposes. These provisions are commonly known as the Values Act. Restrictions include:
  - a) Inquiring into an individual's immigration status;
  - b) Detaining a person based on a hold request from immigration authorities;
  - c) Providing information regarding a person's release date or responding to requests for notification by providing release dates or other information unless that information is available to the public;
  - d) Providing personal information, as specified, including, but not limited to, name, social security number, home or work addresses, unless that information is available to the public;
  - e) Arresting a person based on a civil immigration warrant;
  - f) Participating in border patrol activities, including warrantless searches;
  - g) Performing the functions of an immigration agent whether through agreements known as 287(g) agreements, or any program that deputizes police as immigration agents;

- h) Using immigration agents as interpreters;
  - i) Transferring an individual to immigration authorities unless authorized by a judicial warrant or judicial probable cause determination, or except as otherwise specified;
  - j) Providing office space exclusively for immigration authorities in a city or county law enforcement facility; and,
  - k) Entering into a contract, after June 15, 2017, with the federal government to house or detain adult or minor non-citizens in a locked detention facility for purposes of immigration custody. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (a).)
- 4) Contains exceptions allowing LEAs to cooperate with immigration authorities, including: responding to a request from immigration authorities for information about a specific person's criminal history; giving immigration authorities access to interview an individual in their custody; and conducting enforcement or investigative duties associated with a joint law enforcement task force, as specified. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (b).)
- 5) Prohibits, except as otherwise required by federal law, an employer or person acting on their behalf from providing voluntary consent to an immigration enforcement agent to enter any nonpublic area of a place of labor, unless the agent provides a judicial warrant, and specifies civil penalties for an employer who violates this prohibition. (Gov. Code, § 7285.1.)
- 6) Prohibits an employer from providing voluntary consent to an immigration enforcement agent to access, review, or obtain the employer's employee records without a subpoena or judicial warrant, except for access to I-9 employment eligibility verification forms or other documents for which a Notice of Inspection has been provided to the employer. Provides a civil penalty, enforceable by the Labor Commissioner or the Attorney General, for a violation of this prohibition. (Gov. Code, § 7285.2.)
- 7) Prohibits, except as required by state or federal law or as required to administer a state- or federally-supported educational program, school officials and employees of a school district, county office of education, or charter school from collecting information or documents regarding citizenship or immigration status of students or their family members. (Ed. Code, § 234.7.)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Unknown.

**COMMENTS:**

- 1) **Author's Statement:** According to the author, "I am proud to author SB 635, a bill that will further equip our street vendors with the resources and protections that they need to grow their businesses. Street vendors are pivotal to California's culture and economy, and nationally they have been huge contributors to their communities. Now more than ever, California must unite to uplift and empower micro-businesses across the State. SB 635 advances micro-entrepreneurs' economic security and stability by keeping their data private."

- 2) **Effect of the Bill:** Prior to 2019, local jurisdictions had sole authority to regulate or ban sidewalk vending. However, the Legislature passed SB 946 (Lara), Chapter 459, Statutes of 2018, which prohibited local governments from banning sidewalk vending and established various parameters for local ordinances seeking to regulate sidewalk vending. Under SB 946, violations of a local authority's sidewalk vending ordinance, provided that it complies with other requirements, may only be punished by a series of administrative fines that increase in scale as the number of violations increases, or by revocation of a sidewalk vending permit. (See Gov. Code, § 51039.) SB 946 established that neither violations of those ordinances (including vending without a permit) nor failure to pay administrative fines could be punished as infractions or misdemeanors, a condition that applied to any criminal prosecutions pending at the time of the law's enactment. (Gov. Code, § 51039, subd. (c).)

Some local governments have expressed concerns that sidewalk vending can be a cover for criminal activity, such as reselling of stolen property or the sale of counterfeit merchandise.<sup>1</sup> Los Angeles City Officials recently said that some street vendors around MacArthur Park participate in an open air market of illegal activity selling stolen goods, drugs, and even firearms.<sup>2</sup> As such, some local governments require a criminal background check and/or fingerprinting as part of the permit process in order to reduce the chance that street vending might be associated with such criminal activity. For example, in the City of West Hollywood a person needs to submit to fingerprinting and a background investigation before a valid business license can be issued.<sup>3</sup>

This bill would prohibit the collection information about an individual's immigration or citizenship status, place of birth, or criminal history, or requiring a criminal background check or fingerprinting to obtain a permit for sidewalk vending. This bill would also require that any such information or documentation collected before its effective date be destroyed by March 1, 2026. This bill would also prohibit a local agency from delegating its authority to, or contracting with, a nonpublic entity to enforce vending rules and regulations, impound vending equipment, or cite, fine, or prosecute sidewalk vendors. In addition, this bill would prohibit a local authority from giving an immigration enforcement agent access to any of its records that include the personally-identifiable information of a sidewalk vendor without a subpoena or a judicial warrant.

Some of the bill's provisions could create issues for certain municipalities. The requirement that towing services not be contracted or executed by a nonpublic entity may create a problem for smaller counties and localities where contracting with private entities for various service needs is common. Additionally, some of the restrictions could create conflicts with existing processes and practices, like those involving LiveScans and record destruction.

- 3) **Heightened Concerns Regarding Intimidation of Immigrants:** This bill aims to protect certain businesses and proprietors from state and local resources being used for various data-

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<sup>1</sup> Solis, N, *MacArthur Park, Riddled with Drugs and Crime, is Different Now, Mayor Says* (Mar. 10, 2025) Los Angeles Times <<https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2025-03-10/mayor-karen-bass-lapd-outline-efforts-to-combat-crime-mcarthur-park>> [as of July 8, 2025].

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Sidewalk Vendors*, City of West Hollywood <<https://www.weho.org/city-government/city-departments/community-safety/neighborhood-and-business-safety/business-licensing-and-permits/business-licensing/sidewalk-vendors>> [as of July 8, 2025].

sharing and enforcement processes used by the federal government for immigration enforcement. President Trump vowed to carry out the largest deportation program in U.S. history during his second term.<sup>4</sup> On January 20, 2025, the President issued an order titled “Protecting the American People Against Invasion.” The order states that “[i]t is the policy of the United States to faithfully execute the immigration laws against all inadmissible and removable aliens, particularly those aliens who threaten the safety or security of the American people. Further, it is the policy of the United States to achieve the total and efficient enforcement of those laws, including through lawful incentives and detention capabilities.”<sup>5</sup> The provisions of this order include:

- Directing the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to set enforcement priorities, emphasizing criminal histories (§§ 4 and 5);
- Directing Homeland Security Investigations to prioritize immigration enforcement (§ 4);
- Establishing Homeland Security Task Forces in each state (§ 6);
- Requiring all noncitizens, including and especially undocumented individuals, to register with DHS, with civil and criminal penalties for failure to register (§ 7);
- Collecting civil fines and penalties from undocumented individuals, such as for unlawful entry or attempted unlawful entry, and from anyone assisting with unlawful entry (§ 8);
- Expanding the use of expedited removal (§ 9);
- Building more detention facilities (§ 10);
- Encouraging federal/state cooperation regarding immigration enforcement, such as 287(g) immigration enforcement agreements (§ 11) and requiring the sharing of information between the federal government and state/local governments (§ 18);
- Encouraging removable individuals to avail themselves of Voluntary Departure (§ 12);
- Establishing visa bonds, for nonimmigrant visa applicants (§ 14);
- Reestablishing the Victims Of Immigration Crime Engagement (VOICE) office, regarding victims of criminal offenses committed by noncitizens (§ 15);
- Limiting the grant of humanitarian parole (§ 16(a));
- Limiting Temporary Protected Status (TPS) (§ 16(b));
- Restricting the availability of employment authorization documents (work permits) for undocumented people (§ 16(c));
- Denying federal funds for sanctuary cities (§ 17);
- Reviewing federal grants to nonprofits helping undocumented/removable people, and freezing funding pending review (§ 19);
- Denying public benefits to undocumented individuals (§ 20); and,
- Hiring more U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Patrol officers (§ 21).<sup>6</sup>

Moreover, on January 25, 2025, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) field offices were told that each office must detain at least 75 noncitizens every day, or more than 1,800

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<sup>4</sup> Inskeep, Steve and Thomas, Christopher, *Trump promised the ‘largest deportation’ in US history. Here’s how he might start* (Nov. 15, 2024) LAist <<https://laist.com/news/politics/trump-promised-the-largest-deportation-in-us-history-heres-how-he-might-start>> [as of July 8, 2025].

<sup>5</sup> *Protecting the American People Against Invasion* (Jan. 20, 2025) The White House <<https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/protecting-the-american-people-against-invasion/>> [as of July 8, 2025].

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*



per day nationwide.<sup>7</sup> The Trump Administration has been sending detained individuals to a mega prison in El Salvador.<sup>8</sup> This includes people who have permanent residency and even US citizens.<sup>9</sup> One report shows at least seven US citizens deported as of April 2025.<sup>10</sup>

It is against this backdrop that this bill seeks to restrict collection of information regarding sidewalk vendors and street food vendors and sharing of that information with federal immigration authorities.

- 4) **Overlap with the California Values Act:** The California Values Act prohibits state and local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) from directly enforcing or supporting enforcement of federal immigration law. (Gov. Code, §§ 7284 et seq.) “Law enforcement agency” is defined as “a state or local law enforcement agency, including school police or security departments.” (Gov. Code, §§ 7284.4, subd. (a).) The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is specifically excluded from this definition. (*Ibid.*)

Among other things, the Values Act prohibits state and local law enforcement agencies from inquiring into an individual’s immigration status, detaining an individual on the basis of a hold request, providing information regarding a person’s release date, except as specified, or other personal information, such as the individual’s home address or work address, and assisting immigration authorities in certain activities. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (a)(1).) The Values Act contains some exceptions to these prohibitions. For example, although agencies generally cannot transfer an individual to immigration authorities, a transfer is permissible if authorized by a judicial warrant or judicial probable cause determination, or if the individual has been convicted of certain enumerated crimes. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (a)(4).)

Yet, the Values Act expressly authorizes law enforcement agencies to cooperate with immigration authorities in specific instances. Under the Values Act, 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:

- 1) 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,
- 2) 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,

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<sup>7</sup> *Trump Officials Issue Quotas to ICE Officers to Ramp up Arrests* (January 26, 2025) Washington Post <<https://www.washingtonpost.com/immigration/2025/01/26/ice-arrests-raids-trump-quota/>> [as of July 8, 2025].

<sup>8</sup> Aleman, M, *Venezuelan Migrants Deported by the US Ended up in a Salvadoran Prison. This is Their Legal Status* (March 25, 2025) <<https://apnews.com/article/el-salvador-trump-tren-de-aragua-venezuela-dde4259e5dcd502101b7b8fbd3c03659>> [as of July 8, 2025].

<sup>9</sup> *As Trump cracks down on immigration, US citizens are among those snared* (Apr. 5, 2025) Washington Post <<https://www.washingtonpost.com/immigration/2025/04/05/us-citizens-deported-immigration/>> [as of July 8, 2025].

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

- 3) 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,
- 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 trafficking, domestic violence, or sexual assault, and
- 5) Giving immigration authorities access to interview an individual in agency or department custody, subject to specified requirements. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (b).)

While not explicitly stated, this bill would operate similarly to the California Values Act for certain local authorities, which regulate sidewalk vendors or street vendors. Due to the nuance written into the Values Act, this bill could create confusion among municipalities about exactly what they are permitted to do and prohibited from doing in certain situations. Given the purpose of this bill appears to be to limit cooperation with federal authorities, ensuring clarity in the language and providing clear guidance to these municipalities could help ensure this bill does not create unintended consequences for public servants acting in good faith.

- 5) **Argument in Support:** According to the *Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF)*, “EFF writes in support of S.B. 635, which provides a critical opportunity to equip and protect vulnerable workers in California by strengthening data privacy, clarifying local government programs, and keeping sensitive information out of the hands of immigration enforcement agencies.

“EFF has long advocated for data privacy and the empowerment of individuals in the face of government surveillance and overreach. SB 635 addresses a critical issue by ensuring that sensitive personal information gathered through local government programs—such as sidewalk vending permits—are not used for immigration enforcement. In light of the growing threats to immigrant communities, this bill represents an important step toward safeguarding the privacy and dignity of California’s street vendors.

“California has an obligation to protect the personal information of people trying to comply with street vendor laws, and vendors deserve assurance that the data they provide will only be used to administer and enforce the permitting process, and not for immigration enforcement. By explicitly prohibiting the disclosure of personal identifiable information (PII) to federal agencies, this bill ensures that street vendors are not subjected to the chilling effects of immigration enforcement. This protection extends beyond basic personal data to include safeguards against inquiries into immigration status, citizenship, and criminal history, which are often used as tools of exclusion and fear.

“EFF recognizes the importance of clarifying the scope and operation of local government programs (such as sidewalk vending permits), especially in the context of immigrant communities. Local agencies often collect vast amounts of sensitive information, and the risk

that this data could be shared with federal authorities for purposes of immigration enforcement is a serious concern. S.B. 635 effectively prevents this by ensuring that local authorities cannot allow federal immigration authorities to access PII unless compelled by a subpoena or judicial warrant. By closing this gap, the bill fosters trust between immigrant communities and local authorities, ensuring that all Californians, regardless of immigration status, can engage with local government programs without fear of retribution.”

- 6) **Argument in Opposition:** According to the *City of Santa Cruz*, “On behalf of the Santa Cruz City Council, I write to respectfully oppose Senate Bill (SB) 635 unless amended. The City of Santa Cruz (City) is aligned with the California Values Act, does not use City resources to enforce federal immigration law, and fully supports the provisions in the bill that protect individuals from immigration enforcement, such as those prohibiting a jurisdiction’s ability to collect and share information about an individual’s immigration or citizenship status, place of birth, criminal history, and fingerprinting. However, the City is opposed to the provisions of the bill that prohibit a jurisdiction from working with a non-public entity to enforce sidewalk vending and compact mobile food regulations.

“Sidewalk and mobile food vendors bring a range of benefits to the City, providing locals and visitors convenient access to a range of goods and offering entrepreneurial and employment opportunities. The City has enacted regulations that facilitate vending while ensuring that public safety, public health, and accessibility can be maintained. The City contracts with a third-party, private contractor (contractor) to assist with regulatory compliance oversight on weekends and evenings. This contract is necessary because the demand for enforcement is seasonal, and the weekend and evening hours are outside the regular full-time schedule of code compliance staff. The services performed by the contractor could not be performed by our current code compliance and police staff. For example, police officers are often busy with higher-priority calls on Friday and Saturday evenings in the summer and not available for civil code violation enforcement. The contractor also supports greater efficiency in the City, because it eliminates the time that the City would need to spend recruiting new staff each spring, just to let those staff go each fall.

“Vending enforcement by the contractor’s personnel provides valuable services to the City. For example, they ensure that vendors retain sufficient space for people to use the sidewalk without being forced into bicycle or vehicular travel on the street. They also support public health and safety by ensuring that food vendors have applicable permits from the County Health Department. The contractor’s personnel have even engaged and addressed unpermitted sidewalk vendors selling alcohol and tobacco. The contractor provides services that would be challenging for the City to provide on its own, and if it did, the City would likely be pulling police officers away from higher-priority issues. Utilizing police officers for code compliance enforcement additionally places officers in an avoidable position of potential high liability. Additionally, the lack of enforcement by a contractor would likely result in a lack of enforcement overall, which could lead to public health concerns, including the sale of unsafe foods to the public.

“The City’s concerns are not hypothetical. Before the City hired the contractor, unregulated vending activity in the City led to major sidewalk obstruction, ADA accessibility issues, pedestrians forced into the street or bike lanes, vending-related littering and dumping, and the sale of unsafe food to the public. Since the City revised its vending regulations and hired the contractor, vending is still common, but the sidewalks are passable, and the above-described

health and safety issues have improved significantly.”

**7) Related Legislation:**

- a) AB 49 (Muratsuchi), prohibits school officials and employees of a local educational agency from allowing an officer or employee of an agency conducting immigration enforcement to enter a schoolsite for any purpose without providing valid identification and a valid judicial warrant, a court order, or exigent circumstances necessitating immediate action. This bill is pending hearing in the Senate Education Committee.
- b) AB 419 (Connolly), requires the governing board or body of a local educational agency to post specified information related to immigration enforcement in the administrative buildings and on the internet websites of the local educational agency and each of its schoolsites, as provided. This bill is pending hearing in the Senate Education Committee.
- c) AB 421 (Solache), prohibits California law enforcement agencies from collaborating with, or providing any information in writing, verbally, or in any other manner to, immigration authorities regarding proposed or currently underway immigration enforcement actions when the actions could be or are taking place within a radius of one mile of any childcare or daycare facility, religious institution, place of worship, hospital, or medical office. This bill was held in the Assembly Public Safety Committee.
- d) AB 1300 (Caloza), prohibits a state or local government agency from collecting immigration-related personally identifiable information unless it is explicitly required by law to do so and the collection is justified by a legitimate government purpose. The bill would prohibit a state or local government agency from sharing personally identifiable information with federal immigration enforcement agencies without a judicial warrant or court order. This bill was held in the Assembly Judiciary Committee.
- e) SB 48 (Gonzalez), prohibits a local education agency from disclosing any information about a student, their family and household, school employees, or teachers to immigration authorities without a valid judicial warrant or court order.
- f) SB 81 (Arreguin), would prohibit, except as specified, a health care provider, service plan, contractor, or corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates from disclosing medical information for immigration enforcement. The bill would also prohibit, to the extent permitted by state and federal law, those same entities from allowing access to a patient for immigration enforcement.
- g) SB 98 (Perez), requires those postsecondary educational entities to notify, as specified, all students, faculty, staff, and other campus community members when the presence of immigration enforcement, as defined, is confirmed on campus. This bill is pending hearing in the Assembly Education Committee.
- h) SB 307 (Cervantes), requires the Trustees of the California State University, and would request the Regents of the University of California, to implement additional precautionary measures if an undocumented student is subject to a federal immigration order, including, among others, requiring adoption of systemwide policy addressing course grades, administrative withdrawal, and reenrollment for undocumented students

who are detained, deported, or unable to attend courses due to the actions of immigration authorities in relation to a federal immigration order, as specified. This bill is pending hearing in the Assembly Higher Education Committee.

- i) SB 580 (Durazo), would require the Attorney General, on or before July 1, 2026, to develop model policies for limiting assistance with immigration enforcement, consistent with federal and state law, and to publish guidance and recommendations for databases operated by state and local agencies to limit the availability of information in those databases for the purposes of immigration enforcement, consistent with federal and state law. This bill is pending hearing in the Assembly Judiciary Committee.
- j) SB 841 (Rubio), would prohibit an employee of a homeless shelter, rape crisis center, domestic violence shelter, or human trafficking shelter from allowing access to the nonpublic areas of the shelter or center for immigration enforcement activity, unless the individual requesting access has a valid judicial warrant or court order.

**8) Prior Legislation:**

- a) AB 1306 (Wendy Carillo), of the 2023-24 Legislative Session, would have prohibited the CDCR from detaining on the basis of a hold request, providing an immigration authority with release date information, or responding to a notification request, transferring to an immigration authority, or facilitating or assisting with a transfer request any individual who is eligible for release pursuant to specified provisions, including, among others, youth offender, elderly, and medical parole releases. This bill was vetoed by the Governor.
- b) AB 2641 (Essayli), of the 2023-24 Legislative Session, would have required law enforcement officials to cooperate with immigration authorities by detaining and transferring an individual and providing release information if a person has been convicted of a crime of sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of minors, or crimes committed against minors, as specified, or crimes committed against a minor that require registration under the Sex Offender Registration Act. This bill was held in the Assembly Public Safety Committee.
- c) AB 600 (Arambula), Chapter 295, Statutes of 2021, expands the definition of nationality to include immigration status, thereby making it a hate crime to commit a criminal act, in whole or in part, because of the victim's actual or perceived immigration status.
- d) AB 937 (Carillo), of the 2021-22 Legislative Session, would prohibit any state or local agency from arresting or assisting with the arrest, confinement, detention, transfer, interrogation, or deportation of an individual for an immigration enforcement purpose, except as specified. This bill failed passage on the Senate floor.
- e) SB 946 (Lara), Chapter 459, Statutes of 2018, prohibited local governments from banning sidewalk vending and established various parameters for local ordinances seeking to regulate sidewalk vending.

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

## **Support**

Acce Action  
ACLU California Action  
Alliance for a Better Community  
Asian Americans Advancing Justice Southern California  
Asian Americans Advancing Justice-southern California  
Asociacion De Emprendedor@s  
Backes; Glenn  
Beverly-vermont Community Land Trust  
Black Women for Wellness Action Project  
Cair-la  
California Calls  
California Coalition for Community Investment (CCCI)  
California Federation of Labor Unions, Afl-cio  
California Food and Farming Network  
California Immigrant Policy Center  
California Public Defenders Association  
California Public Defenders Association (CPDA)  
Cameo - California Association for Micro Enterprise Opportunity  
Cameo Network  
Center for Community Action & Environmental Justice  
Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice (CCA EJ)  
Central American Resource Center - Carecen - of California  
Central American Resource Center of California (CARECEN-LA)  
Central American Resource Center of Los Angeles  
Children's Institute  
Chinatown Community for Equitable Development (CCED)  
City Heights CDC  
Clean Carwash Worker Center  
Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA)  
Community Coalition  
Community Power Collective  
Cook Alliance  
Courage California  
Dreamer Fund  
East Bay Community Law Center  
East LA Community Corporation  
Eastside Leads  
Electronic Frontier Foundation  
Ella Baker Center for Human Rights  
Esperanza Community Housing  
Farm2people  
Garment Worker Center  
Gente Organizada  
Icon CDC  
Immigrants are Los Angeles  
Immigrants Rising  
Inclusive Action for the City

Initiate Justice  
Initiating Change in Our Neighborhoods Community Development Corporation Icon CDC  
Inland Coalition for Immigrant Justice  
Inland Empire Immigrant Youth Collective  
Inner City Struggle  
Innercity Struggle  
Kiwa  
LA Defensa  
Lausd Board Member Dr. Rocio Rivas  
Long Beach Forward  
Los Angeles Neighborhood Land Trust  
Los Angeles Unified School Board District 2, Office of Boardmember Dr. Rocio Rivas  
Loyola Law School, the Sunita Jain Anti-trafficking Initiative  
National Day Laborer Organizing Network (NDLON)  
Oakland Privacy  
Oakland; City of  
Orale: Organizing Rooted in Abolition Liberation and Empowerment  
Orale: Organizing Rooted in Abolition, Liberation, and Empowerment  
Pilipino Workers Center  
Polo's Pantry  
Pomona Economic Opportunity Center  
Powerca Action  
Privacy Rights Clearinghouse  
Public Counsel  
Salva  
San Diego Immigrant Rights Consortium  
Secure Justice  
Seiu California  
Small Business Majority  
South Asian Network  
Thai Community Development Center  
The Black Alliance for Just Immigration  
The Translatin@ Coalition  
United Teachers Los Angeles  
United to Save the Mission  
United to Save the Mission (USM)  
Veggielution  
Vera Institute of Justice  
Voices for Progress  
Western Center on Law & Poverty

**Oppose**

City of Santa Cruz  
City of Torrance

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