

BOARD of SUPERVISORS



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Paul Yep, Acting Chief, Police Department
Paul Miyamoto, Sheriff, Sheriff's Department

FROM: Monique Crayton, Assistant Clerk, Public Safety and Neighborhood
Services Committee, Board of Supervisors

DATE: September 16, 2025

SUBJECT: LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

The Board of Supervisors' Public Safety and Neighborhood Services Committee has received the following proposed legislation, introduced by Supervisor Connie Chan on September 9, 2025:

File No. 250934

Resolution urging San Francisco and California law enforcement agencies to ensure proper compliance between data sharing laws and local and statewide sanctuary laws to assure trust in law enforcement to our vulnerable immigrant communities.

If you have any comments or reports to be included with the file, please forward them to me at the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, Room 244, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102.

CC:
Office of Chair Dorsey
Office of Supervisor Chan
Steven Lopez, Police Department
Sgt Stacy Youngblood, Police Department
Carl Nicita, Police Department
Giannina Miranda, Police Department
Katherine Johnson, Sheriff's Department
Tara Moriarty, Sheriff's Department
Rich Jue, Sheriff's Department
Christian Kropff, Sheriff's Department

1 [Urging San Francisco and California Law Enforcement Agencies to Ensure Proper
2 Compliance Between Data Sharing Laws and Local and Statewide Sanctuary Laws]

3 **Resolution urging San Francisco and California law enforcement agencies to ensure**
4 **proper compliance between data sharing laws and local and statewide sanctuary laws**
5 **to assure trust in law enforcement to our vulnerable immigrant communities.**
6

7 WHEREAS, Passed in 2017, the California Values Act (Senate Bill 54), restricts local
8 and state law enforcement agencies from assisting federal immigration enforcement and
9 prohibits police from asking about immigration status, sharing personal information with
10 federal authorities, or detaining individuals on the basis of a hold request, or providing
11 information about release date except as allowed by local law; and

12 WHEREAS, San Francisco's Sanctuary City Ordinance generally prohibits City
13 employees from using City funds or resources to assist in the enforcement of federal civil
14 immigration laws, unless required by federal or state law; this includes participation in
15 investigations, surveillance, and arrests conducted by Immigration and Customs Enforcement
16 or other federal agencies to enforce civil immigration laws; and

17 WHEREAS, In 2021, San Francisco adopted a Surveillance Technology Policy relating
18 to the use of Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) under San Francisco Administrative
19 Code, Section 19B, to ensure the responsible use of ALPR itself as well as any associated
20 data, and the protection of City and County of San Francisco residents' civil rights and
21 liberties; and

22 WHEREAS, The San Francisco Surveillance Technology Policy includes guidance for
23 the San Francisco Police Department, pursuant to 1798.90.55 of the California Civil Code,
24 "shall not sell, share, or transfer ALPR information, except to another public agency, and only
25 as otherwise permitted by California state law. ALPR information shall not be sold, shared, or

1 transferred to out-of-state or federal agencies without a court order or warrant issued by a
2 California court. For purposes of this section, the provision of data hosting or towing services
3 shall not be considered the sale, sharing, or transferring of ALPR information.”; and

4 WHEREAS, While Automated License Plate Reader systems provide a tool to law
5 enforcement agencies, they also present significant privacy and civil rights concerns, with
6 data potentially accessible to federal immigration agencies, putting immigrant and
7 marginalized communities at risk; and

8 WHEREAS, Local leaders, organizations, and community members have expressed
9 overwhelming opposition to expanding funding for Automated License Plate Reader and other
10 surveillance technology, citing their potential misuse, lack of regulation, and threats to
11 democratic freedoms and community trust; and

12 WHEREAS, The press has reported that the San Francisco Police Department
13 database that houses ALPR information was open to searches by agencies that fall outside of
14 local and California law enforcement agencies, resulting in a reported 1.6 million searches of
15 the city’s license-plate reader database between August 2024 and February 2025, including at
16 least 19 that were marked as related to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; and

17 WHEREAS, Compliance with local and state sanctuary laws is fundamental to ensuring
18 community trust in law enforcement, particularly that of our vulnerable immigrant communities;
19 now, therefore, be it

20 RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Board of Supervisors urges San Francisco and
21 California law enforcement agencies to examine past allegations concerning ALPR data and
22 ensure compliance with data-sharing laws and applicable Sanctuary Laws and policies.
23
24
25

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Date Published: 10/05/2017 09:00 PM

Senate Bill No. 54**CHAPTER 495**

An act to amend Sections 7282 and 7282.5 of, and to add Chapter 17.25 (commencing with Section 7284) to Division 7 of Title 1 of, the Government Code, and to repeal Section 11369 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to law enforcement.

[Approved by Governor October 05, 2017. Filed with Secretary of State October 05, 2017.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 54, De León. Law enforcement: sharing data.

Existing law provides that when there is reason to believe that a person arrested for a violation of specified controlled substance provisions may not be a citizen of the United States, the arresting agency shall notify the appropriate agency of the United States having charge of deportation matters.

This bill would repeal those provisions.

Existing law provides that whenever an individual who is a victim of or witness to a hate crime, or who otherwise can give evidence in a hate crime investigation, is not charged with or convicted of committing any crime under state law, a peace officer may not detain the individual exclusively for any actual or suspected immigration violation or report or turn the individual over to federal immigration authorities.

This bill would, among other things and subject to exceptions, prohibit state and local law enforcement agencies, including school police and security departments, from using money or personnel to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest persons for immigration enforcement purposes, as specified, and would, subject to exceptions, proscribe other activities or conduct in connection with immigration enforcement by law enforcement agencies. The bill would apply those provisions to the circumstances in which a law enforcement official has discretion to cooperate with immigration authorities. The bill would require, by October 1, 2018, the Attorney General, in consultation with the appropriate stakeholders, to publish model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement to the fullest extent possible for use by public schools, public libraries, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state, and courthouses, among others. The bill would require, among others, all public schools, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state, and courthouses to implement the model policy, or an equivalent policy. The bill would state that, among others, all other organizations and entities that provide services related to physical or mental health and wellness, education, or access to justice, including the University of California, are encouraged to adopt the model policy. The bill would require that a law enforcement agency that chooses to participate in a joint law enforcement task force, as defined, submit a report annually pertaining to task force operations to the

Department of Justice, as specified. The bill would require the Attorney General, by March 1, 2019, and annually thereafter, to report on the types and frequency of joint law enforcement task forces, and other information, as specified, and to post those reports on the Attorney General's Internet Web site. The bill would require law enforcement agencies to report to the department annually regarding transfers of persons to immigration authorities. The bill would require the Attorney General to publish guidance, audit criteria, and training recommendations regarding state and local law enforcement databases, for purposes of limiting the availability of information for immigration enforcement, as specified. The bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to provide a specified written consent form in advance of any interview between a person in department custody and the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement regarding civil immigration violations.

This bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature relating to these provisions.

By imposing additional duties on public schools and local law enforcement agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Vote: majority Appropriation: no Fiscal Committee: yes Local Program: yes

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Section 7282 of the Government Code is amended to read:

7282. For purposes of this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Conviction" shall have the same meaning as subdivision (d) of Section 667 of the Penal Code.

(b) "Eligible for release from custody" means that the individual may be released from custody because one of the following conditions has occurred:

(1) All criminal charges against the individual have been dropped or dismissed.

(2) The individual has been acquitted of all criminal charges filed against him or her.

(3) The individual has served all the time required for his or her sentence.

(4) The individual has posted a bond.

(5) The individual is otherwise eligible for release under state or local law, or local policy.

(c) "Hold request," "notification request," and "transfer request" have the same meanings as provided in Section 7283. Hold, notification, and transfer requests include requests issued by the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement or the United States Customs and Border Protection as well as any other immigration authorities.

(d) "Law enforcement official" means any local agency or officer of a local agency authorized to enforce criminal statutes, regulations, or local ordinances or to operate jails or to maintain custody of individuals in jails, and any person or local agency authorized to operate juvenile detention facilities or to maintain custody of individuals in juvenile detention facilities.

(e) "Local agency" means any city, county, city and county, special district, or other political subdivision of the state.

(f) "Serious felony" means any of the offenses listed in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7 of the Penal Code and any offense committed in another state which, if committed in California, would be punishable as a serious felony as defined by subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7 of the Penal Code.

(g) "Violent felony" means any of the offenses listed in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 of the Penal Code and any offense committed in another state which, if committed in California, would be punishable as a violent felony

as defined by subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 2. Section 7282.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

7282.5. (a) A law enforcement official shall have discretion to cooperate with immigration authorities only if doing so would not violate any federal, state, or local law, or local policy, and where permitted by the California Values Act (Chapter 17.25 (commencing with Section 7284)). Additionally, the specific activities described in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of, and in paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of, Section 7284.6 shall only occur under the following circumstances:

(1) The individual has been convicted of a serious or violent felony identified in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7 of, or subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 of, the Penal Code.

(2) The individual has been convicted of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.

(3) The individual has been convicted within the past five years of a misdemeanor for a crime that is punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony for, or has been convicted within the last 15 years of a felony for, any of the following offenses:

(A) Assault, as specified in, but not limited to, Sections 217.1, 220, 240, 241.1, 241.4, 241.7, 244, 244.5, 245, 245.2, 245.3, 245.5, 4500, and 4501 of the Penal Code.

(B) Battery, as specified in, but not limited to, Sections 242, 243.1, 243.3, 243.4, 243.6, 243.7, 243.9, 273.5, 347, 4501.1, and 4501.5 of the Penal Code.

(C) Use of threats, as specified in, but not limited to, Sections 71, 76, 139, 140, 422, 601, and 11418.5 of the Penal Code.

(D) Sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, or crimes endangering children, as specified in, but not limited to, Sections 266, 266a, 266b, 266c, 266d, 266f, 266g, 266h, 266i, 266j, 267, 269, 288, 288.5, 311.1, 311.3, 311.4, 311.10, 311.11, and 647.6 of the Penal Code.

(E) Child abuse or endangerment, as specified in, but not limited to, Sections 270, 271, 271a, 273a, 273ab, 273d, 273.4, and 278 of the Penal Code.

(F) Burglary, robbery, theft, fraud, forgery, or embezzlement, as specified in, but not limited to, Sections 211, 215, 459, 463, 470, 476, 487, 496, 503, 518, 530.5, 532, and 550 of the Penal Code.

(G) Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, but only for a conviction that is a felony.

(H) Obstruction of justice, as specified in, but not limited to, Sections 69, 95, 95.1, 136.1, and 148.10 of the Penal Code.

(I) Bribery, as specified in, but not limited to, Sections 67, 67.5, 68, 74, 85, 86, 92, 93, 137, 138, and 165 of the Penal Code.

(J) Escape, as specified in, but not limited to, Sections 107, 109, 110, 4530, 4530.5, 4532, 4533, 4534, 4535, and 4536 of the Penal Code.

(K) Unlawful possession or use of a weapon, firearm, explosive device, or weapon of mass destruction, as specified in, but not limited to, Sections 171b, 171c, 171d, 246, 246.3, 247, 417, 417.3, 417.6, 417.8, 4574, 11418, 11418.1, 12021.5, 12022, 12022.2, 12022.3, 12022.4, 12022.5, 12022.53, 12022.55, 18745, 18750, and 18755 of, and subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 26100 of, the Penal Code.

(L) Possession of an unlawful deadly weapon, under the Deadly Weapons Recodification Act of 2010 (Part 6 (commencing with Section 16000) of the Penal Code).

(M) An offense involving the felony possession, sale, distribution, manufacture, or trafficking of controlled substances.

(N) Vandalism with prior convictions, as specified in, but not limited to, Section 594.7 of the Penal Code.

(O) Gang-related offenses, as specified in, but not limited to, Sections 186.22, 186.26, and 186.28 of the Penal Code.

(P) An attempt, as defined in Section 664 of, or a conspiracy, as defined in Section 182 of, the Penal Code, to commit an offense specified in this section.

(Q) A crime resulting in death, or involving the personal infliction of great bodily injury, as specified in, but not limited to, subdivision (d) of Section 245.6 of, and Sections 187, 191.5, 192, 192.5, 12022.7, 12022.8, and 12022.9 of, the Penal Code.

(R) Possession or use of a firearm in the commission of an offense.

(S) An offense that would require the individual to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290, 290.002, or 290.006 of the Penal Code.

(T) False imprisonment, slavery, and human trafficking, as specified in, but not limited to, Sections 181, 210.5, 236, 236.1, and 4503 of the Penal Code.

(U) Criminal profiteering and money laundering, as specified in, but not limited to, Sections 186.2, 186.9, and 186.10 of the Penal Code.

(V) Torture and mayhem, as specified in, but not limited to, Section 203 of the Penal Code.

(W) A crime threatening the public safety, as specified in, but not limited to, Sections 219, 219.1, 219.2, 247.5, 404, 404.6, 405a, 451, and 11413 of the Penal Code.

(X) Elder and dependent adult abuse, as specified in, but not limited to, Section 368 of the Penal Code.

(Y) A hate crime, as specified in, but not limited to, Section 422.55 of the Penal Code.

(Z) Stalking, as specified in, but not limited to, Section 646.9 of the Penal Code.

(AA) Soliciting the commission of a crime, as specified in, but not limited to, subdivision (c) of Section 286 of, and Sections 653j and 653.23 of, the Penal Code.

(AB) An offense committed while on bail or released on his or her own recognizance, as specified in, but not limited to, Section 12022.1 of the Penal Code.

(AC) Rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or sexual penetration, as specified in, but not limited to, paragraphs (2) and (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261 of, paragraphs (1) and (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 262 of, Section 264.1 of, subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 286 of, subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 288a of, and subdivisions (a) and (j) of Section 289 of, the Penal Code.

(AD) Kidnapping, as specified in, but not limited to, Sections 207, 209, and 209.5 of the Penal Code.

(AE) A violation of subdivision (c) of Section 20001 of the Vehicle Code.

(4) The individual is a current registrant on the California Sex and Arson Registry.

(5) The individual has been convicted of a federal crime that meets the definition of an aggravated felony as set forth in subparagraphs (A) to (P), inclusive, of paragraph (43) of subsection (a) of Section 101 of the federal Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. Sec. 1101), or is identified by the United States Department of Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement as the subject of an outstanding federal felony arrest warrant.

(6) In no case shall cooperation occur pursuant to this section for individuals arrested, detained, or convicted of misdemeanors that were previously felonies, or were previously crimes punishable as either misdemeanors or felonies, prior to passage of the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act of 2014 as it amended the Penal Code.

(b) In cases in which the individual is arrested and taken before a magistrate on a charge involving a serious or violent felony, as identified in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7 or subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 of the Penal Code, respectively, or a felony that is punishable by imprisonment in state prison, and the magistrate makes a finding of probable cause as to that charge pursuant to Section 872 of the Penal Code, a law enforcement official shall additionally have discretion to cooperate with immigration officials pursuant to subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 7284.6.

SEC. 3. Chapter 17.25 (commencing with Section 7284) is added to Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code, to read:

CHAPTER 17.25. Cooperation with Immigration Authorities

7284. This chapter shall be known, and may be cited, as the California Values Act.

7284.2. The Legislature finds and declares the following:

- (a) Immigrants are valuable and essential members of the California community. Almost one in three Californians is foreign born and one in two children in California has at least one immigrant parent.
- (b) A relationship of trust between California's immigrant community and state and local agencies is central to the public safety of the people of California.
- (c) This trust is threatened when state and local agencies are entangled with federal immigration enforcement, with the result that immigrant community members fear approaching police when they are victims of, and witnesses to, crimes, seeking basic health services, or attending school, to the detriment of public safety and the well-being of all Californians.
- (d) Entangling state and local agencies with federal immigration enforcement programs diverts already limited resources and blurs the lines of accountability between local, state, and federal governments.
- (e) State and local participation in federal immigration enforcement programs also raises constitutional concerns, including the prospect that California residents could be detained in violation of the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, targeted on the basis of race or ethnicity in violation of the Equal Protection Clause, or denied access to education based on immigration status. See *Sanchez Ochoa v. Campbell, et al.* (E.D. Wash. 2017) 2017 WL 3476777; *Trujillo Santoya v. United States, et al.* (W.D. Tex. 2017) 2017 WL 2896021; *Moreno v. Napolitano* (N.D. Ill. 2016) 213 F. Supp. 3d 999; *Morales v. Chadbourne* (1st Cir. 2015) 793 F.3d 208; *Miranda-Olivares v. Clackamas County* (D. Or. 2014) 2014 WL 1414305; *Galarza v. Szalczyk* (3d Cir. 2014) 745 F.3d 634.
- (f) This chapter seeks to ensure effective policing, to protect the safety, well-being, and constitutional rights of the people of California, and to direct the state's limited resources to matters of greatest concern to state and local governments.
- (g) It is the intent of the Legislature that this chapter shall not be construed as providing, expanding, or ratifying any legal authority for any state or local law enforcement agency to participate in immigration enforcement.

7284.4. For purposes of this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

- (a) "California law enforcement agency" means a state or local law enforcement agency, including school police or security departments. "California law enforcement agency" does not include the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.
- (b) "Civil immigration warrant" means any warrant for a violation of federal civil immigration law, and includes civil immigration warrants entered in the National Crime Information Center database.
- (c) "Immigration authority" means any federal, state, or local officer, employee, or person performing immigration enforcement functions.
- (d) "Health facility" includes health facilities as defined in Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, clinics as defined in Sections 1200 and 1200.1 of the Health and Safety Code, and substance abuse treatment facilities.
- (e) "Hold request," "notification request," "transfer request," and "local law enforcement agency" have the same meaning as provided in Section 7283. Hold, notification, and transfer requests include requests issued by United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement or United States Customs and Border Protection as well as any other immigration authorities.
- (f) "Immigration enforcement" includes 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.
- (g) "Joint law enforcement task force" means at least one California law enforcement agency collaborating, engaging, or partnering with at least one federal law enforcement agency in investigating federal or state crimes.
- (h) "Judicial probable cause determination" means a determination made by a federal judge or federal magistrate judge that probable cause exists that an individual has violated federal criminal immigration law and that authorizes a law enforcement officer to arrest and take into custody the individual.
- (i) "Judicial warrant" means a warrant based on probable cause for a violation of federal criminal immigration law and issued by a federal judge or a federal magistrate judge that authorizes a law enforcement officer to arrest

and take into custody the person who is the subject of the warrant.

(j) "Public schools" means all public elementary and secondary schools under the jurisdiction of local governing boards or a charter school board, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges.

(k) "School police and security departments" includes police and security departments of the California State University, the California Community Colleges, charter schools, county offices of education, schools, and school districts.

7284.6. (a) California law enforcement agencies shall not:

(1) Use agency or department moneys or personnel to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest persons for immigration enforcement purposes, including any of the following:

(A) Inquiring into an individual's immigration status.

(B) Detaining an individual on the basis of a hold request.

(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, or is in response to a notification request from immigration authorities in accordance with Section 7282.5. Responses are never required, but are permitted under this subdivision, provided that they do not violate any local law or policy.

(D) Providing personal information, as defined in Section 1798.3 of the Civil Code, about an individual, including, but not limited to, the individual's home address or work address unless that information is available to the public.

(E) Making or intentionally participating in arrests based on civil immigration warrants.

(F) Assisting immigration authorities in the activities described in Section 1357(a)(3) of Title 8 of the United States Code.

(G) Performing the functions of an immigration officer, whether pursuant to Section 1357(g) of Title 8 of the United States Code or any other law, regulation, or policy, whether formal or informal.

(2) Place peace officers under the supervision of federal agencies or employ peace officers deputized as special federal officers or special federal deputies for purposes of immigration enforcement. All peace officers remain subject to California law governing conduct of peace officers and the policies of the employing agency.

(3) Use immigration authorities as interpreters for law enforcement matters relating to individuals in agency or department custody.

(4) Transfer an individual to immigration authorities unless authorized by a judicial warrant or judicial probable cause determination, or in accordance with Section 7282.5.

(5) Provide office space exclusively dedicated for immigration authorities for use within a city or county law enforcement facility.

(6) Contract with the federal government for use of California law enforcement agency facilities to house individuals as federal detainees, except pursuant to Chapter 17.8 (commencing with Section 7310).

(b) Notwithstanding the limitations in subdivision (a), this section does not prevent any California law enforcement agency from doing any of the following that does not violate any policy of the law enforcement agency or any local law or policy of the jurisdiction in which the agency is operating:

(1) Investigating, enforcing, or detaining upon reasonable suspicion of, or arresting for a violation of, Section 1326(a) of Title 8 of the United States Code that may be subject to the enhancement specified in Section 1326(b)(2) of Title 8 of the United States Code and that is detected during an unrelated law enforcement activity. Transfers to immigration authorities are permitted under this subsection only in accordance with paragraph (4) of subdivision (a).

(2) Responding 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 (CLETS), where otherwise permitted by state law.

(3) Conducting enforcement or investigative duties associated with a joint law enforcement task force, including the sharing of confidential information with other law enforcement agencies for purposes of task force investigations, so long as the following conditions are met:

(A) The primary purpose of the joint law enforcement task force is not immigration enforcement, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 7284.4.

(B) The enforcement or investigative duties are primarily related to a violation of state or federal law unrelated to immigration enforcement.

(C) Participation in the task force by a California law enforcement agency does not violate any local law or policy to which it is otherwise subject.

(4) Making inquiries into information necessary to certify an individual who has been identified as a potential crime or trafficking victim for a T or U Visa pursuant to Section 1101(a)(15)(T) or 1101(a)(15)(U) of Title 8 of the United States Code or to comply with Section 922(d)(5) of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(5) Giving immigration authorities access to interview an individual in agency or department custody. All interview access shall comply with requirements of the TRUTH Act (Chapter 17.2 (commencing with Section 7283)).

(c) (1) If a California law enforcement agency chooses to participate in a joint law enforcement task force, for which a California law enforcement agency has agreed to dedicate personnel or resources on an ongoing basis, it shall submit a report annually to the Department of Justice, as specified by the Attorney General. The law enforcement agency shall report the following information, if known, for each task force of which it is a member:

(A) The purpose of the task force.

(B) The federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies involved.

(C) The total number of arrests made during the reporting period.

(D) The number of people arrested for immigration enforcement purposes.

(2) All law enforcement agencies shall report annually to the Department of Justice, in a manner specified by the Attorney General, the number of transfers pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (a), and the offense that allowed for the transfer, pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (a).

(3) All records described in this subdivision shall be public records for purposes of the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250)), including the exemptions provided by that act and, as permitted under that act, personal identifying information may be redacted prior to public disclosure. To the extent that disclosure of a particular item of information would endanger the safety of a person involved in an investigation, or would endanger the successful completion of the investigation or a related investigation, that information shall not be disclosed.

(4) If more than one California law enforcement agency is participating in a joint task force that meets the reporting requirement pursuant to this section, the joint task force shall designate a local or state agency responsible for completing the reporting requirement.

(d) The Attorney General, by March 1, 2019, and annually thereafter, shall report on the total number of arrests made by joint law enforcement task forces, and the total number of arrests made for the purpose of immigration enforcement by all task force participants, including federal law enforcement agencies. To the extent that disclosure of a particular item of information would endanger the safety of a person involved in an investigation, or would endanger the successful completion of the investigation or a related investigation, that information shall not be included in the Attorney General's report. The Attorney General shall post the reports required by this subdivision on the Attorney General's Internet Web site.

(e) This section does not prohibit or restrict any government 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 government entity, pursuant to Sections 1373 and 1644 of Title 8 of the United States Code.

(f) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a California law enforcement agency from asserting its own jurisdiction over criminal law enforcement matters.

7284.8. (a) The Attorney General, by October 1, 2018, in consultation with the appropriate stakeholders, shall publish model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement to the fullest extent possible consistent with federal and state law at public schools, public libraries, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state, courthouses, Division of Labor Standards Enforcement facilities, the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, the Division of Workers Compensation, and shelters, and ensuring that they remain safe and accessible to all California residents, regardless of immigration status. All public schools, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state, and courthouses shall implement the model policy, or an equivalent policy. The Agricultural Labor Relations Board, the Division of Workers' Compensation, the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, shelters, libraries, and all other organizations and entities that provide services related to physical or mental health and wellness, education, or access to justice, including the University of California, are encouraged to adopt the model policy.

(b) For any databases operated by state and local law enforcement agencies, including databases maintained for the agency by private vendors, the Attorney General shall, by October 1, 2018, in consultation with appropriate stakeholders, publish guidance, audit criteria, and training recommendations aimed at ensuring that those databases are governed in a manner that limits the availability of information therein to the fullest extent practicable and consistent with federal and state law, to anyone or any entity for the purpose of immigration enforcement. All state and local law enforcement agencies are encouraged to adopt necessary changes to database governance policies consistent with that guidance.

(c) Notwithstanding the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2), the Department of Justice may implement, interpret, or make specific this chapter without taking any regulatory action.

7284.10. (a) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall:

(1) In advance of any interview between the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and an individual in department custody regarding civil immigration violations, provide the individual with a written consent form that explains the purpose of the interview, that the interview is voluntary, and that he or she may decline to be interviewed or may choose to be interviewed only with his or her attorney present. The written consent form shall be available in English, Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Korean.

(2) Upon receiving any ICE hold, notification, or transfer request, provide a copy of the request to the individual and inform him or her whether the department intends to comply with the request.

(b) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall not:

(1) Restrict access to any in-prison educational or rehabilitative programming, or credit-earning opportunity on the sole basis of citizenship or immigration status, including, but not limited to, whether the person is in removal proceedings, or immigration authorities have issued a hold request, transfer request, notification request, or civil immigration warrant against the individual.

(2) Consider citizenship and immigration status as a factor in determining a person's custodial classification level, including, but not limited to, whether the person is in removal proceedings, or whether immigration authorities have issued a hold request, transfer request, notification request, or civil immigration warrant against the individual.

7284.12. The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

SEC. 4. Section 11369 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

SEC. 5. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.



Surveillance Technology Policy

San Francisco Police Department
Automated License Plate Readers (ALPR)

The City and County of San Francisco values privacy and protection of San Francisco residents' civil rights and civil liberties. As required by San Francisco Administrative Code, Section 19B, the Surveillance Technology Policy aims to ensure the responsible use of ALPR itself as well as any associated data, and the protection of City and County of San Francisco residents' civil rights and liberties.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Department's mission is to protect life and property, prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime by providing service with understanding, response with compassion, performance with integrity and law enforcement with vision.

The Surveillance Technology Policy ("Policy") defines the manner in which the ALPR will be used to support this mission, by describing the intended purpose, authorized and restricted uses, and requirements.

This Policy applies to all to department personnel that use, plan to use, or plan to secure ALPR data, including employees, contractors, and volunteers. Employees, consultants, volunteers, and vendors while working on behalf of the City with the Department are required to comply with this Policy

POLICY STATEMENT

The authorized use of ALPR technology for the Department is limited to the following use cases and is subject to the requirements listed in this Policy.

Authorized Use(s):

1. Locate stolen, wanted, and or other vehicles that are the subject of investigation
2. To apprehend wanted persons subject to arrest warrants or who are otherwise lawfully sought by law enforcement.
3. To locate victims, witnesses, suspects, missing children, adults, and/or elderly individuals, including in response to Amber Alerts and Silver Alerts and others associated with a law enforcement investigation.
4. To assist with criminal investigations initiated by local, state and regional public safety departments by identifying vehicles associated with targets of criminal investigations.
5. Counter-terrorism: Identify potential threats to critical infrastructure sites.
6. For other law enforcement purposes as authorized by law: Investigations of major crimes.

Prohibited use cases include any uses not stated in the Authorized Use Case section.

Departments may use information collected only for legally authorized purposes, and may not use that information to unlawfully discriminate against people based on race, ethnicity, political

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COIT Review: January 21, 2021

Board of Supervisors Review: August 4, 2021

opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, gender, gender identity, disability status, sexual orientation or activity, or genetic and/or biometric data. Additionally, departments may not use automated systems to scan footage and identify individuals based on any of the categories listed in the preceding sentence.

- An ALPR alert alone does not substantiate law enforcement response or contact. Contacting an individual solely based on an ALPR alert in the absence of confirming disposition of the vehicle (stolen or recovered), verifying that the observed license plate number matches the ALPR data, and verifying the reason a vehicle or owner is wanted or of interest shall be prohibited.
- No SFPD member shall access ALPR data for any use other than the authorized use cases herein
- ALPR scanning is limited to vehicles exposed to public view.
- No content captured by ALPR cameras other than license plate and vehicle information, geo-location, and time date of capture, shall constitute cause for police enforcement.

BUSINESS JUSTIFICATION

ALPR supports the Department's mission and provides important operational value in the following ways:

ALPR readers allow for automatic and efficient identification of license plates that may be associated with criminal activity or missing persons. The identification of a license plate allows SFPD to recover a victim's vehicle, investigate a crime and lawfully apprehend suspects. SFPD is able to protect life and property using this technology.

In addition, ALPR promises to benefit residents in the following ways:

- ☐ Education
- ☐ Community Development
- ☐ Health
- ☐ Environment

☒ Criminal Justice

On-street enforcement of: Stolen Vehicles; Amber Alerts; Unregistered Vehicles; Wanted Criminals; Parking Violations; Be on the Lookout (BOLO), assists criminal investigations

- ☐ Jobs
- ☐ Housing

In addition, the following benefits are obtained:

Benefit	Description
☐	Financial Savings
☒	Time Savings
☒	Staff Safety
☐	Data Quality

POLICY REQUIREMENTS

This Policy defines the responsible data management processes and legally enforceable safeguards required by the Department to ensure transparency, oversight, and accountability measures. Department use of surveillance technology and information collected, retained, processed or shared by surveillance technology must be consistent with this Policy; must comply with all City, State, and Federal laws and regulations; and must protect all state and federal Constitutional guarantees.

Specifications: The software and/or firmware used to operate the surveillance technology must be kept up to date and maintained.

Safety: Surveillance technology must be operated in a safe manner. Surveillance technology should not be operated in a way that infringes on resident civil rights, including privacy, or causes personal injury or property damage.

Data Collection: Departments shall minimize the use, collection, and retention of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) to what is strictly necessary to accomplish the intended purpose of the surveillance technology.

Department shall only collect data required to execute the authorized use case. All data collected by the surveillance technology, including PII, shall be classified according to the City's Data Classification Standard.

Should information be incidentally collected that is not necessary to accomplish the intended purpose of the surveillance technology, including information that may be used to identify persons or private information, Department shall remove all incidental PII from raw data.

The surveillance technology collects the following data types:

<i>Data Type(s)</i>	<i>Format(s)</i>	<i>Classification</i>
Digital images of vehicle license plates and their associated vehicles	Encoded and stored in SQL	Level 3
Date and time the license plate passes a digital-image site where an ALPR is located	SQL server datetime	Level 3

Notification: Decals identifying that ALPR is in use will be placed on marked patrol vehicles outfitted with ALPR. Decals will not be placed on unmarked vehicles outfitted with ALPR, as it poses operational and officer safety issues. Posted signs are not logistically feasible as marked patrol vehicles are constantly reassigned based on operational needs, which fluctuate.

The public notice shall include the following items in its public notice:

- X Type of technology in use
- ☐ Information on the surveillance technology
- ☐ Description of the authorized use
- ☐ Type of data collected
- ☐ Will persons be individually identified
- ☐ Data retention
- ☐ Department identification
- ☐ Contact information

Access: All parties requesting access must adhere to the following rules and processes:
US DOJ's

*California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) rules and regulations, NCRIC ALPR policy, Dept. Bulletin 15-221 and DGO 10.08, SFPD members must be approved to access the ALPR data and the data must be tied to an investigation and per.

*CLETS is the computer network that connects public safety agencies across the state to criminal histories, driver records, and other databases. DOJ grants each public safety agency's access.

Officers shall not stop a vehicle solely based on an ALPR alert. Before stopping a vehicle based on an ALPR alert for a stolen or felony want, the officer conducting the stop shall:

1. Visually verify the alphanumeric characters on the plate of the suspect vehicle to be detained, AND
2. Verify through CLETS or through the Department of Emergency Management (dispatch has CLETS access) that the license plate on the vehicle to be detained is currently listed on the DOJ database as stolen or wanted.

Other ALPR alerts (e.g. 852 "auto boost", 459 "burglary", 10-43 "of interest to special investigation", etc.) do not provide officers with justification to conduct a traffic stop or detain a vehicle and the occupants. Sufficient probable cause has not been established to stop a "vehicle of interest" that is the focus of a criminal investigation.

These alerts may provide officers with additional instructions or information when a vehicle is located.

Officers should follow the instructions on the alert, use discretion, and have independent probable cause to justify a traffic stop.

A. Department employees

Once collected, the following roles and job titles are authorized to access and use data collected, retained, processed or shared by the surveillance technology.

- Sworn members, Civilian Crime analysts, Radio Shop Technicians (access to hardware)

The following providers are required to support and maintains the surveillance technology and its associated data to ensure it remains functional:

- NCRIC hosts the ALPR data repositories. Vehicle Theft Abatement Funds pay for maintenance.

B. Members of the public

ALPR data is classified as Level 3 Sensitive. ALPR data has previously been deemed as exempt from the California Public Records Act, however each request submitted by a member of the public will be reviewed to determine whether the data can be released. SFPD shall comply with the requirements of the Federal and State Constitutions, and federal and State civil procedure laws and rules.

Data Security: Department shall secure PII against unauthorized or unlawful processing or disclosure; unwarranted access, manipulation or misuse; and accidental loss, destruction, or damage. Surveillance technology data collected and retained by the Department shall be protected by the safeguards appropriate for its classification level(s).

To protect surveillance technology information from unauthorized access and control, including misuse, Departments shall, at minimum, apply the following safeguards:

Northern California Regional Intelligence Center (NCRIC) hosts the ALPR data collected by SFPD equipment. Only Authorized SFPD members with an account can access the repository of data via the Back Office Server Software (BOSS) application. SFPD Information Technology Division and Special Investigations Division will not grant user access to ALPR data unless they are approved to do so. All SFPD members are required to comply with CLETS and department written directives. Non-compliance may result in progressive discipline measures.

Data Sharing: If the ALPR data is not exempt from California Public Records Act, SFPD will comply with the California Public Records Act, the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance, the requirements of the federal and State Constitutions, and federal and State civil procedure laws and rules.

SFPD will endeavor to ensure that other agencies or departments that may receive data collected by [the Surveillance Technology Policy that it operates] will act in conformity with this Surveillance Technology Policy.

For internal and externally shared data, shared data shall not be accessed, used, or processed by the recipient in a manner incompatible with the authorized use cases stated in this Policy.

SFPD shall ensure proper administrative, technical, and physical safeguards are in place before sharing data with other CCSF departments, outside government entities, and third-party providers or vendors. (See Data Security)

SFPD shall ensure all PII and restricted data is de-identified or adequately protected to ensure the identities of individual subjects are effectively safeguarded.

Each department that believes another agency or department receives or may receive data collected from its use of STs should consult with its assigned deputy city attorney regarding their response.

The Department currently participates in the following sharing practices:

A. Internal and External Data Sharing

Department shares the following data with the recipients:

- District Attorney's Office for use as evidence to aid in prosecution, in accordance with laws governing evidence;
- Public Defender's Office or criminal defense attorney via the District Attorney's Office in accordance with California discovery laws
- Data sharing occurs at the following frequency: as-needed

Before sharing data with any recipients, the Department will use the following procedure to ensure appropriate data protections are in place:

- X Confirm the purpose of the data sharing aligns with the department's mission.
- ☐ Consider alternative methods other than sharing data that can accomplish the same purpose.
- ☐ Redact names, scrub faces, and ensure all PII is removed in accordance with the department's data policies.
- X Review of all existing safeguards to ensure shared data does not increase the risk of potential civil rights and liberties impacts on residents.
- ☐ Evaluation of what data can be permissibly shared with members of the public should a request be made in accordance with the San Francisco's Sunshine Ordinance.
- ☐ Ensure shared data will be done in a cost-efficient manner and exported in a clean, machine-readable format.

B. External Data Sharing:

Department shares the following data with the recipients:

- NCRIC law enforcement partners, as part of a criminal or administrative investigation; Parties to civil litigation, or other third parties, in response to a valid Court Order.
- Data sharing occurs at the following frequency: as-needed.

To ensure that entities receiving data collected by the surveillance technology comply with the Surveillance Technology Policy, Department shall:

- Comply with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations, including but not limited to, to the extent applicable, the California Values Act (Government Code Section 7284 et seq.).

If Department's general counsel determines ALPR data can be disclosed in response to a public information request, the department will redact PII as it will be considered investigative/evidentiary material. The Department may use its discretion when releasing investigative/evidentiary material per SFPD DGO 3.16.

Data Retention: Department may store and retain raw PII data only as long as necessary to accomplish a lawful and authorized purpose.

The Department's data retention period and justification are as follows:

SFPD defers to the NCRIC retention standard: ALPR records are maintained for 12 months from capture. If a record is connected to a criminal investigation or criminal intelligence file it may be retained for 5 years.

ALPR Technology data associated with a criminal investigation may be downloaded onto an electronic storage device or printed. Downloaded, copied, and printed data shall be maintained in accordance with applicable local, state and federal evidentiary laws, to include retaining the data through the adjudication of a case in a recognized court of law, as well as allotment of time for an appeals process and statute of limitations.

ALPR does not collect PII data and as such PII data shall not be kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects

Departments must establish appropriate safeguards for PII data stored for longer periods.

Data will be stored in the following location:

- ☐ Local storage
- ☐ Vendor managed storage
- ☐ Department of Technology Data Center
- ☐ Software as a Service Product
- ☐ Cloud Storage Provider

Data Disposal: Upon completion of the data retention period, Department shall dispose of data in the following manner:

Practices: ALPR data are cleared after 1 year from capture unless associated with a criminal investigation.

Processes and Applications: If ALPR data is associated with a criminal investigation and must be disposed of due to retention schedule, confidential information shall be disposed of according to SFPD Department Notice 20-166:

<https://www.sanfranciscopolice.org/sites/default/files/2020-08/SFPDNotice20.116.20200804.pdf>

CLETS Information (print-outs, CDs, Flash Drives, Diskettes or any other storage media) no longer has a necessary law enforcement purpose, members shall dispose of it in the following manner:

- Hard copies and print-outs - with the exception of staples and paper clips - shall be placed in the gray colored Shred Works shredding bins. Facility Coordinators, or other designated SFPD employees, shall ensure that these bins are always located in a secure area of the SFPD facility.
- If a member has stored CLETS Information on any electronic storage media, the member shall be responsible for its proper destruction.

Training: To reduce the possibility that surveillance technology or its associated data will be misused or used contrary to its authorized use, all individuals requiring access must receive training on data security policies and procedures.

At the very least, department shall require all elected officials, employees, consultants, volunteers, and vendors working with the technology on its behalf to read and formally acknowledge all authorized and prohibited uses. Department shall also require that all individuals requesting data or regularly requiring data access receive appropriate training before being granted access to systems containing PII.

NCRIC provides training information to the Department.

COMPLIANCE

Department shall oversee and enforce compliance with this Policy using the following methods:

These policies will have the same compliance requirements as all Department Written Directives and Police Commission Resolutions.

The Department shall assign the following personnel to oversee Policy compliance by the Department and third-parties: Deputy Chief of Investigations, Lieutenant of Special Investigations Division.

In addition, each member of the department belongs to a chain of command. The Officer in Charge (OIC) of that chain of command is responsible for overseeing compliance with all SFPD written directives and the surveillance technology policies. If allegations arise that a member is not in compliance, the OIC will initiate an investigation and will take the appropriate action which could include an investigation of misconduct by Internal Affairs.

Sanctions for violations of this Policy include the following:

San Francisco Police Department will conduct an internal investigation through the Chief of Staff/Internal Affairs (IA) Unit. The results of the investigation will be reported to the Chief of Police, who will determine the penalty for instances of misconduct. Under San Francisco Charter section A8.343, the Chief may impose discipline of up to a 10-day suspension on allegations brought by the Internal Affairs Division or the DPA. Depending on the severity of the allegation of misconduct, the Chief or the DPA may elect to file charges with the Police Commission for any penalty greater than the 10-day suspension. Any discipline sought must be consistent with principles of just cause and progressive discipline and in accordance with the SFPD Disciplinary Guidelines.

If a Department is alleged to have violated the Ordinance under San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 19B, Department shall post a notice on the Department's website that generally describes any corrective measure taken to address such allegation.

Department is subject to enforcement procedures, as outlined in San Francisco Administrative Code Section 19B.8.

DEFINITIONS

Personally Identifiable Information:	Information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either alone or when combined with other personal or identifying information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual.
Sensitive Data:	Data intended for release on a need-to-know basis. Data regulated by privacy laws or regulations or restricted by a regulatory agency or contract, grant, or other agreement terms and conditions.
Exigent Circumstances	An emergency involving imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to any person that requires the immediate use of Surveillance Technology or the information it provides.

AUTHORIZATION

Section 19B.4 of the City's Administrative Code states, "It is the policy of the Board of Supervisors that it will approve a Surveillance Technology Policy ordinance only if it determines that the benefits the Surveillance Technology ordinance authorizes outweigh its costs, that the Surveillance Technology Policy ordinance will safeguard civil liberties and civil rights, and that the uses and deployments of the Surveillance Technology under the ordinance will not be based upon discriminatory or viewpoint-based factors or have a disparate impact on any community or Protected Class."

QUESTIONS & CONCERNS

Public:

Members of the public can register complaints with the Department of Police Accountability (DPA). DPA, by Charter authority, receives and manages all citizen complaints relating to SFPD. DPA manages, acknowledges and responds to complaints from members of the public.

Department shall acknowledge and respond to concerns in a timely and organized response. To do so, Department shall:

SFPD will update the SFPD public website to include surveillance technology policies and will include a general email address for public inquiries. The general email box will be assigned to a staff member in the Chief's Office.

City and County of San Francisco Employees:

All questions regarding this policy should be directed to the Chief of Police at SFPDChief@sfgov.org. Similarly, questions about other applicable laws governing the use of the surveillance technology or the issues related to privacy should be directed to the Chief of Police at SFPDChief@sfgov.org.

Introduction Form

(by a Member of the Board of Supervisors or the Mayor)

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):

- ☐ 1. For reference to Committee (Ordinance, Resolution, Motion or Charter Amendment)
- ☒ 2. Request for next printed agenda (For Adoption Without Committee Reference)
(Routine, non-controversial and/or commendatory matters only)
- ☐ 3. Request for Hearing on a subject matter at Committee
- ☐ 4. Request for Letter beginning with "Supervisor _____ inquires..."
- ☐ 5. City Attorney Request
- ☐ 6. Call File No. _____ from Committee.
- ☐ 7. Budget and Legislative Analyst Request (attached written Motion)
- ☐ 8. Substitute Legislation File No. _____
- ☐ 9. Reactivate File No. _____
- ☐ 10. Topic submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the Board on _____

The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the following (please check all appropriate boxes):

- ☐ Small Business Commission ☐ Youth Commission ☐ Ethics Commission
- ☐ Planning Commission ☐ Building Inspection Commission ☐ Human Resources Department

General Plan Referral sent to the Planning Department (proposed legislation subject to Charter 4.105 & Admin 2A.53):

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

(Note: For Imperative Agenda items (a Resolution not on the printed agenda), use the Imperative Agenda Form.)

Sponsor(s):

Chan, Chen, Fielder

Subject:

Urging San Francisco and California Law Enforcement Agencies Ensure Proper Compliance Between Data Sharing Laws and Local and Statewide Sanctuary Laws.

Long Title or text listed:

Resolution Urging San Francisco and California Law Enforcement Agencies Ensure Proper Compliance Between Data Sharing Laws and Local and Statewide Sanctuary Laws.

Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor:

