

Date of Hearing: July 2, 2025

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Juan Carrillo, Chair

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

SENATE VOTE: 28-10

SUBJECT: Food vendors and facilities: enforcement activities

SUMMARY: Prohibits an agency or department of a local authority that regulates street vendors or compact mobile food operation (CMFO), or enforces sidewalk vending regulations, from collecting citizenship or criminal background data. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Enacts the Street Vendor Business Protection Act.
- 2) Prohibits a local authority from inquiring into or collecting any of the following as part of an application for sidewalk vending or street food vending:
 - a) Information about an individual's immigration or citizenship status or place of birth; or
 - b) Information or documentation regarding an individual's criminal history, including completion of LiveScan fingerprinting or submission of fingerprints or a background check.
- 3) Provides that any local authority that previously collected any such information before January 1, 2026, shall destroy that information before March 1, 2026.
- 4) Prohibits local authorities from contracting with, or delegating to, a non-public entity to enforce sidewalk vending or street food rules or regulations, to impound sidewalk vending or street food vending equipment, or to cite, fine or prosecute a vendor for violations of vending rules or regulations.
- 5) States that, except as otherwise required by federal law, a local authority which regulates sidewalk vendors and an enforcement agency which regulates street food vendors shall not provide voluntary consent to an immigration enforcement agent to access, review, or obtain any of the enforcement agency's records that include personally identifiable information, as defined, of any sidewalk vendor or street food vendor in the jurisdiction without a subpoena or judicial warrant. This does not prohibit an enforcement agency from challenging the validity of a subpoena or warrant in federal court.
- 6) Prohibits a local authority or enforcement agency from disclosing or providing in writing, verbally, or in any other manner, personally identifiable information of any sidewalk vendor that is requested for purposes of immigration enforcement, except pursuant to a valid judicial warrant.
- 7) Prohibits a local authority or enforcement agency, when enforcing regulations of sidewalk vendors or an operator or employee of a CMFO, from taking the following actions:
 - a) Inquiring into an individual's immigration status;

- b) Assisting an immigration enforcement agent, as specified;
 - c) Performing the functions of an immigration officer, as specified;
 - d) Placing personnel under the supervision of federal agencies, or employing personnel deputized as special federal officers or special federal deputies, for purposes of immigration enforcement;
 - e) Using an immigration enforcement agent as an interpreter, or using local authorities as interpreters for an immigration enforcement agent;
 - f) Providing office space dedicated for any immigration enforcement agent for use within a local facility.
- 8) Prohibits a local authority or enforcement agency that is authorized to make arrests, when enforcing regulations of sidewalk vendors or an operator or employee of a CMFO, from taking the following actions:
- a) Using local authority moneys or personnel to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest persons for immigration enforcement purposes, as specified;
 - b) Transferring an individual to immigration authorities;
 - c) Contracting with the federal government for use of local facilities to house individuals as federal detainees for purposes of immigration enforcement.
- 9) Requires, for the purpose of a permit application for a CMFO, an enforcement agency to accept a California driver's license or identification number, an individual taxpayer identification number, or a municipal identification number in lieu of a social security number, as specified. The number collected shall not be available to the public for inspection, shall be confidential, and shall not be disclosed except as required to administer the permit or licensure program or to comply with a state law or state or federal court order.
- 10) Defines "personally identifiable information" to mean an individual's name, business name, home and business address, birthdate, telephone number, business location, California driver's license or identification number, individual taxpayer identification number, municipal identification number, government-issued identification number, consular identification, social media identifiers, employer identification number, business license number, seller's permit number, social security number, vending registration certificate or license number, known place of work, income and tax information, and any other information that would identify the individual.
- 11) Defines "immigration enforcement" to mean 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) Makes clarifying and technical changes.
- 13) Contains a number of findings and declarations regarding its purpose.

- 14) Contains a severability clause.
- 15) Finds and declares that Section 4 of this bill, which amends Section 51038 of the Government Code, and Section 8 of this bill, which adds Section 114381.3 to the Health and Safety Code, impose a limitation on the public's right of access to the meetings of public bodies or to the writings of the public officials and agencies within the meaning of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution. Pursuant to that constitutional provision, the Legislature makes the following findings to demonstrate the interest protected by this limitation and the needs for protecting that interest: In order to protect the privacy of California residents and prevent the disclosure of sensitive personal information, it is necessary that personal identifying information remain confidential.
- 16) Provides that, if the commission on State Mandates determines that this bill 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.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Allows, pursuant to the California Constitution, a city or county may make and enforce within its limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws. (Cal. Const. Art. XI, Sec. 7.)
- 2) Prohibits the federal government from "conscripting" the states to enforce federal regulatory programs. (U.S. Const., 10th Amend.)
- 3) States that, notwithstanding any provision of federal, state, or local law, no state or local government entity may be prohibited, or in any way restricted, from sending to or receiving from the Immigration and Naturalization Service information regarding the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of an alien in the United States. (8 U.S. Code § 1644.)
- 4) Limits the regulations that a local agency can apply to sidewalk vending (also known as street vending), as provided by SB 946 (Lara, Chapter 459, Statutes of 2018), including to prohibit criminal penalties for violations of sidewalk vending ordinances. (Government Code (Gov. Code) §§ 51037 – 51039.)
- 5) Regulates businesses that sell food under the California Retail Food Code. (Health and Safety Code (H.S. Code) §§ 113700-114437)
- 6) Establishes a CMFO as a type of mobile food facility that operates as a pushcart or stand pursuant to SB 972 (Gonzalez, Chapter 489, Statutes of 2022). SB 972 exempts CMFOs from several California Retail Food Code provisions, including certain sink requirements. It also prohibits criminal penalties from applying to CMFOs, instead limiting code enforcement to administrative penalties. (H.S. Code, §§ 113818, 113831, 113868 & 114368-114368.8)
- 7) Sets forth the following definitions related to sidewalk vendors:
 - a) "Sidewalk vendor" means a person who sells food or merchandise from a pushcart, stand, display, pedal-driven cart, wagon, showcase, rack, or other nonmotorized conveyance, or from one's person, upon a public sidewalk or other pedestrian path.

- b) “Roaming sidewalk vendor” means a sidewalk vendor who moves from place to place and stops only to complete a transaction.
 - c) “Stationary sidewalk vendor” means a sidewalk vendor who vends from a fixed location.
 - d) “Local authority” means a chartered or general law city, county, or city and county. (Gov. Code, § 51036.)
- 8) Prohibits law enforcement agencies (LEAs) from using resources to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest people for immigration enforcement purposes. These provisions are commonly known as the Values Act. Restrictions include:
- a) Inquiring into an individual's immigration status;
 - b) Detaining a person based on a hold request from immigration authorities;
 - c) Providing information regarding a person’s release date or responding to requests for notification by providing release dates or other information unless that information is available to the public;
 - d) Providing personal information, as specified, including, but not limited to, name, social security number, home or work addresses, unless that information is available to the public;
 - e) Arresting a person based on a civil immigration warrant;
 - f) Participating in border patrol activities, including warrantless searches;
 - g) Performing the functions of an immigration agent whether through agreements known as 287(g) agreements, or any program that deputizes police as immigration agents;
 - h) Using immigration agents as interpreters;
 - i) Transferring an individual to immigration authorities unless authorized by a judicial warrant or judicial probable cause determination, or except as otherwise specified;
 - j) Providing office space exclusively for immigration authorities in a city or county law enforcement facility; and,
 - k) Entering into a contract, after June 15, 2017, with the federal government to house or detain adult or minor non-citizens in a locked detention facility for purposes of immigration custody. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (a).)
- 9) Contains exceptions allowing LEAs to cooperate with immigration authorities, including: responding to a request from immigration authorities for information about a specific person’s criminal history; giving immigration authorities access to interview an individual in their custody; and conducting enforcement or investigative duties associated with a joint law enforcement task force, as specified. (Gov. Code, § 7284.6, subd. (b).)

- 10) Prohibits, except as otherwise required by federal law, an employer or person acting on their behalf from providing voluntary consent to an immigration enforcement agent to enter any nonpublic area of a place of labor, unless the agent provides a judicial warrant, and specifies civil penalties for an employer who violates this prohibition. (Gov. Code, § 7285.1.)
- 11) Prohibits an employer from providing voluntary consent to an immigration enforcement agent to access, review, or obtain the employer's employee records without a subpoena or judicial warrant, except for access to I-9 employment eligibility verification forms or other documents for which a Notice of Inspection has been provided to the employer. Provides a civil penalty, enforceable by the Labor Commissioner or the Attorney General, for a violation of this prohibition. (Gov. Code, § 7285.2.)
- 12) Prohibits, except as required by state or federal law or as required to administer a state- or federally supported educational program, school officials and employees of a school district, county office of education, or charter school from collecting information or documents regarding citizenship or immigration status of students or their family members. (Education Code, § 234.7.)
- 13) Pursuant to the California Values Act (SB 54, De Leon, Chapter 495, Statutes of 2017) prohibits state and local law enforcement agencies, with the exception of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, from using resources to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest people for immigration enforcement purposes.

FISCAL EFFECT: According to the Senate Appropriations Committee, pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8, negligible state costs.

COMMENTS:

- 1) **Bill Summary.** This bill prohibits an agency or department of a local authority that regulates street vendors or CMFOs, or enforces sidewalk vending regulations, from collecting citizenship or criminal background data when enforcing certain provisions regulating sidewalk vendors. This bill prohibits an enforcement agency or an agency or department of a local authority from engaging in specified immigration enforcement activities when enforcing certain provisions regulating to CMFOs. This bill requires a local agency or department that previously collected criminal background data from, or imposed related requirements on, street vendors before the effective date of the bill to destroy those records by March 1, 2026.

This bill is co-sponsored by the Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA), the Community Power Collective, Inclusive Action for the City, the Inland Coalition for Immigrant Justice, and Public Counsel.

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

- 3) **California Street Food Vending and Sidewalk Vending.** Sidewalk vendors, also known as street vendors, sell goods on streets and sidewalks from carts and other non-motorized conveyances. These entrepreneurs engage in business in many areas throughout the state where they sell food items and other merchandise. Some sidewalk vendors are stationary, while others move from one location to another. Although there is no statewide count, according to some sources, there are an estimated 50,000 sidewalk vendors in the City of Los Angeles alone, contributing hundreds of millions of dollars to the local economy.

Sidewalk vending in California is a business practice tracing back as far as the late nineteenth century, with Chinese-Americans selling vegetables and other goods in Los Angeles. Since its start, the sidewalk vending workforce has grown to reflect the diversity of California, including many Californians of color.

Businesses that sell food are regulated under the California Retail Food Code (CRFC). The CRFC lays out the requirements that food retailers must meet, including operational practices, equipment standards, and standards for facilities, such as kitchens and restrooms. County offices of environmental health—and the environmental health departments in four cities—regulate retail food operations. CRFC differentiates among permanent food facilities, mobile food facilities, temporary food facilities, cottage food operations, microenterprise home kitchens, and other types of food retail, and has differing rules for each.

- 4) **The California Values Act.** In 2017, the Legislature enacted SB 54 (De León), Chapter 495, Statutes of 2017, known as the California Values Act, in response to concerns that state or local resources could be used to assist in immigration enforcement. The California Values Act prohibits state and local law enforcement agencies, except for the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, from using resources to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest people for immigration enforcement purposes. Law enforcement agencies cannot, among other things:
- a) Ask about an individual's immigration status;
 - b) Detain a person based on a hold request from federal immigration authorities;
 - c) Provide a person's personal information, as specified, including, but not limited to, name, social security number, home or work addresses, unless that information is "available to the public;"
 - d) Arrest a person based on a civil immigration warrant;
 - e) Participate in border patrol activities, including warrantless searches;
 - f) Perform the functions of an immigration agent; and
 - g) Transfer an individual to immigration authorities without a warrant or court order, except as otherwise specified.

The California Values Act does not apply to other local agencies or departments, including those that enforce laws that don't have a criminal component. Additionally, one requirement that some cities impose on street vendors is to submit to a criminal background check or fingerprinting, or similarly collect data on criminal history. Depending on the method of

collection, these procedures can automatically alert federal authorities to the results of that background check and disclose immigration status for the subject. At least 29 cities in California require an applicant for a street vendor permit to submit to a background check or similar requirement.

- 5) **SB 946 of 2018.** Due to concerns that criminal citations for sidewalk vendors could enable deportation by the federal government, and to legalize the activity of sidewalk vending as a means of economic support for immigrant communities, the Legislature enacted SB 946 (Lara), Chapter 459, Statutes of 2018. SB 946 prohibited jurisdictions from banning street vendors or imposing criminal penalties for violations, and limited the regulatory measures they could adopt to those objectively related to health and safety, which excludes things like aesthetic impact or impact on neighboring businesses. As part of SB 946, the Legislature codified several findings and declarations related to sidewalk vending, including that “sidewalk vending provides important entrepreneurship and economic development opportunities to low-income and immigrant communities,” and that “the safety and welfare of the general public is promoted by prohibiting criminal penalties for violations of sidewalk vending ordinances and regulations.”

One key provision of SB 946 is that cities and counties may adopt additional requirements regulating the time, place, and manner of sidewalk vending if the requirements are directly related to objective health, safety, or welfare concerns. While most local governments directly administer their street vending regulations, a few contract out with private firms, including the cities of Anaheim, Fontana, and Richmond.

Under SB 946, violations of a local authority’s sidewalk vending ordinance, provided that it complies with other requirements, may only be punished by a series of administrative fines that increase in scale as the number of violations increases, or by revocation of a sidewalk vending permit. Vending without a permit may only be punished by slightly higher fines. SB 946 made it clear that neither violations of those ordinances (including vending without a permit) nor failure to pay administrative fines could be punished as infractions or misdemeanors, a condition that applied to any criminal prosecutions pending at the time of the law’s enactment. Further, any of those criminal prosecutions that had not reached final judgment at the time the law was enacted were required to be dismissed.

- 6) **SB 972 of 2022.** SB 972 (Gonzalez), Chapter 489, Statutes of 2022, established a new retail food facility type, known as a “compact mobile food operation” (street food vendor), which is a mobile food facility that operates as a pushcart or stand, and established a regulatory framework for these entities. SB 972 provided that a violation of any street food vendor requirement could only be punished with an administrative penalty, and could not be punished as infractions or misdemeanors.
- 7) **Recent Concerns Regarding Retail Theft.** Some local governments have concerns that sidewalk vending can be a cover for criminal activity, such as reselling of stolen property or the sale of counterfeit merchandise. Los Angeles City Officials recently said that some street vendors around MacArthur Park participate in an open air market of illegal activity selling stolen goods, drugs, and even firearms. Some local governments require a criminal background check and/or fingerprinting as part of the permit process in order to reduce the chance that street vending might be associated with such criminal activity. For example, in the City of West Hollywood a person needs to submit to fingerprinting and a background

investigation before a valid business license can be issued.

- 8) **Recent Federal Actions Against Immigrants.** President Trump has vowed to carry out the largest deportation program in U.S. history during his second term. On January 20, 2025, the President issued Executive Order 14159 (E.O. 14159) stating that “[i]t is the policy of the United States to faithfully execute the immigration laws against all inadmissible and removable aliens, particularly those aliens who threaten the safety or security of the American people. Further, it is the policy of the United States to achieve the total and efficient enforcement of those laws, including through lawful incentives and detention capabilities.” The provisions of this order include:
- a) Directing the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to set enforcement priorities, emphasizing criminal histories (E.O. 14159 §§ 4 and 5);
 - b) Directing Homeland Security Investigations to prioritize immigration enforcement (E.O. 14159 § 4);
 - c) Establishing Homeland Security Task Forces in each state (E.O. 14159 § 6);
 - d) Requiring all noncitizens, including and especially undocumented individuals, to register with DHS, with civil and criminal penalties for failure to register (E.O. 14159 § 7);
 - e) Collecting civil fines and penalties from undocumented individuals, such as for unlawful entry or attempted unlawful entry, and from anyone assisting with unlawful entry (E.O. 14159 § 8);
 - f) Expanding the use of expedited removal (E.O. 14159 § 9);
 - g) Building more detention facilities (E.O. 14159 § 10);
 - h) Encouraging federal/state cooperation regarding immigration enforcement, such as 287(g) immigration enforcement agreements (E.O. 14159 § 11) and requiring the sharing of information between the federal government and state/local governments (E.O. 14159 § 18);
 - i) Encouraging removable individuals to avail themselves of Voluntary Departure (E.O. 14159 § 12);
 - j) Establishing visa bonds, for nonimmigrant visa applicants (E.O. 14159 § 14);
 - k) Reestablishing the Victims Of Immigration Crime Engagement (VOICE) office, regarding victims of criminal offenses committed by noncitizens (E.O. 14159 § 15);
 - l) Limiting the grant of humanitarian parole (E.O. 14159 § 16(a));
 - m) Limiting Temporary Protected Status (TPS) (E.O. 14159 § 16(b));
 - n) Restricting the availability of employment authorization documents (work permits) for undocumented people (E.O. 14159 § 16(c));
 - o) Denying federal funds for sanctuary cities (E.O. 14159 § 17);

- p) Reviewing federal grants to nonprofits helping undocumented/removable people, and freezing funding pending review (E.O. 14159 § 19);
- q) Denying public benefits to undocumented individuals (E.O. 14159 § 20); and,
- r) Hiring more U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Patrol officers (E.O. 14159 § 21).

On January 25, 2025, Immigration and Customs Enforcement field offices were told that each office must detain at least 75 noncitizens every day, or more than 1,800 per day nationwide. To hold more detainees, the Trump Administration opened Guantanamo Bay and sent detained individuals there in February. The Trump Administration has also started sending detained individuals to a mega prison in El Salvador, including one individual with protected legal status, who has been ordered returned by a court order. The administration has ignored that order. In addition, President Trump has suggested sending American citizens convicted of crimes to be incarcerated in El Salvador. More recently, there have been constant Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) raids throughout California, going to local parks, agricultural worksites, homes, and other areas.

As of June, 2025, Trump's actions on immigration and ICE raids has consisted of announcing a "pause" on raids on agricultural worksites, changing his position soon after, and reversing the exemption of farms from immigration raids. The increase in ICE raids and immigration activities has sparked protests across the state, leading to the Trump administration federalizing a unit of the California National Guard troops to Los Angeles, where there was increased protest activity against the federal administration's actions regarding ICE activities and immigration raids. In response to this, Governor Gavin Newsom filed a lawsuit in an attempt to regain control of the National Guard, with a district court judge ordering the return of the National Guard to Governor Newsom. However, the Trump administration currently continues to have authority over these troops due to an appeals court blocking that order.

- 9) **Related Legislation.** SB 276 (Wiener) allows the City and County of San Francisco (San Francisco) to adopt an ordinance requiring a permit for the sale on public property of merchandise that San Francisco has determined is a common target of retail theft. SB 276 is pending in this Committee.
- 10) **Previous Legislation.** SB 972 (Gonzalez), Chapter 489, Statutes of 2022, established a new retail food facility type, the CMFO, as a subcategory of mobile food facility that operates as a pushcart or stand, and established a regulatory framework for these entities. SB 972 provided that a violation of any street food vendor requirement could only be punished with an administrative penalty, and could not be punished as infractions or misdemeanors.

SB 1290 (Allen) of 2022 would have required the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development to complete a report on the extent of noncompliance with local sidewalk vending ordinances. SB 1290 was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

SB 946 (Lara), Chapter 459, Statutes of 2018, decriminalized sidewalk vending and established various requirements for local regulation of sidewalk vendors.

11) **Arguments in Support.** A large coalition of support, including the sponsors of this bill, write, “In the wake of exclusionary executive orders towards immigrants and ongoing threats of mass deportation from the Trump administration, we recognize that immigrant sidewalk vendors face increased targeting and criminalization throughout the state due to the fact that many work in heavily public and outdoor spaces that are vulnerable to potential immigration enforcement operations. For that reason, we support SB 635 to create protections for immigrant sidewalk vendors so that they continue to drive our local economies in California.

“Street vending plays a crucial role in the cultural and civic life of communities throughout California. It offers important economic opportunities, especially for low-income and immigrant workers. It also gives entrepreneurial community members a chance to start their businesses and gradually build them to support themselves and their families. For many vendors, sidewalk sales represent the first step on the economic ladder, as they work towards the American dream.

“SB 635 advances micro-entrepreneurs economic security and stability by limiting the sensitive data that can be collected. This bill prevents family separation, community disruption, and life threats. SB 635 takes important steps to protect immigrant sidewalk vendors who are undocumented by preventing local sidewalk vending permitting and enforcement activities from being used to criminalize, and separate families. Specifically, the Street Vendor Business Protection Act would prevent federal immigration enforcement agents from being able to access personal identifying data on sidewalk vendors collected by local governments that may disclose their immigration and citizenship status. The Act would also prevent cities from assigning their duties to non-public entities to enforce vending rules, impound equipment, cite, fine, or prosecute vendors. Additionally, SB 635 would prohibit local sidewalk vending permitting procedures from inquiring about a person’s immigration or citizenship status, as well as prevent the requirement of fingerprinting or the disclosure of past criminal history. Lastly, the Act would clarify that local sidewalk vending enforcement, including the local agencies and entities that conduct such enforcement, are covered by the existing protections in the California Values Act (SB 54) which already prohibits local law enforcement agencies from colluding with federal immigration enforcement to arrest and detain immigrants.

“SB 635 will have a transformative impact on the lives of the most vulnerable microentrepreneurs while also strengthening and revitalizing communities across California that rely on and benefit from the vibrant industry of sidewalk vending. SB 635 is an important and necessary step to protecting immigrant workers and their families in California from unjust and punitive immigration enforcement.”

12) **Concerns.** The California Association of Environmental Health Administrators, the Urban Counties of California (UCC), and the California Association of Code Enforcement Officers, write, “We recognize that small food businesses are vital members of our communities. Our goal is not to push these vendors away from compliance, but to bring them into a regulatory framework that supports safe operations, fair enforcement, and long-term success. Local agencies have expended significant resources to enact local licensing and enforcement programs that aim to support vendor compliance, minimize costs, and operate respectfully and fairly; these programs have sought to address regulatory challenges related to time, place, and manner of food vending, as well as ensure adherence to food safety regulations. To that end, there are three areas of concern that we have identified:

“Collection and Sharing of Information. To operate an effective licensing program, local agencies need to collect personally identifiable information to appropriately license and regulate these vendors. It is important to stress that we are not interested in collecting information related to a vendor’s immigration or citizenship status and are not interested in sharing such information with the federal government. However, maintaining a database of licensees that is to be kept confidential separately from other vendors will be a costly challenge. Further, SB 635 contains no explicit exemption from the California Public Records Act; otherwise, this information would be subject to disclosure under existing law. Finally, the mandate contained in the bill to destroy records is a significant policy shift with cost and operational implications.

“Bar on Contracting. SB 635 prohibits a local agency from utilizing a contracted entity to assist in compliance with a local vending ordinance. Enforcement can be a costly and challenging effort and contracting that activity to a vendor may be the most effective use of taxpayer resources. While we believe that existing local government statutory requirements are sufficient to ensure that contractors appropriately maintain information in compliance with state and local requirements, we are open to clarifying amendments that reiterate these protections. Again, we are not interested in contracting with entities that may share sensitive information with the federal government; we are only interested in ensuring an effective licensing program.

“Background Checks. We recognize concerns raised by some about the chilling effect certain background check procedures may have, particularly among immigrant communities. Our intent is not to collect or share information about immigration status, and we are open to language that ensures procedures are non-discriminatory and privacy-protective. We are happy to explore language prohibiting the use of Live Scan for vendors and instead favoring background checks for sidewalk vending permits conducted by local Police Departments (already prohibited from working with federal immigration authorities via SB 54) using a date of birth and driver’s license number. These background checks do not involve fingerprinting, and the information is not shared with state or federal agencies. This approach allows us to conduct background checks in a way that is equitable, privacy-conscious, and culturally sensitive.

“We understand and commend the intent behind SB 635 but would appreciate the committee’s consideration of language that ensures that local agencies can preserve a licensing program for sidewalk and roadside food vending that protects the public’s health and safety at a reasonable cost while supporting the full economic participation of food vendors in our communities. We believe that thoughtfully crafted amendments can support the bill’s goals while preserving essential local tools – ultimately benefiting vendors, consumers, and communities alike.”

13) **Arguments in Opposition.** None on file.

14) **Double-Referral.** This bill is double referred to the Public Safety Committee.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA) (Co-Sponsor)
Community Power Collective (Co-Sponsor)
Inclusive Action for The City (Co-Sponsor)
Inland Coalition for Immigrant Justice (Co-Sponsor)
Public Counsel (Co-Sponsor)
Acce Action
ACLU California Action
Alliance for A Better Community
Asian Americans Advancing Justice Southern California
Asociacion De Emprendedor@s
Backes; Glenn
Beverly-vermont Community Land Trust
Cair-la
California Calls
California Federation of Labor Unions, Afl-cio
California Immigrant Policy Center
Cameo Network
Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice (CCA EJ)
Central American Resource Center of Los Angeles (CARECEN-LA)
Children's Institute
Chinatown Community for Equitable Development (CCED)
City Heights CDC
Clean Carwash Worker Center
Community Coalition
Cook Alliance
Courage California
Dreamer Fund
East Bay Community Law Center
East LA Community Corporation
Eastside Leads
Electronic Frontier Foundation
Ella Baker Center for Human Rights
Esperanza Community Housing
Garment Worker Center
Gente Organizada
Icon CDC
Immigrants are Los Angeles
Immigrants Rising
Initiate Justice
Inland Empire Immigrant Youth Collective
Innercity Struggle
Kiwa
LA Defensa
Laud Board Member Dr. Rocio Rivas
Long Beach Forward

Los Angeles Neighborhood Land Trust
Los Angeles Unified School Board District 2, Office of Boardmember Dr. Rocio Rivas
Loyola Law School, the Sunita Jain Anti-trafficking Initiative
National Day Laborer Organizing Network (NDLON)
Oakland Privacy
Orale: Organizing Rooted in Abolition, Liberation, and Empowerment
Pilipino Workers Center
Polo's Pantry
Pomona Economic Opportunity Center
Powerca Action
Privacy Rights Clearinghouse
Salva
San Diego Immigrant Rights Consortium
Secure Justice
Seiu California
South Asian Network
Thai Community Development Center
United Teachers Los Angeles
United to Save the Mission
Vera Institute of Justice
Voices for Progress
Western Center on Law & Poverty

Concerns

California Association of Environmental Health Administrators
Urban Counties of California (UCC)
California Association of Code Enforcement Officers

Opposition

None on file.

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