

**CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
EXHIBIT/DOCUMENT LOG**

MEETING DATE & AGENDA NO. 03/24/2026 #17

STAFF DOCUMENTS (Numerical)

No.	Presented by:	Description:
1	Staff	16- Page PowerPoint
2	Staff	5-Page Truth Act Questions
3	Staff	5-Page News Article
4		
5		

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS (Alphabetical)

No.	Presented by:	Description:
A	Luis Guerra, Alondra Alvarez, Jay, and Meme La Cubana	9-Page PowerPoint
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		

OFFICIAL RECORD
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of San Diego

Exhibit No. 1
Meeting Date: 3/27/26 Agenda No. 17
Presented by: staff

TRUTH ACT

Community Forum

2026

Sheriff Kelly A. Martinez

March 24, 2026

Agenda Item #17

History on Key Immigration-Related Laws

January 2014 - Transparency and Responsibility Using State Tools (TRUST Act), Assembly Bill 4, which limits the circumstances under which local law enforcement can detain individuals on behalf of federal immigration authorities

January 2017 - Transparent Review of Unjust Transfers and Holds (TRUTH Act), Assembly Bill 2792, mandates local jails and juvenile detention facilities to provide written consent to an incarcerated individual informing them of their rights prior to an interview with United States Department of Homeland Security - Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) personnel, and notify incarcerated individuals when their release dates are provided to ICE

January 2018 - California Values Act, Senate Bill 54, which limits the circumstances under which local law enforcement may use funds, facility, property, equipment or personnel to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect or arrest persons for immigration enforcement purposes

San Diego Sheriff's Office Role with Immigration-related Enforcement

DO NOT ask immigration status

DO NOT investigate or enforce immigration law

DO NOT detain an individual for an ICE hold request

DO NOT participate in immigration raids or checkpoints

DO share release date information or transfer to ICE when an individual is convicted of a qualifying crime (individual is already in San Diego County Jail custody)

ICE Interview Process

Per California Gov Codes 7284.6 and 7282.5, ICE has the ability to inquire about an individual in Sheriff's custody and conduct an interview if the individual meets qualifying parameters

- Sheriff's staff vet to ensure an incarcerated individual meets the qualifying markers per state law
- Prior to an interview taking place, the incarcerated person is informed:
 - An interview is requested
 - The right to accept the interview request
 - The right to accept with their attorney present during the interview
 - Right to decline the interview

Individuals receive these rights in writing in a form called the "Consent form for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Interview of Incarcerated Person" (the J-330 consent form) which is also available in multiple languages

2025 ICE INTERVIEW REQUESTS



**INTERVIEWS
REQUESTED**

4



**AGREED TO AN
INTERVIEW**

2



**INDIVIDUAL
DECLINED
INTERVIEW**

2



**AGREED TO
INTERVIEW WITH
AN ATTORNEY**

0

ICE Holds/Detainers, Requests for Release Date and Notifications of Release

ICE can submit either of the following two requests to the Sheriff's Office: Release Date and/or Notifications of Release

- **Form I-247A**, is an ICE form called Immigration Detainer that asks the Sheriff's Office to provide a release notification, hold/detain an individual up to 48-hours past their County release date, and to transfer an incarcerated person to ICE's custody;

The Sheriff's Office does not hold individuals beyond their court ordered release date

- Form J- 335, Notice to Incarcerated Person of Immigration and Customs Enforcement Request and Intent to Comply (California Government Code § 7283.1(b)) is a Sheriff's Office form that is issued to an individual letting them know their status qualifies for the Sheriff's Office to notify ICE of a release date
 - Form J-340, Notice of Intent to Comply with Immigration and Customs Enforcement Request, is a Sheriff's Office form notifying the individual that they meet the qualifications to have their release date shared
- The Sheriff's Office will not directly release an individual to ICE personnel unless ICE has a federal judicial warrant

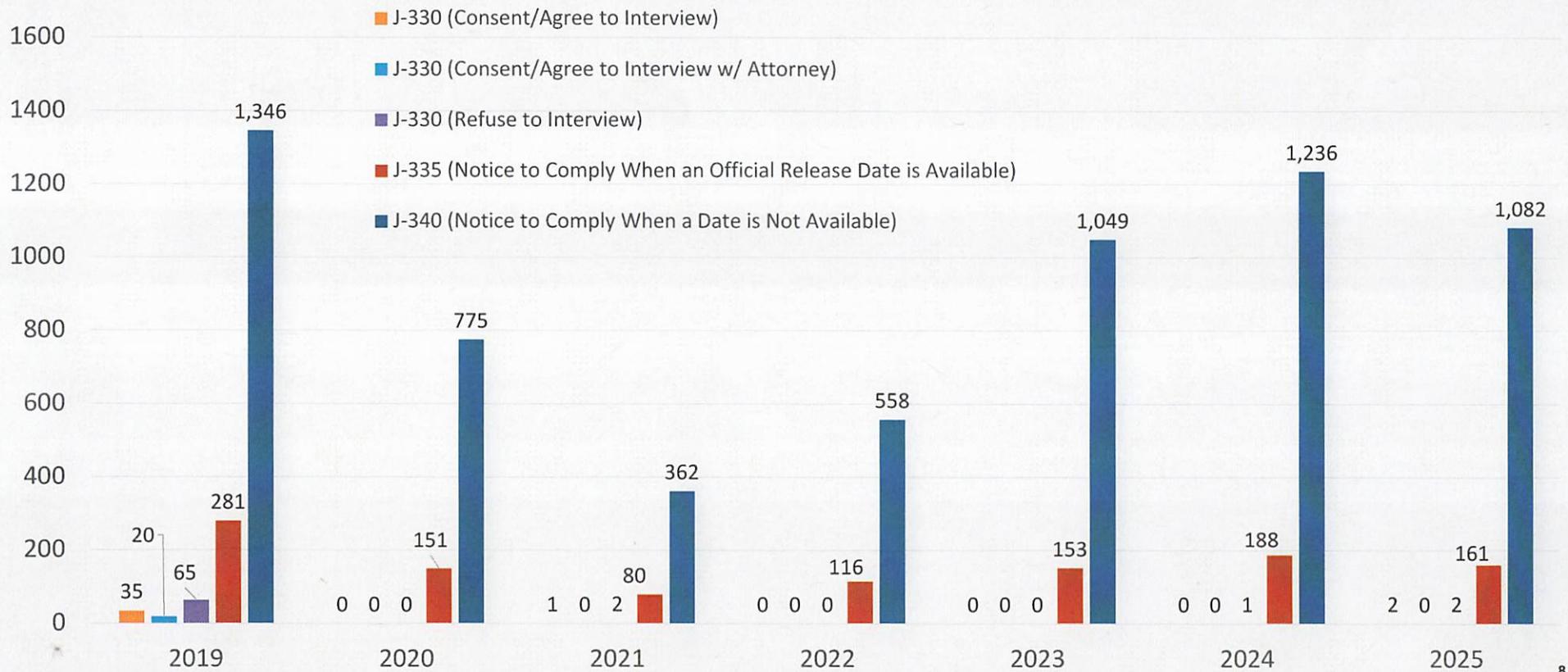
2025 ICE RELEASE NOTIFICATIONS

1,082 Received & Screened
ICE Release Notification
Requests



MONTH	REJECTED REQUESTS	APPROVED REQUESTS
January	75	15
February	60	20
March	93	14
April	90	13
May	83	16
June	28	12
July	61	16
August	102	22
September	101	22
October	87	17
November	54	12
December	60	9
TOTAL	894	188

ICE REQUESTS OVER THE YEARS



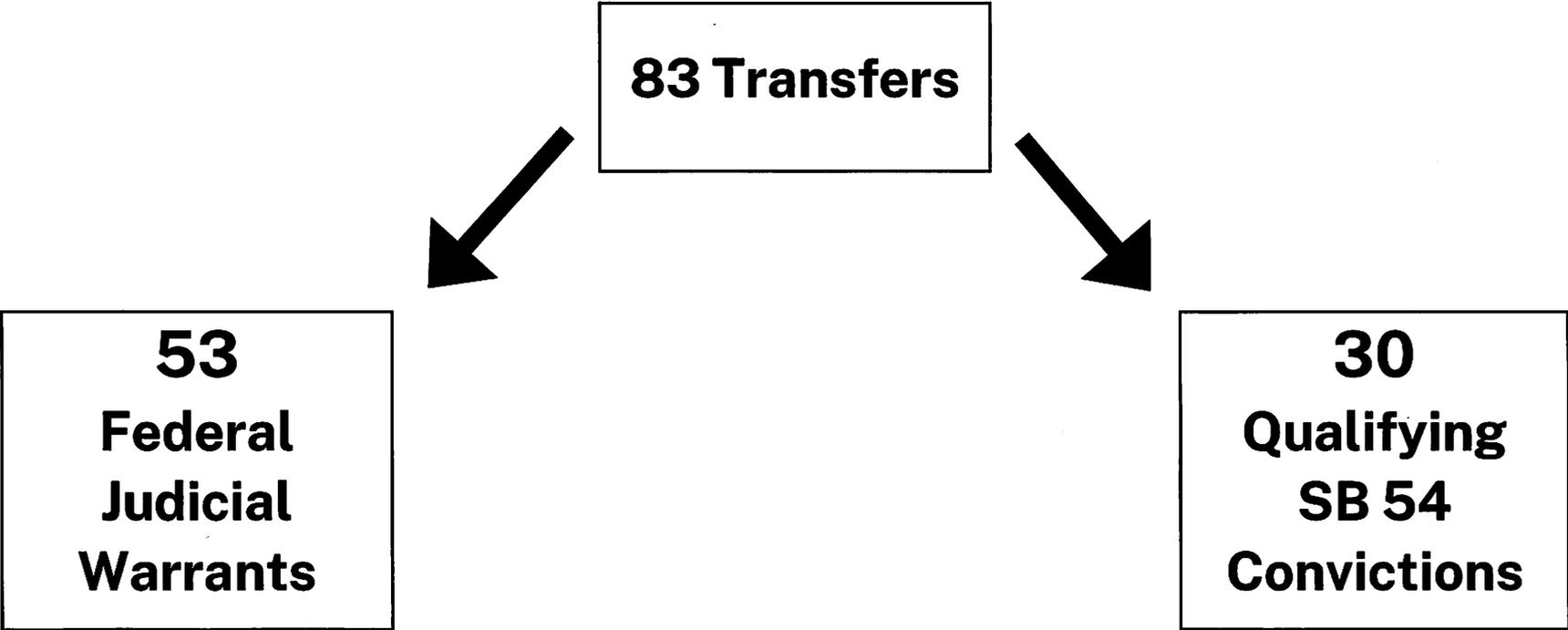
Release Authority per SB 54 (Gov Code 7282.5)

The incarcerated individual qualifies if they are:

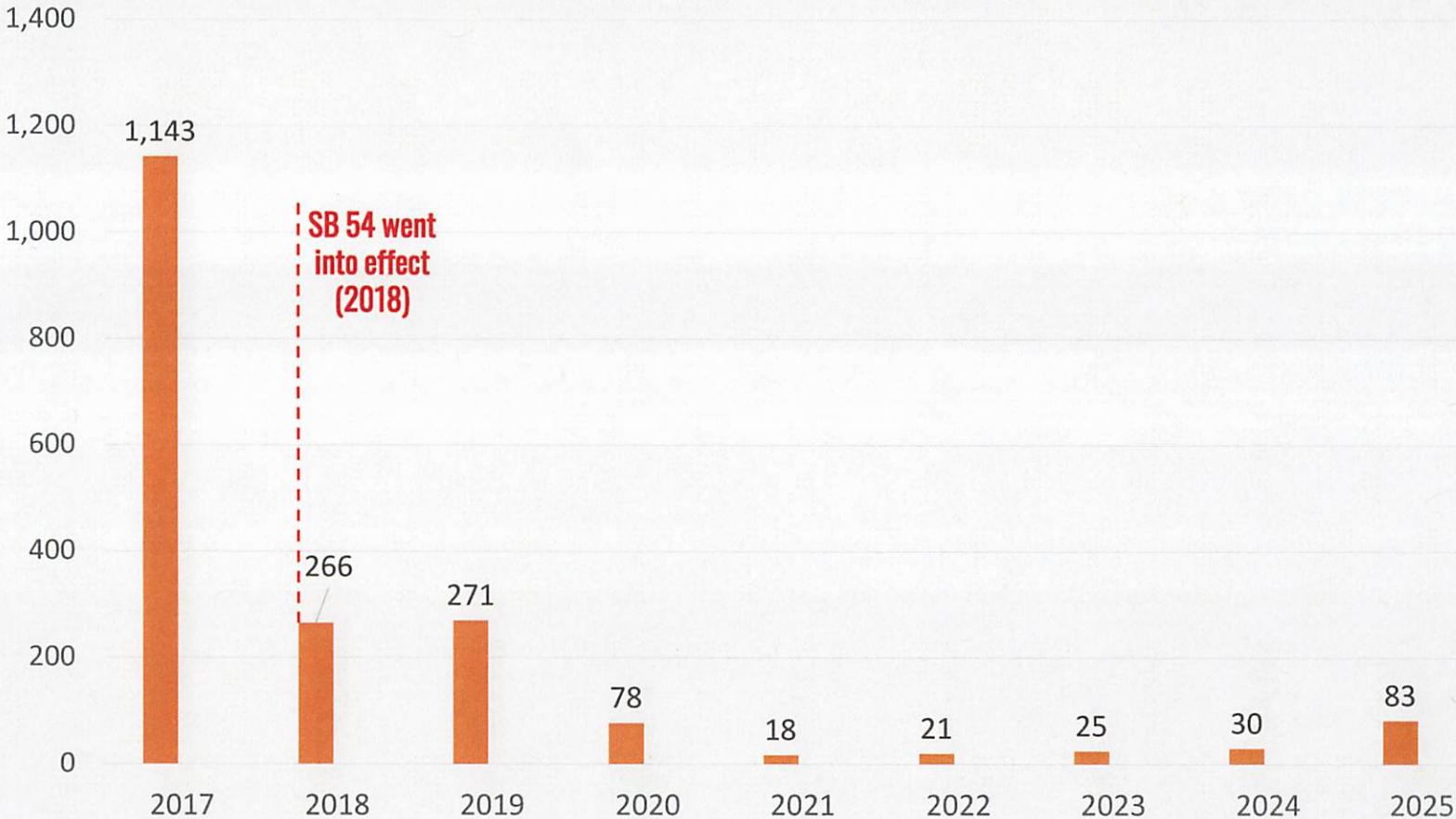
- A current registrant on the California Sex and Arson Registry; or
- Convicted of a felony that is considered serious or violent under state law; or
- Convicted of most any felony in the last 15 years that is not serious or violent; or
- Convicted of a felony that is punishable by imprisonment in state prison; or
- Convicted within the past five years of a misdemeanor for a crime that is punishable as either a misdemeanor or felony; or
- Convicted of a federal crime that meets the definition of an aggravated felony; or
- Apply with another provision

**Federal Judicial Warrants bypass
State Law process**

2025 ICE TRANSFER REPORTING



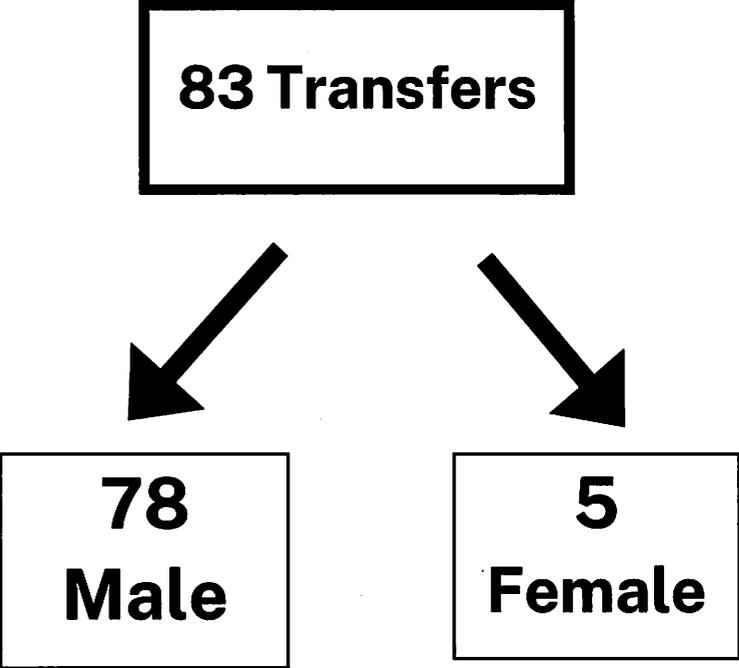
2025 ICE TRANSFER REPORTING



2025 ICE TRANSFER REPORTING

Self-Reported Country of Origin

Cuba	1
Guam	1
Guatemala	10
Honduras	2
Korea	1
Laos	1
Mexico	58
Unknown	2
USA	5
Vietnam	2



2025 ICE TRANSFER REPORTING – QUALIFYING CONVICTIONS

- Assault upon the person of another by any means of force likely to produce great bodily injury
- Battery by gassing upon the person of any peace officer
- Child Abuse - likely to produce great bodily harm or death
- Child molestation – Victim Under 14
- Evading an officer while driving with wanton disregard for safety
- False imprisonment
- Forgery
- Grand Theft/Robbery

2025 ICE TRANSFER REPORTING – QUALIFYING CONVICTIONS

- Gross Vehicular Manslaughter While Intoxicated
- Identity theft - intent to defraud
- Kidnapping
- Possession of Illegal Substances in a Jail Facility
- Receiving stolen property – possession of stolen veh/ves/etc.
- Residential & commercial burglary – enter with intent to commit theft
- Robbery – theft by force or fear
- Threat or Violence towards a peace officer in performance of duty
- Transport/Import/Sale of Narcotics (includes Opiates & Cocaine)

2025 ICE TRANSFER REPORTING

- **The 83 individuals transferred in 2025 generated a total of 245 bookings over the last seven years**
- **The individuals ranged from having no recent bookings to 19 priors**
- **Approximately half of these prior bookings were for felony level offenses such as assault, burglary, robbery, vehicle theft, domestic violence, DUI, drug sales, theft/fraud, vandalism, and supervision violations**

TRUTH ACT

Community Forum

2026

Sheriff Kelly A. Martinez

March 24, 2026

Agenda Item #17

OFFICIAL RECORD
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of San Diego

Exhibit No. 2
Meeting Date: 3/24/06 Agenda No. 17
Presented by: Staff

TRUTH Act Community Forum 2026 | Question Submissions

What would you like to ask the Sheriff's Office regarding Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) access to individuals in custody in 2025?

1. How do ICE agents identify themselves without badges and names?
2. *This next question has seven parts:*
 1. What does interpretation and/or translation access look like for anyone in your custody?
 2. What systems do you rely on to determine someone's identity and personal identifying information such as country of origin, particularly for those who can't communicate in English?
 3. What types of community member data is shared with ICE/DHS/CBP, and through which mechanisms or systems is that information transmitted?
 4. Is any personal data being shared before a transfer has been made over to federal officials?
 5. What access and privileges are granted to ICE or other federal agents on county property, including non-public areas?
 6. How is the determination made that a person is a non-citizen and what protections and accountability measures exist to prevent wrongful detention or transfer—including of U.S. citizens?
 7. The Values Act statistical report includes information of at least 5 individuals who reported being US citizens. What are the circumstances in which a U.S. citizen would be transferred to federal officials?
3. *This question has six parts:*
 1. Can you walk us through where in the booking/release process the judicial warrants come up and how the Sheriff's Office responds to these within the SB 54 vetting process?
 - a. Once the Sheriff's Office receives a judicial warrant, how does the Office verify that it's signed by a judge?
 - b. How does the receipt of a judicial warrant for an individual in Sheriff custody affect the Sheriff's SB 54 vetting process for individuals?
 - c. What are the forms and frequency of communication between ICE and Sheriff staff about individual warrants?
 - d. If a judicial warrant is received right before a person is about to be released, how does the department respond? (For example, some individuals were slated to not be transferred to ICE custody but we notice a judicial warrant is received the same day they are meant to be released).
 2. When will the SDSO begin to post the monthly data about the number of interviews, notifications and transfers on the Sheriff's website?
 - a. Both Supervisors and community advocates have repeatedly requested for years that SDSO to post data about the number of interviews, notifications and transfers on the Sheriff's website on a monthly basis. In fact we made this request during last year's TRUTH Act forum and the Sheriff shared she would look into it.
 - b. The Sheriff's Office tracks this data on a monthly basis to prepare for annual reporting requirements under the TRUTH Act + SB 54 so there is no reason why this would be an extraneous task for the department.

TRUTH Act Community Forum 2026 | Question Submissions

3. What did the Sheriff mean when she responded to a question submitted to the 2025 TF with “there are indications this Administration is also utilizing warrants in an unprecedented fashion”? Also, why are we seeing a rapid increase in ICE using judicial warrants to facilitate transfers from SDSO?
 4. How does SDSO ensure that they are not transferring US citizens into ICE custody? In 2025, there were 5 individuals who reported their place of birth as USA. a. How and why does SDSO ask individuals who enter SDSO custody to “self-report” their country of birth and citizenship during the booking process? How does this occur? Orally? In writing? How does an individual opt out? Can they refuse to answer? What are the consequences of refusing to answer? What percent of individuals refuse to self-report? How do you use this information?
 5. Will the Sheriff share redacted versions of the judicial warrants that were used to facilitate past transfers (2024, 2025, 2026) and on a monthly basis going forward onto its public website for public review?
 - a. In 2024, we saw an unprecedented number of federal judicial warrants for individuals in custody. Despite a request from community organizations, the Sheriff declined to provide the specific violations or offenses for the individuals transferred under the “Offense Code” of federal warrants.
 - b. During 2025, we see the largest number yet of federal judicial warrants used by SDSO to transfer individuals to ICE/DHS custody.
 - c. In the interest of transparency so we can better understand this disturbing trend, would the Sheriff promptly provide complete information on specific violations or offenses for each individual transferred under the Offense Code of judicial warrants in 2024, 2025, 2026, and on a monthly basis going forward in 2026?
 - d. Our PRA requests have not received the priority responses that we would expect and that are required by law. We need this information promptly.
 6. Who other than the Sheriff is responsible for safety and access to parking lots on County property?
 - a. The Sheriff denies responsibility for informal practices that circumvent SB 54 (such as parking lot pick-ups) because she doesn’t have custody over individuals once they are released from County jails [as per reply by Sheriff to question 14, TAF 2025].
 - b. Why does the Sheriff continue to collude with ICE and deny her role in this devious practice - stripping immigrants of their safe and lawful return to the community?
4. *This question has six parts:*
1. Why does the SD Sheriff's Office refuse to honor Board Policy L-2?
 2. How many total Sheriff staff are responsible for vetting individuals to assess if they are eligible to be transferred or not under SB 54?
 3. How much are their salaries? This discretionary use of County resources for intake, vetting, notification, and transfers is NOT supported by County policy L-02 nor by community testimony at past TAFs. The Sheriff claims that she has not added staffing to handle the increase in ICE requests for Notifications (in 2024: 1,236), and Transfers (from 25 in 2023 to 83 in 2025).
 4. What other types of adjustments did SDSO make to handle the additional cases?

TRUTH Act Community Forum 2026 | Question Submissions

5. What other staff functions and funding for alternate community safety programs could be adopted if the Sheriff would stop her discretionary collusion with ICE?
6. As immigrants enter and exit SDSO custody and data bases, what is the Sheriff doing to prevent disparate treatment due to racial profiling or place of birth?
5. *This question has four parts:*
 1. Will you commit to ending the Sheriff's complicity in deportations?
 2. Will you commit to stopping ICE access to county facilities?
 3. Will you commit to ending all transfers and notifications to ICE?
 4. Will you commit to cutting all sharing of resources with DHS agencies?
6. The SD Sherriff's Office's collaboration with ICE violates the California Values Act (SB 54) and makes all San Diegans less safe - Will you commit to ending it please?
7. The CLEAR Act codifies the provisions of County Board Policy L-2, which the Sheriff has refused to comply with, into law. This includes not sharing information or transferring individuals to ICE without a warrant. Does the Sheriff intend to comply with the CLEAR ordinance?
8. Under the CA Values Act, a Sheriff is only allowed to do ICE transfers and notifications for specific convictions without a warrant as long as doing so does not conflict with a local policy or ordinance. San Diego County Board Policy L-2 does not allow transfers or notifications without a warrant, so any transfers or notifications without a warrant violate not just Board Policy L-2 but also state law. Why did the Sheriff refuse to follow the CA Values Act by allowing transfers and notifications without a warrant once Board Policy L-2 was in place?
9. Why has the Sheriff increased the number of transfers and notifications to ICE without a warrant over the last year?
10. Will you commit to ending the Sheriff's complicity in deportations?
11. Will you commit to stopping ICE access to county facilities?
12. *This question has two parts:*

LGBTQ+ individuals, particularly transgender women, are among the most vulnerable to abuse, sexual assault, and medical neglect in immigration detention.

 1. When the Sheriff's Department transfers community members to ICE custody, what steps are taken to flag and protect LGBTQ+ individuals?
 2. Does the department track the outcomes of LGBTQ+ people it has transferred, including whether they received adequate medical care — including HIV medication and gender-affirming care — while in federal detention?
13. With the L2 Policy and the Clear Ordinance, the only legal way for the Sheriff Department to transfer an individual to ICE is when a valid judicial warrant is presented. Do you agree with this statement? If not, please point to a specific provision of the law and explain the legal basis of transfers to ICE without a valid judicial warrant.

TRUTH Act Community Forum 2026 | Question Submissions

14. *This question has two parts:*
 1. How many of the 2025 ICE transfers have a valid judicial warrant?
 2. For those cases without a judicial warrant, what was the basis of the transfers?

15. *This question has 20 parts:*
 1. Since February 27, 2026, how many individuals has the Sheriff's Department transferred to ICE custody?
 2. Of those transfers, since Feb 27 2026, how many were supported by a judicial warrant, as required under San Diego's CLEAR Ordinance?
 3. Does the Department intend to fully comply with the San Diego County CLEAR Ordinance? If yes: What specific policy changes, training, and accountability measures have been implemented? If no: What is the legal basis for declining compliance with state and local law?
 4. For all individuals transferred to ICE in 2025, what specific statutory exceptions under SB 54 were used to justify each transfer where a judicial warrant was not presented?
 5. In cases where individuals were transferred despite convictions older than 15 years (including those from 1995, 1996, 2005 and 2008), what legal rationale allowed those transfers under SB 54?
 6. How does the Sheriff's Department ensure consistent and legally accurate interpretation of SB 54 eligibility criteria?
 7. Through what mechanisms is information shared between Sheriffs Department with federal officials or agents (e.g., databases, direct communication, joint task forces)?
 8. Are federal immigration agents permitted to enter Sheriff's non-public areas (e.g., sally ports, intake areas, parking facilities)? If so, under what policies or agreements?
 9. What local or regional databases or communication systems are used to facilitate information-sharing with federal immigration authorities?
 10. Has any Federal agency asked the Sheriff's Department to conduct a traffic stop, "whisper stop," or any other stop of a civilian? How many of these stops have resulted in an immigration related detention?
 11. Does the Sheriff's department have a policy to address requests from federal agencies to assist with a stop, assist with crowd control or a "call for cover"? Can you make any policies public?
 12. What local resources (including staff time, facilities, transportation, or equipment) are used by Sheriffs Department to support federal immigration enforcement activities?
 13. How does the Sheriffs Department track and report the use of these public resources? How much is the value in dollars of these public resources?
 14. What safeguards exist to prevent the wrongful detention, notification, or transfer of U.S. citizens to ICE by the Sheriffs Department?
 15. How does the Sheriffs Department respond to documented cases in which individuals reported being U.S.-born but were still transferred or referred to ICE? What oversight, auditing, or complaint mechanisms are in place to detect and correct these errors?
 16. How is demographic data (including ethnicity, such as Native American identity) collected and verified by the Sheriffs Department in ICE transfer reports?
 17. Are individuals self-identifying, or is this information assigned by staff or derived from other records?
 18. What internal policies, legal guidance, or supervisory approvals are required by the Sheriffs Department before honoring ICE requests?
 19. Have these policies changed in the last year? If yes, what are the changes?

TRUTH Act Community Forum 2026 | Question Submissions

20. Are you concerned that continued ICE notifications and transfers by your Department expose individuals to prolonged or mandatory detention and deportation under current federal policies, including the denial of bond and serious concerns about detention conditions, conditions that have led to a historic number of deaths? Given these risks, are you willing to halt transfers of community members to ICE custody?
16. Will you commit to cutting all sharing of resources with DHS agencies?
17. What steps do you plan to take to achieve compliance with SB 54?
18. How much resources in monetary value did the Sherrif's Department spent in transferring individuals to ICE in 2025, taking into account human resources and other administrative costs?
19. Is the District Attorney complying with Board Policy L-2? Does the District Attorney intend to comply with the CLEAR ordinance?
20. Is the Probation Dept complying with policy L-2? Does the Probation Dept intend to comply with the CLEAR ordinance?
21. Did the Probation Dept. make any ICE notifications or transfers without a warrant in 2025?
22. Did the District Attorney's office make any ICE notifications or transfers without a warrant in 2025?

OFFICIAL RECORD
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of San Diego

Exhibit No. 3

Meeting Date: 3/24/26 Agenda No. 17

Presented by: Staff



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Track Your Legislator Politics Immigration Housing Education Economy Environment California Voice

JUSTICE

Why a private company is investigating rapes at an ICE detention center instead of the sheriff



BY WENDY FRY AND NIGEL DUARA
MARCH 24, 2026

Republish



People walk out the main entrance of the Otay Mesa Detention Center in San Diego on Feb. 20, 2026. Photo by Adriana Heldiz, CalMatters

IN SUMMARY

- The warden at a privately run immigrant detention center in San Diego County has authority to decide how to investigate rape reports there.
- A San Diego county supervisor wants to revisit the agreement giving that power to CoreCivic.

San Diego County Sheriff's officials failed to investigate at least seven reported sexual assaults at the privately run Otay Mesa immigration detention center in 2025, and records show the agency has ceded control of the cases to civilian administrators employed by the nation's largest for-profit prison contractor.

Under a 2020 [memorandum of understanding](#) between the sheriff's department and CoreCivic, detention center Warden Christopher LaRose has authority to decide whether to investigate rape allegations at the facility, which currently houses just under 1,500 federal immigration detainees, most of whom are in custody awaiting hearings and have not been convicted of a crime.

CalMatters obtained the memorandum after seeking additional information about the alleged rapes and four attempted sexual assaults through a California Public Records Act request. While a sheriff's spokesperson said the agency was not investigating those cases, he said he was unable to turn over additional records because they were part of "a law enforcement investigation."

CoreCivic representatives did not respond to repeated requests for comment on this story.

The company manages the detention center under a contract with the Department of Homeland Security and the Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency's Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations. ICE officials did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

Seven privately run [immigrant detention centers](#) operate in California, with CoreCivic holding contracts for two of them. It could not immediately be determined if other detention centers have similar agreements with local law enforcement agencies.

"We're horrified but not surprised to learn that numerous sexual assaults went uninvestigated at a CoreCivic facility," said Susan Beaty, senior attorney with the California Collaborative for Immigrant Justice advocacy group.

“Local and state enforcement agencies have a responsibility to use their power to protect the rights of Californians in detention, and hold accountable both ICE and private prison companies that profit to the tune of billions of taxpayer dollars to incarcerate immigrants in our state.”

On its website, CoreCivic states it has a “zero tolerance” policy against all forms of sexual abuse and sexual harassment. “CoreCivic has outlined an aggressive plan specifying the efforts we undertake to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to all allegations of conduct that falls into either category,” the company states.

A 2022 audit conducted by the outside company Creative Corrections found the facility met all federal standards for preventing sexual assaults.

San Diego County Board of Supervisors Chair Terra Lawson-Remer said she plans to question San Diego County Sheriff Kelly Martinez at a hearing Tuesday night on ICE transfers from county jails.

“I do not have much confidence at all in CoreCivic’s ability to investigate these very serious allegations,” she said earlier this month.

San Diego County is in the midst of a separate legal battle with CoreCivic over the Otay Mesa Detention Center. In a lawsuit filed this month, the county alleges the Trump administration and Tennessee-based CoreCivic **illegally blocked a public health inspection** of the Otay Mesa Detention Center. According to the lawsuit, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement initially cleared county officials to enter the facility but reversed that decision when the inspection team arrived.

Overall, there were 142 calls for service to the San Diego County Sheriff’s Department for the **Otay Mesa Detention Center** in 2024. Fourteen 14 were identified as related to the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), a 2003 federal law designed to prevent, detect and respond to sexual abuse and harassment in correctional facilities.

Last year, there were 159 calls for service to the Otay Mesa facility. Twenty-one calls were related to the Prison Rape Elimination Act, and of those, seven were allegations of rape.

CalMatters used a Public Records Act request to obtain a digital log generated by 911 dispatchers and emergency services for 2024 and 2025.

CalMatters attempted to obtain additional records about the sexual assault and attempted sexual assault incidents, such as the audio recordings of the 911 calls and the full dispatch log, but the sheriff’s department

refused to release them stating the records were “records of a law enforcement investigation, or any investigatory or security files compiled by a law enforcement agency are exempt from disclosure.”

The records CalMatters obtained gave no indication whether the victims were detainees or employees. Similarly, the records gave no indication about the perpetrators.

The department’s memorandum of understanding with CoreCivic was signed and dated by former San Diego Sheriff Bill Gore in 2020.

“Under the Memorandum of Understanding...the facility’s Warden is responsible for investigating any allegation of sexual assault or abuse,” said Lt. David Collins, the media relations director for the sheriff’s department. Collins referred further questions about the incidents to CoreCivic.

He said CoreCivic “did not request our involvement” for any cases last year.

“Because no criminal investigations were initiated by the Sheriff’s Office, no reports were forwarded to the San Diego County District Attorney’s Office for consideration of charges,” he said.

If deputies had investigated, the MOU would require them to forward their findings to CoreCivic.

“Upon completion/closure of an investigation, Investigating Agency will forward a copy of the investigation report to the Facility for retention as part of Facility’s record-keeping requirements,” the MOU states.

READ NEXT



California sent investigators to ICE facilities. They found more detainees, and health care gaps

APRIL 29, 2025



He saw an abandoned trailer. Then, he uncovered a surveillance network on California's border

FEBRUARY 26, 2026

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OFFICIAL RECORD
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of San Diego

Exhibit No. A

Meeting Date: 3/27/26 Agenda No. 17

Presented by: Luis Guerra, Alondra Alvarez,
Jay & Meme La Cubana



SDIRC

2026 TRUTH ACT COMMUNITY FORUM

San Diego Immigrant Rights Consortium

Compliance With Local Policy/Law Is California State Law

California Values Act (SB 54)

- “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.**” § 7282.5 (a)
- Responses to federal immigration agency requests for notification “are never required, but are permitted under this subdivision, **provided that they do not violate any local law or policy.**” § 7284.6 (a)(1)(6)

CA Dept of Justice Information Bulletin to Law Enforcement Jan 17 2025

- CA law enforcement agencies are **never required** to respond to transfer or notification requests. May do so only if the transfer is authorized by a judicial warrant or where the transfer **would not otherwise violate any federal, state, or local law, or local policy, and** the individual in custody meets conditions set forth in the TRUST Act (§7282.5).
- **If agency policy or local law or policy permit**, a California law enforcement agency has discretion.



SDIRC

Compliance With Local Policy/Law Is California State Law

County Board Policy L-2 Effective December 10 2024

- County officials and employees shall not provide assistance or cooperation or use County resources, facilities or time to federal immigration authorities, including but not limited to ICE without a judicial warrant.

County CLEAR Ordinance Effective February 27 2026

- Under CLEAR, federal agents, including ICE, must present a judge-approved warrant before entering non-public spaces in County facilities.

San Diego County passed a local policy and ordinance prohibiting the use of county resources and funding for immigration enforcement, **it is clear that ICE notifications and transfers without judicial warrants violate local policy and state law.**



SDIRC

San Diego Sheriff (SDSD) ICE Transfers & Notifications

2025 Values Act Statistical Report

- 244 community members were caught in the for profit detention and deportation pipeline by being subjected to ICE notifications and transfers.
- Despite local county policy, the number of ICE transfer nearly tripled from 30 in 2024 to 83 in 2025. At least 30 of these were without a judicially signed warrant.
- 4 transfers had prior convictions beyond the 15 year threshold and as far back as 1996.

- 5 USA born community members were transferred to ICE custody.
- 1 community member is listed as a Native American.
- More than half of the ICE transfers – 45 out of 83 – involved residents from North County communities.
- Transfers before conviction or after release create a two-tiered justice system that subjects immigrants to double punishment.



SDIRC

Sheriff's Actions Puts Community at Risk and Erodes Trust

SDSD's collusion with DHS/ICE creates fear and mistrust in both law enforcement and local government, undermining public confidence and making San Diego County families feel less safe.

- Immigrant communities are living in fear under the current administration's cruel immigration policies.
 - They are afraid to go to work, go to school, go to church, seek medical help, seek government services, and call law enforcement. And now even go to the airport.
- People are being disappeared off the streets, from their homes, from work and even from school. DHS/ICE officials are accessing schools, churches, hospitals, and our data.
- These impacts are **falling heavily on the residents of North County neighborhoods.**



SDIRC

The current Trump Administration threatens due process, human rights, and everyone's safety

SD Sheriff's continued collusion with DHS/ICE aids the current administration's inhumane immigration policies that deny people's human rights and due process.

- **Transferring individuals to ICE and notifying ICE when individuals are being released from jail** creates a dual criminal justice system & punishes immigrants twice for the same crime.
- **Sharing data, information and resources with DHS/ICE** poses a risk not only to immigrant's security but all of our data.
- Immigrants are being asked to sign voluntary departure forms under duress, with false representations, without due process, and without access to legal counsel.
 - Immigrants in ICE custody are being told they will go home, but instead are at risk of being sent to dangerous countries they do not know and have never lived in.



SDIRC

Mandatory Detention Conditions with NO Oversight

By continuing to collude with DHS and ICE, the San Diego Sheriff is helping uphold an inhumane immigration detention system that values profiteering over human life.

- Over 73,000 people are in immigration detention, highlighting a severely overcrowded system.
- 41 people have died in ICE detention since January 2025
- 13 deaths reported by mid-March 2026 are more than triple the number that had died by the same point in 2025.
- 19-year-old, Royer Perez Jimenez, died on March 16, 2026, in Florida after being handed over by local law enforcement on an ICE transfer.
- Mohammad Nazeer Paktiawal, an Afghan refugee who worked with U.S. military forces, died on March 14, 2026, in Texas.
- People are being denied medical care, adequate nutrition, and are facing desperation.
- No oversight, no accountability, County Health Inspectors denied or given limited access.

Next Phase: Human Warehousing

- DHS is purchasing large warehouses over market value that can detain up to 10,000 people in one facility.



SDIRC

Real Impact: Family Separation

SD Sheriff's continued collusion with DHS/ICE aids in the unjust detention, deportation and separation of families in our region.

Cosme Koutalou, a Cuban citizen, had lived in the U.S. for 15 years.

On January 29, 2025, as his family waited in the lobby to bring him home, Sheriff's deputies allowed ICE agents onto County property and handed Cosme over to ICE without a judicial warrant.

January 23, 2026 iNewsSource:

Records show San Diego sheriff repeatedly ignored county's restrictions on ICE assistance



SDIRC urges the San Diego Sheriff to
IMMEDIATELY COMPLY with county policy and state laws.

SDIRC urges the San Diego County Sheriff to
IMMEDIATELY STOP:

- ICE Transfers & Notifications
- Allowing DHS/ICE access to county facilities, including parking lots
- Sharing information, data and resources with DHS/ICE

EVERYONE has a right to due process, to humane treatment, and dignity.

The moment demands that San Diego Sheriff uphold local and state laws that protect San Diego's immigrant community; to do otherwise is dangerous for our communities.

Public trust depends on compliance with the law, including county board policy L-2.

