
UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Bill No: SB 805
Author: Pérez (D) and Wiener (D), et al.
Amended: 9/5/25 in Assembly
Vote: 27 - Urgency

PRIOR SENATE VOTES NOT RELEVANT

SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE: 5-1, 9/11/25
AYES: Arreguín, Caballero, Gonzalez, Pérez, Wiener
NOES: Seyarto

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 60-15, 9/9/25 - See last page for vote

SUBJECT: Crimes

SOURCE: California Faculty Association
Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights
Mexican American Legal Defense & Educational Fund

DIGEST: This bill requires law enforcement agencies to adopt policies on visible display of identification; requires specified law enforcement officers operating in California who are not uniformed to visibly display identification that includes either a name or badge number to the public when performing their duties; and expands the crime of false personation of a peace officer.

Assembly Amendments delete the Senate version of this bill and instead require law enforcement agencies to adopt policies on visible display of identification; and require law enforcement officers operating in California who are not uniformed to visibly display identification that includes either a name or badge number to the public when performing their duties, as specified.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Provides that the U.S. Constitution, and the laws of the United States, are the supreme law of the land. (U.S. Const., art. VI, cl. 2.)
- 2) Provides that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people, and prohibits the federal government from “conscripting” the states to enforce federal regulatory programs. (U.S. Const. Amend 10.)
- 3) Requires designated immigration officers, at the time of arrest, and as soon as it is practical and safe to do so, to identify themselves as an immigration officer who is authorized to execute an arrest and state that the person is under arrest and the reason for the arrest. (8 C.F.R. § 287.8 (c)(2)(iii).)
- 4) Requires a peace officer to wear a badge, nameplate, or other device that clearly bears the identification number or name of the officer. Peace officers include police officers, county sheriffs, certain superior court marshals and California Highway Patrol officers, and other specified officers. (Penal (Pen.) Code, § 830.10.)
- 5) Makes it a misdemeanor to wear a mask, false whiskers, or any personal disguise, complete or partial, for the purpose of evading or escaping discovery, recognition, or identification while committing a public offense, or for concealment, flight, or escape from arrest or conviction for any public offense. (Pen. Code, § 185.)
- 6) Provides that any person who willfully and credibly impersonates a peace officer through or on an internet website, or by other electronic means for purposes of defrauding another is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Pen. Code, § 538d, subd. (a).)
- 7) Provides that any person other than one who by law is given the authority of a peace officer, who willfully wears, exhibits, or uses the authorized badge, uniform, insignia, emblem, device, label, certificate, card, or writing, of a peace officer, with the intent of fraudulently impersonating a peace officer, or of fraudulently inducing the belief that he or she is a peace officer, is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Pen. Code, § 538d, subd. (b).)
- 8) Provides that any person who willfully and credibly impersonates an officer or member of a fire department through or on an internet website, or by other

electronic means for purposes of defrauding another is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Pen. Code, § 538e, subd. (a).)

- 9) Provides that any person, other than an officer or member of a fire department, who willfully wears, exhibits, or uses the authorized badge, uniform, insignia, emblem, device, label, certificate, card, or writing of an officer or member of a fire department or a deputy state fire marshal, with the intent of fraudulently impersonating such a person, or of fraudulently inducing the belief that they are an officer or member of a fire department or the Office of the State Fire Marshal, is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Pen. Code, § 538e, subd. (b).)
- 10) Provides that any person, other than an employee of a public utility or district, as specified, who willfully presents themselves to a utility or district customer with the intent of fraudulently personating an employee of a public utility or district, or of fraudulently inducing the belief that they are an employee of a public utility or district, or who willfully and credibly impersonates a public utility employee through or on an internet website, or by other electronic means for purposes of defrauding another is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Pen. Code, § 538f.)
- 11) Provides that any person, other than a state, county, city, special district, or city and county officer or employee, who willfully wears, exhibits, or uses the authorized badge, photographic identification card, or insignia of such an officer or employee, with the intent of fraudulently impersonating an officer or employee, or of fraudulently inducing the belief that they are a state, county, city, special district, or city and county officer or employee, or who willfully and credibly impersonates such a person or on an internet website, or by other electronic means for purposes of defrauding another is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Pen. Code, § 538g.)
- 12) Provides that any person, other than an officer or member of a search and rescue unit or team, who willfully wears, exhibits, or uses the authorized badge, uniform, insignia, emblem, device, label, certificate, card, or writing of member of a search and rescue unit or team, with the intent of fraudulently impersonating such a person, or of fraudulently inducing the belief that they are an officer or member of a search and rescue unit or team, or uses the same to obtain aid, money, or assistance within this state, or who willfully and credibly impersonates such a person or on an internet website, or by other electronic means for purposes of defrauding another is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Pen. Code, § 538h.)

- 13) Requires the licensure of bail companies by the California Department of Insurance, and provides for the regulation of such licensees. (Ins. Code, §§ 1800 – 1823.)
- 14) Provides that no person, other than a certified law enforcement officer, shall be authorized to apprehend, detain, or arrest a bail fugitive unless that person: 1) is a bail agent, bail permittee, or bail solicitor who is also a bail fugitive recovery agent; 2) a bail fugitive recovery agent; or 3) a licensed private investigator, as specified, who is also a bail fugitive recovery agent. (Pen. Code, § 1299.02, subd. (a).)
- 15) Defines “bail fugitive recovery person” as a person who is provided written authorization, as specified, by the bail or depositor of bail, and is contracted to investigate, surveil, locate, and arrest a bail fugitive for surrender to the appropriate court jail, or police department, and any person who is employed to assist a bail or depositor of bail to investigate, surveil, locate, and arrest a bail fugitive for surrender to the appropriate court, jail, or police department. (Pen. Code, § 1299.01, subd. (d).)
- 16) Requires a bail fugitive recovery agent, bail agent, bail permittee, or bail solicitor who contracts their services to another bail agent or surety as a bail fugitive recovery agent to comply with specified licensing requirements. (Pen. Code, § 1299.04.)
- 17) Requires a person authorized to apprehend a bail fugitive, in performing such apprehension, to comply with all laws applicable to that apprehension. (Pen. Code, § 1299.05.)
- 18) Prohibits an individual authorized to apprehend a bail fugitive from:
 - a) Representing themselves in any manner as being a sworn law enforcement officer;
 - b) Wearing any uniform that represents themselves as belonging to any part or department of a federal, state, or local government, and any uniform may not display the words United States, Bureau, Task Force, Federal, or other substantially similar words that a reasonable person may mistake for a government agency.
 - c) Wearing or otherwise using a badge that represents themselves as belonging to any part or department of the federal, state, or local government.
 - d) Using a fictitious name that represents themselves as belonging to any federal, state, or local government. (Pen. Code, § 1299.07, subs. (a)-(d).)

This bill:

- 1) Requires a law enforcement agency operating in California to maintain and publicly post a written policy on the visible identification of sworn personnel by January 1, 2026. The policy must include:
 - a) A purpose statement affirming the agency's commitment to transparency, accountability and public trust, as well as restricting situations in which sworn personnel do not visibly display identification to specific, clearly defined, and limited circumstances.
 - b) A requirement that all sworn personnel visibly display identification that includes their agency and either a name or badge number, or both, when performing "enforcement duties."
 - c) A list of narrowly tailored exemptions for the following:
 - i) Officers engaged in active undercover operations or investigative activities;
 - ii) An officer engaged in plainclothes operations who is employed by specified state agencies and departments, or the federal equivalent of those agencies;
 - iii) Officers wearing personal protective equipment that prevents display;
 - iv) Exigent circumstances involving an imminent danger to persons or property, or escape of a perpetrator, or the destruction of evidence; and,
 - v) When there is a specific, articulable, and particularized reason to believe identification would pose a significant danger to the physical safety of the peace officer.
- 2) Defines the follow terms for purposes of this requirement:
 - a) "Enforcement duties" means "active and planned operations involving the arrest or detention of an individual, or deployment for crowd control purposes."
 - b) "Law enforcement agency" means: any agency, department, or entity of the state or a political subdivision of the state that employs peace officers, any law enforcement agency from another state; and any federal law enforcement agency.

- c) "Visibly display identification" means "to wear externally on the uniform in a size and location such as to be reasonably visible to member of the public with whom the officer interacts."
- 3) Deems a policy adopted pursuant to these provisions consistent with the requirement that law enforcement officers visibly display identification when performing their enforcement duties, unless a verified written challenge to its legality is submitted to the head of the agency by a member of the public, an oversight body, or a local governing authority, at which time the agency shall be afforded 90 days to correct any deficiencies in the policy.
 - 4) Expands the crime of false impersonation of a peace officer to include all law enforcement officers - not just peace officers, and expands the conduct covered by the statute to include false personation committed by *any* means.
 - 5) Defines "law enforcement officer" for purposes of false personation to include not only specified peace officers under California law, but also any federal law enforcement officer.
 - 6) Expands the crimes of false impersonation of fire department personnel, public utility workers, state, county or city employees, and search and rescue personnel on an internet website or by other electronic means, to include willful and credible impersonations of such persons by any means.
 - 7) Defines "law enforcement officer" for purposes of false personation to include not only specified peace officers under California law, but also any federal law enforcement officer.
 - 8) Expands the crimes of false impersonation of fire department personnel, public utility workers, state, county or city employees, and search and rescue personnel on an internet website or by other electronic means, to include willful and credible impersonations of such persons by *any* means.
 - 9) Prohibits an individual authorized to apprehend a bail fugitive, an authority given to bail fugitive recovery agents, as defined, or a bail agent, bail permittee, bail solicitor, or licensed private investigator who also a bail fugitive recovery agent, from using that position for the purposes of "immigration enforcement" except pursuant to a valid judicial warrant or court order.
 - 10) Prohibits an individual authorized to apprehend a bail fugitive from disclosing verbally, in writing, or in any other manner, personally identifiable information of any bail fugitive that is requested for purposes of immigration enforcement, except pursuant to a valid judicial warrant or court order.

- 11) Defines “immigration enforcement” for purposes of these provisions as including “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.”
- 12) Specifies that the above prohibitions do not prohibit or restrict any governmental entity or official from sending to, or receiving from, federal immigration authorities, information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of an individual, or from requesting from federal immigration authorities immigration status information, lawful or unlawful, of any individual, or maintaining or exchanging that information with any other federal, state, or local governmental entity, pursuant to specified federal law.
- 13) Authorizes a California peace officer to request an alleged law enforcement officer to present identification when there is probable cause or reasonable suspicion to believe the officer committed a crime, including, but not limited to, impersonating a peace officer. For purposes of these provisions, “law enforcement officer” includes any federal law enforcement officer.
- 14) Requires a law enforcement officer operating in California that is not uniformed, and therefore is not required to clearly display identification, to visibly display identification that includes their agency and either a name or badge number or both name and badge number when performing their enforcement duties, unless expressly exempt.
- 15) Makes a willful and knowing violation of this requirement a misdemeanor.
- 16) Exempts the following from the identification requirement:
 - a) An officer engaged in active undercover operation or investigative duties;
 - b) An officer engaged in plainclothes operations who is employed by specified state agencies and departments, or the federal equivalent of those agencies;
 - c) An officer assigned to Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) units and actively performing their SWAT responsibilities;
 - d) An officer wearing personal protective equipment that physically prevents the display of identification;

- e) An officer engaged in protective operations involving elected officials, judicial officers, or other designated dignitaries where the display of identification would compromise the safety, anonymity, or tactical effectiveness of the protective detail; and,
 - f) In exigent circumstances, involving an imminent danger to persons or property, the escape of a perpetrator, or the destruction of evidence.
- 17) Defines “law enforcement officer” for purposes of this requirement to include any federal law enforcement officer as well as California peace officers.
 - 18) States that its criminal penalties do not apply to any law enforcement agency, or its personnel, if that agency maintains and publicly posts a written policy on the visible identification of sworn personnel.
 - 19) Makes the identification requirement pertaining to officers who are not in uniform and the criminal penalty operative on January 1, 2026.
 - 20) Contains a severability clause.
 - 21) Contains an urgency clause.
 - 22) Includes findings and declarations regarding the need to establish identification requirements for law enforcement due to federal immigration agents using face coverings and not consistently displaying identification while in performance of their duties.

Comments

- 1) *Provisions on Law Enforcement Visibly Displaying Identification.* This bill requires law enforcement agencies operating in California to establish and publicly post a written policy on the visible display of identification by their sworn personnel. Law enforcement agencies would have until January 1, 2026 to comply. Specifically, this requirement applies to state and local California law enforcement agencies, federal law enforcement agencies, and law enforcement agencies from other states. The policy must include among other things: a statement affirming commitment to transparency, accountability, and public trust; a requirement that all sworn peace officers visibly display identification when performing enforcement duties, and specified narrowly-tailored exceptions. Of note, one of these exceptions is an exemption for officers from specified state agencies and departments engaged in plain-clothes operations.

This bill also makes it a misdemeanor for a law enforcement officer operating in California who is not wearing a uniform to willfully and knowingly fail to visibly display identification that includes their agency and either a name, or badge number, or both, when performing their enforcement duties. However, this bill provides that if the agency employing the law enforcement officer who violates these conditions has a policy in place addressing the visible display of identification, the criminal sanction would not apply. Again there is an exemption from these provisions for officers from specified state agencies when they are engaged in plainclothes operations. Oddly, this provision does not include law enforcement officers from other states even though the policy requirement applies to them. Given these exemptions, it seems this provision mostly applies to local law enforcement and to federal law enforcement.

Because this bill imposes an obligation on federal law enforcement agencies operating in California, both in regard to the policy requirement and to requirement to visibly display identification when performing their duties when not in uniform, this bill raises the question of to what extent the State can regulate the conduct of federal law enforcement officers. Specifically, these provisions raises questions of constitutionality with regard to principles of federal preemption and intergovernmental immunity.

The Supremacy Clause states that the Laws of the United States shall be the supreme Law of the Land. (U.S. Const., art. VI, cl. 2.) The Supreme Court has interpreted the Supremacy Clause as prohibiting States from interfering with or controlling the operations of the federal government. (*Geo Grp., Inc. v. Newsom* (9th Cir. 2022) 50 F.4th 745, 754 (citations omitted).)

The doctrine of intergovernmental immunity is derived from the Supremacy Clause. Intergovernmental immunity demands that “the activities of the Federal Government are free from regulation by any state.” (*United States v. California* (9th Cir. 2019) 921 F.3d 865, 879, citations omitted.) This makes a state regulation invalid if it “regulates the United States directly or discriminates against the Federal Government or those with whom it deals.” (*N.D. v. United States* (1990) 495 U.S. 423, 435; *Boeing Co. v. Movassaghi* (9th Cir. 2014) 768 F.3d 832, 839.) “A state or local law discriminates against the federal government if it treats someone else better than it treats the government.” (*Boeing, supra*, 768 F.3d at p. 842, quoting *United States v. City of Arcata* (9th Cir. 2010) 629 F.3d 986, 991.) And yet, generally-applicable state laws can apply to federal entities. (*Johnson v. Maryland* (1920) 254 U.S. 51, 56.)

A related doctrine is federal preemption. There are two types of preemption,

express preemption and implied preemption. Express preemption occurs when the federal government expressly regulates the field. Federal law can also impliedly preempt state law when its structure and purpose implicitly reflect the intent of Congress to preempt the field. There are two subsets of implied preemption, field and conflict preemptions. Under conflict preemption, state laws that conflict with federal law are preempted. (*U.S. v. California, supra*, 921 F.3d at pp. 878-879.) “This includes cases where compliance with both federal and state regulations is a physical impossibility, and those instances where the challenged state law stands as an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objectives of Congress.” (*Arizona v. United States* (2012) 567 U.S. 387, 399.)

Here, requiring federal law enforcement officers who are not in uniform to wear visible identification while operating in California, a violation of which is potentially subject to criminal punishment, may be considered to directly regulate federal officers and to conflict with the federal regulations that immigration officers simply identify themselves at the time of arrest. Moreover, given that plain-clothes officers working for many state agencies are expressly exempt from this requirement and that law enforcement officers from other states are not specifically included, these exclusions may support the argument that it is not a law of general applicability.

Notably, this bill has a severability clause. Therefore, if application to federal officers is found to be unconstitutional, its provisions would still apply to local law enforcement and the remaining state agencies that have not been excluded.

2) *False Personation Provisions.* Several provisions of the Penal Code prohibit the fraudulent impersonation or attempted impersonation of peace officers and other public officers and employees. These provisions proscribe willfully wearing, exhibiting, or using the authorized badge, uniform, insignia, emblem, device, label, certificate, card, or writing of those officers and employees to commit the fraudulent impersonation. (See Pen. Code, §§ 538d-538h.) Current law also prohibits the false impersonation of a peace officer, firefighter, public utility employee, state or local government agency employee or officer, and a member of a search and rescue team via an internet website, or by other electronic means for purposes of defrauding another. (See Pen. Code, §§ 538d-538h.)

This bill prohibits the false personation of these same individuals by *any* other means, rather than only those impersonations that take place on an internet website or by other electronic means. One such example might be through

communication sent via the postal service.

In addition, with regards to false personation of a peace officer, this bill expands the crime to cover not just false personation of peace officers, but to “law enforcement officers” which this bill defines as including California peace officers and any federal law enforcement officer. The inclusion of federal law enforcement officers is to address the recent reports of civilians impersonating immigration agents to harass noncitizens.

- 3) *Bail Agent Provisions.* A bail fugitive recovery agent is authorized to investigate, surveil, locate, and arrest a defendant in a pending *criminal* case whose bond has been forfeited or who otherwise has violated a bond condition, for surrender to the appropriate court, jail, or police department. (Pen. Code, § 1299.01, subd. (a)(1); Ins. Code, § 1802.3, subd. (a).) Additionally, a bail fugitive recovery agent’s license only permits the licensee to investigate, surveil, locate, and arrest a bail fugitive for surrender to the appropriate court, jail, or police department. Enforcing federal immigration law is beyond the scope of their authority. (Pen. Code, § 1299.01, subd. (a)(4); Ins. Code, § 1802.3, subd. (a).)

This bill prohibits an individual authorized to apprehend a bail fugitive, an authority given to bail fugitive recovery agents from using that position for the purposes of “immigration enforcement” except pursuant to a valid judicial warrant or court order. Arguably, based on the above provisions of law, this is already prohibited.

This bill also prohibits an individual authorized to apprehend a bail fugitive from disclosing verbally, in writing, or in any other manner, personally identifiable information of any bail fugitive that is requested for purposes of immigration enforcement, except pursuant to a valid judicial warrant or court order.

- 4) *Related Legislation.* SB 627 (Wiener) makes it a crime for a law enforcement officer, as defined, to wear a facial covering in the performance of their duties, except as specified, and requires any law enforcement agency operating in California to maintain and publicly post a written policy limiting the use of facial coverings, as specified.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: Yes

According to the Assembly Appropriations Committee:

Possibly reimbursable costs (local funds) to each law enforcement agency that operates in California and must adopt a conforming identification policy. There are approximately 600 law enforcement agencies in California. These costs are unlikely to be significant for each agency, but in the aggregate statewide may be in the low hundreds of thousands of dollars one-time. The state must reimburse these costs from the General Fund if the Commission on State Mandates determines the duties imposed by this bill constitute a reimbursable state mandate.

Cost pressures (Trial Court Trust Fund, General Fund, of an unknown but potentially significant amount, to the courts to adjudicate misdemeanor charges for the crimes created and expanded by this bill. A defendant charged with a misdemeanor is entitled to a jury trial and, if the defendant is indigent, legal representation provided by the government. Actual court costs will depend on the number of violations and the amount of court time needed to adjudicate 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 fiscal year 2025-26 state budget provides \$82 million ongoing General Fund to the Trial Court Trust Fund for court operations.

Costs (local funds, General Fund) to the counties to incarcerate people convicted of the misdemeanors created and expanded by this bill. Actual incarceration costs will depend on the number of convictions and the length of each sentence. The average annual cost to incarcerate one person in county jail is approximately \$29,000, though costs are higher in larger counties. County incarceration costs are not subject to reimbursement by the state. However, overcrowding in county jails creates cost pressure on the General Fund because the state has historically granted new funding to counties to offset overcrowding resulting from public safety realignment.

SUPPORT: (Verified 9/10/25)

California Faculty Association (co-source)
Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (co-source)
Mexican American Legal Defense & Educational Fund (co-source)
Alameda County United for Immigrant Rights
Alameda Labor Council
Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment
California Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
California Alliance for Youth and Community Justice
California Church Impact
California Civil Liberties Advocacy

California Coalition for Sheriff Oversight
California Democratic Party
California Federation of Labor Unions, Afl-cio
California School Employees Association
California-hawaii State Conference of the NAACP
Californians for Safety and Justice
Centro Legal De LA Raza
Cft- a Union of Educators & Classified Professionals, Aft, Afl-cio
City of Culver City
City of Monterey Park
City of Paramount
City of Pasadena
Costa Mesa; City of
County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors
County of Santa Barbara
Courage California
Culver City Democratic Club
Democratic Party of the San Fernando Valley
Eden United Church of Christ
Encinitas; City of
Fair Chance Project
Faith in Action East Bay
Felony Murder Elimination Project
Filipino Advocates for Justice
Friends Committee on Legislation of California
Hijas Del Campo
Indivisible CA Statestrong
Indivisible Westside Los Angeles
Initiate Justice Action
Jewish Community Relations Council of Sacramento
Justice2jobs Coalition
Kipp Socal Public Schools
LA Defensa
Latino Community Foundtion
Latino Legislative Caucus
Local 148 LA County Public Defenders Union
Los Angeles County Democratic Party
National Union of Healthcare Workers
North Bay Jobs With Justice
North Westwood Neighborhood Council
Oakland Privacy
Orange County Board of Supervisors - Supervisor Vicente Sarmiento

Peace Officers Research Association of California
Rubicon Programs
San Francisco Labor Council
San Francisco Office of the Assessor-recorder
San Mateo Labor Council
Santa Barbara Women's Political Committee
Santa Monica Democratic Club
Service Employees International Union, Local 1000
Showing Up for Racial Justice San Francisco - Surj Sf
Sikh American Legal Defense and Education Fund
Silicon Valley De-bug
Sister Warriors Freedom Coalition
Smart Justice California, a Project of Tides Advocacy
Solana Beach; City of
Soledad; City of
South Bay Afl-cio Labor Council
Swing Left Inland Valley
The W. Haywood Burns Institute
Trabajadores Unidos Workers United
Ufcw - Western States Council
United Domestic Workers/afscme Local 3930
Upte-cwa 9119
Valor US
Viet Voices
West Hollywood/hernan Molina, Governmental Affairs Liaison

OPPOSITION: (Verified 9/10/25)

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
Placer County Deputy Sheriffs' Association
Pomona Police Officers' Association
Riverside Police Officers Association
Riverside Sheriffs' Association
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: According to the California Faculty Association, a co-sponsor of this bill:

Recent immigration enforcement activities by the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agency have caused widespread fear and confusion in our communities, particularly when officers appear in sensitive locations such as schools and churches, often masked and lacking clear identification. The lack of transparency in these encounters has resulted in growing concerns among community members and local officials who do not know with certainty who is responsible for incidents resembling kidnappings and the use of excessive force, which makes accountability impossible.

Multiple news reports have exposed individuals impersonating ICE officers to harass or detain others, eroding public trust and endangering vulnerable communities. In Los Angeles, an individual posing as an ICE agent tried to stop a school bus, but the driver followed protocol and drove off. Other impersonation cases include the kidnapping and unlawful detention of a group of Latino men, individuals posing as ICE agents on a college campus, and a sexual assault involving threats of deportation by someone impersonating an ICE officer. These incidents are made worse by reports that bounty hunters are being recruited to target undocumented immigrants, raising serious safety concerns.

SB 805 takes important steps to address these concerns by requiring law enforcement personnel to display proper identification and authorizing them to request identification from anyone claiming to be a law enforcement officer if there is reasonable suspicion of criminal activity or a safety concern. It also prohibits bail agents from engaging in immigration enforcement and expands laws against impersonation of police and other public officials.

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION: According to the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department:

SB 805 is both redundant is misdirected. California Penal Code Section 830.10 currently requires every uniformed peace officer to wear a badge, nameplate, or other device that clearly displays their name or identification number. This longstanding provision already ensures that the public can readily identify officers in uniform, while also preserving operational flexibility in high risk or special assignments. SB 805 adds no meaningful accountability mechanism and instead imposes new legal liabilities and operational risk on officers performing already dangerous work....

SB 805 does not solve a problem rooted in California law enforcement conduct. It risks confusing the public by suggesting local agencies are not already subject to strict identification and impersonation laws, while unfairly tying the reputation of our state's peace officers to incidents involving impersonators and federal personnel operating independently of local jurisdictions.

Assembly Floor: 60-15, 9/9/25 Ayes: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alvarez, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Connolly, Elhawary, Fong, Gabriel, Garcia, Gipson, Mark González, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Irwin, Jackson, Kalra, Krell, Lee, Lowenthal, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Celeste Rodriguez, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Valencia, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas Noes: Alanis, Castillo, Chen, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Ellis, Jeff Gonzalez, Hadwick, Johnson, Macedo, Patterson, Sanchez, Ta, Tangipa No Vote Recorded: Flora, Gallagher, Hoover, Lackey, Wallis

Prepared by: Sandy Uribe / PUB. S. /
9/11/25 18:28:03

**** END ****