

Answers in red represent the Sheriff's response, unless specified.

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?

In the detentions setting, they are required to sign in under a professional visit protocol and the only way they can get a visitor pass is by providing their credentials to staff. In the field, ICE agents generally wear a vest that has a cloth badge/placard identifying their agency.

2. *This next question has seven parts:*

1. What does interpretation and/or translation access look like for anyone in your custody?

The San Diego Sheriff's Office offers translation services to all incarcerated persons to ensure they understand their rights while in Sheriff's custody. All ICE related forms are also available in the 7 identified languages (English, Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Korean and Arabic).

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?

Demographic information is self-reported by the incarcerated person during the booking interview. If the individual is unable to understand or speak English, translation services are available.

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3. What types of community member data is shared with ICE/DHS/CBP, and through which mechanisms or systems is that information transmitted?

For individuals that have been determined to have a qualifying conviction and have an approved J-340 form, the San Diego Sheriff's Office staff will provide a notification if asked by ICE via telephone call on their release date. We never proactively call or notify ICE of individuals in our custody. The San Diego Sheriff's Office provides information via the Who's in Jail website only if queried by first and last name. That information is limited to DOB, height, weight, and ethnicity. There is no address information shared.

4. Is any personal data being shared before a transfer has been made over to federal officials?

It is limited to what is answered in question #3.

During a detention, arrest, investigation or interrogation, Sheriff's Office personnel are prohibited from:

- Inquiring into a person's immigration status.
- Detaining an individual based on an immigration hold request.
- Providing information regarding an individual's release date or responding to a request for notification of release dates to immigration authorities, 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 California Government Code Section 7282.5.

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- Providing personal information, as defined in California Civil Code Section 1798.3, about an individual including but not limited to; an individual's home address or work address or other identifying information, unless that information is available to the public.
- Making or participating in arrests based on a civil immigration warrant.
- Assisting immigration authorities in the activities described in Section 1357(a)(3) of Title 8 of the United States Government Code.

5. What access and privileges are granted to ICE or other federal agents on county property, including non-public areas?

Outside law enforcement agencies do not have free access to any Sheriff's facilities or jails. They are required to check in via the primary entrance point and follow professional visitor guidelines.

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?

SDSO does not have the capability to access or look up any individual's immigration or citizenship status.

We do not have access to any databases that contain information about an individual's current immigration or citizenship status.

This is in accordance with our operational protocols and legal requirements. Additionally, the Jail Population

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Management Unit (JPMU) is prohibited by law from communicating with immigration officials about an individual's immigration status. JPMU strictly adheres to these legal constraints to ensure compliance with all relevant regulations.

When immigration officials reach out to us, it is typically to notify us that they (ICE) are questioning an individual's immigration status. This usually implies that the individual may not be legally present in the country, and the officials are seeking to determine if the incarcerated person qualifies under the SB 54 guidelines.

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?

Citizenship status is self-reported information provided by the incarcerated person during the booking process. The San Diego County Sheriff's Office does not investigate citizenship status.

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?

Federal judicial warrants are not subject to the provisions outlined in SB 54.

- a. Once the Sheriff's Office receives a judicial warrant, how does the Office verify that it's signed by a judge?

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The warrant is received with a signature from the judge. Sheriff's staff will visually inspect the warrant upon receipt and process the warrant.

- 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? Valid federal judicial warrants, signed by a neutral judge or magistrate, compel compliance and authorize searches or arrests. Refusal to comply with a valid warrant can lead to serious legal consequences. The Sheriff does not have an option but to comply when one is served. Federal criminal immigration warrants are not subject to the provisions outlined in SB 54. Once the warrant is received the vetting process stops.

- c. What are the forms and frequency of communication between ICE and Sheriff staff about individual warrants?

The forms are federal judicial warrants, and we can only speak to the number of warrants received (53) in 2025.

- 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).

Regardless of the timing of a warrant being served on the jail, a valid federal judicial warrant, signed by a neutral judge or magistrate, compel compliance and authorize searches or arrests. Refusal to comply with a

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valid warrant can lead to serious legal consequences. The Sheriff does not have an option but to comply when one is served. We do not know why some warrants are received earlier in the judicial process than others. Those likely reflect individual case investigations, and you will need to speak with federal authorities on that item.

2. When will the SDSO begin to post the monthly data about the number of interviews, notifications and transfers on the Sheriff's website?

The Sheriff's Office is looking to begin issuing quarterly reports starting in August 2026.

- 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 monthly. In fact, we made this request during last year's TRUTH Act forum and the Sheriff shared she would look into it.

Please see above.

- 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.

The Sheriff does not track this monthly, and it is in fact an extraneous task.

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

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increase in ICE using judicial warrants to facilitate transfers from SDSO?

This quote was based on public statements from the administration and in May of 2025 the U.S. Attorney's Office initiated, Operation Guardian Angel, a federal law enforcement initiative aimed at neutralizing California's sanctuary state policies. This initiative encouraged ICE officials to obtain federal judicial arrest warrants for individuals in local California jails.

4. How does SDSO ensure that they are not transferring US citizens into ICE custody?

[Duplicate of Q2(6)]

SDSO does not have the capability to access or look up any individual's immigration or citizenship status.

We do not have access to any databases that contain information about an individual's current immigration or citizenship status.

This is in accordance with our operational protocols and legal requirements. Additionally, JPMU is prohibited by law from communicating with immigration officials about an individual's immigration status. JPMU strictly adheres to these legal constraints to ensure compliance with all relevant regulations.

When immigration officials reach out to us, it is typically to notify us that they (ICE) are questioning an individual's immigration status. This usually implies that the individual may not be legally present in the country, and the officials are seeking to determine if the incarcerated person qualifies under the SB 54 guidelines.

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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?

There are countries that require mandatory notification if a citizen of their country is arrested in the United States. If the self-reported place of birth is a "mandatory notify country," Sheriff's staff will notify their embassy or consulate. If it is a non-mandatory country, the incarcerated person will still be given the option to request their embassy or consulate be notified.

- b. How does this occur?

Through Sheriff's International Liaisons

- c. Orally? Via Phone In writing? Via Email or text message

- d. How does an individual opt out?

They can opt out of self-reporting place of birth. Can they refuse to answer? Yes What are the consequences of refusing to answer? N/A What percent of individuals refuse to self-report? This information is not tracked

- e. How do you use this information?

To make required notifications to the respective Embassy or Consulate.

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?

No, but those documents may be available in our Gov QA account/public records act platform.

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- 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.
Federal judicial warrants represent the due process that the public has asked for. A federal agent must present a case to a federal judge showing probable cause to support an arrest. The resultant warrant is a judge's order to bring the individual before the court. The Sheriff must comply with a judicial warrant and will continue to do so.
 - 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?
Response above touches on this.
 - 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.
Assuming this requestor is who initiated a similar CPRA request, the requestor did receive this information.
6. Who other than the Sheriff is responsible for safety and access to parking lots on County property?

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The law enforcement agency of jurisdiction or hired security guards.

- 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?

My primary responsibility as the Sheriff is public safety. As permissible under state law, my agency engages in notifications and transfers to ICE in a custodial setting to ensure individuals who pose a risk to our community are safely transferred to ICE custody. These offenders have committed and been convicted of serious crimes. Many of them are continual, repeat offenders have shown a propensity to continue to prey upon our communities. The community members I serve have repeatedly told me they are grateful for my position. This includes migrant communities who have been victimized. These communities are traumatized by repeated ICE raids in their communities. This trauma can be reduced by a safe transfer of individuals wanted by ICE at the jails. Without that safe transfer, ICE will enter communities and not only take the targeted offender, but family members and other "collateral" immigrants. I will not stop following the provisions afforded under SB 54 as they relate to jail releases to protect all our communities.

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4. *This question has six parts:*

1. Why does the SD Sheriff's Office refuse to honor Board Policy L-2?

As stated above, SB 54 affords a balanced approach to keeping our communities safe, protecting immigrants, and ensuring convicted offenders are not released back into the community.

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?

These responsibilities fall under our Jail Population Management Unit. Total staffing is 27 employees.

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).

No staff increases have occurred, and the Sheriff does not intend to increase staffing for this duty.

4. What other types of adjustments did SDSO make to handle the additional cases?

Staffing has not been increased to accommodate any fluctuations in the requests from ICE.

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?

Is this directed towards the Board?

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?

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The Sheriff has a high expectation of unbiased treatment of everyone in San Diego County by her deputies and staff. Any violations of policy or the law are handled immediately upon discovery.

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?

[Duplicate Q3(6)(B)]: My commitment as Sheriff is public safety. The individuals who meet the criteria under Senate Bill 54 have engaged in very serious offenses, including child molest, domestic violence and other predatory acts. Our communities have been clear. They do not want criminals released back into their neighborhoods, exposing children and others to re-victimization. As Sheriff, I will not allow another child to be hurt, or drugs to be trafficked when state law allows me to prevent it.

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?

My commitment as Sheriff is public safety. The individuals who meet the criteria under Senate Bill 54 have engaged in very serious offenses, including child molest, domestic violence and other predatory acts. Our communities have been clear. They do not want criminals released back into their neighborhoods, exposing children and others to re-

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victimization. As Sheriff, I will not allow another child to be hurt, or drugs to be trafficked when state law allows me to prevent it.

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?

My commitment as Sheriff is public safety. The individuals who meet the criteria under Senate Bill 54 have engaged in very serious offenses, including child molest, domestic violence and other predatory acts. Our communities have been clear. They do not want criminals released back into their neighborhoods, exposing children and others to re-victimization. As Sheriff, I will not allow another child to be hurt, or drugs to be trafficked when state law allows me to prevent it.

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?

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My commitment as Sheriff is public safety. The individuals who meet the criteria under Senate Bill 54 have engaged in very serious offenses, including child molest, domestic violence and other predatory acts. Our communities have been clear. They do not want criminals released back into their neighborhoods, exposing children and others to re-victimization. As Sheriff, I will not allow another child to be hurt, or drugs to be trafficked when state law allows me to prevent it.

9. Why has the Sheriff increased the number of transfers and notifications to ICE without a warrant over the last year?
Our vetting process is based on the requests received and approvals are governed by SB 54.

10. Will you commit to ending the Sheriff's complicity in deportations?

My commitment as Sheriff is public safety. The individuals who meet the criteria under Senate Bill 54 have engaged in very serious offenses, including child molest, domestic violence and other predatory acts. Our communities have been clear. They do not want criminals released back into their neighborhoods, exposing children and others to re-victimization. As Sheriff, I will not allow another child to be hurt, or drugs to be trafficked when state law allows me to prevent it.

11. Will you commit to stopping ICE access to county facilities?
My commitment as Sheriff is public safety. The individuals who meet the criteria under Senate Bill 54 have engaged in very serious offenses, including child molest, domestic violence and other predatory acts. Our communities have been clear.

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They do not want criminals released back into their neighborhoods, exposing children and others to re-victimization. As Sheriff, I will not allow another child to be hurt, or drugs to be trafficked when state law allows me to prevent it.

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?

We are unable to answer on behalf of federal authorities.

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?

We are unable to answer on behalf of federal authorities.

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.

This was addressed in the previous responses.

14. *This question has two parts:*

1. How many of the 2025 ICE transfers have a valid judicial warrant?

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53 - This information is available on the 2025 Truth Act Presentation and on sdsheriff.gov

2. For those cases without a judicial warrant, what was the basis of the transfers?

This information is available on the 2025 Truth Act Presentation and on sdsheriff.gov under the Open Data – Immigration/SB 54 page which provides a spreadsheet containing this information.

15. *This question has 20 parts:*

1. Since February 27, 2026, how many individuals has the Sheriff's Department transferred to ICE custody?

This information will be available in August 2026 followed by quarterly reports.

2. Of those transfers, since Feb 27, 2026, how many were supported by a judicial warrant, as required under San Diego's CLEAR Ordinance?

This information will be available in August 2026 followed by quarterly reports.

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?

As an independent elected official, I set the policy for the Sheriff's Office, not the Board of Supervisors. California law prohibits the Board of Supervisors from interfering with my independent, constitutionally and statutorily designated investigative functions as the Sheriff, and is clear that I have the sole and exclusive authority to operate the county jails. State law allows for the Sheriff's Office to share release dates for individuals who are in Sheriff's custody only if they

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have qualifying convictions for specific serious, violent, or sex crimes. SB 54 provides the authority for law enforcement to cooperate with immigration authorities, as prescribed. Many are assuming that because a board policy is in place that I must follow it, however, unlike a local police department where the elected city council can set the policy for the chief of police that the council appoints, an elected sheriff answers to the voters and sets the policy for the sheriff's office.

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?

11352(A) HS, 191.5.5(B) PC, 207(A) PC, 211 PC, 236/237 PC, 236/237(A) PC, 243.9(A) PC, 245(A)(4) PC, 245(A)(4) PC (17B4), 273(A) PC, 2800.2 (A) VC, 288(A) PC, 4573.6 PC, 459 PC, 470(D) PC, 487.2 PC/212.5(B) PC 530.5(C)(1) PC, 69 PC

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?

Section 1: The individual has been convicted of a serious or violent felony identified in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7[1] of, or subdivision (c) of Section 667.5[2] of, the Penal Code.

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

Section 4: The individual is a current registrant on the California Sex and Arson Registry.

Section 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

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- (43) of subsection (a) of Section 101 of the federal Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. Sec. 1101).
Section 6:6. The individual 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. How does the Sheriff's Department ensure consistent and legally accurate interpretation of SB 54 eligibility criteria?
We stay up to date with current California legislative bills that are signed into law that impact SB 54 provisions, training bulletins, and work with the Sheriff's legal team for interpretations of all laws and case updates.
7. Through what mechanisms is information shared between Sheriff's Department with federal officials or agents (e.g., databases, direct communication, joint task forces)?
Telephone calls for notification of those individuals that are qualified per SB 54. Federal law enforcement officers have SD Law which is a local criminal history system.
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?
Outside law enforcement agencies do not have free access to any Sheriff's facilities or jails. They are required to check in via the primary entrance point and follow professional visitor guidelines.
9. What local or regional databases or communication systems are used to facilitate information-sharing with federal immigration authorities?
Federal law enforcement officers have SD Law which is a local criminal history system.

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10. Has any Federal agency asked the Sheriff's Department to conduct a traffic stop, "whisper stop," or any other stop of a civilian?

The Sheriff's Office works with law enforcement partners to disrupt drug trafficking and criminal activity. The Sheriff's Office follows all state statutes and never enforces federal immigration law.

How many of these stops have resulted in an immigration related detention?

The Sheriff's Office does not engage in immigration related enforcement.

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?

There isn't a policy that addresses requests from federal agencies. We treat requests for cover calls the same regardless of what law enforcement agency calls for help.

12. What local resources (including staff time, facilities, transportation, or equipment) are used by Sheriff's Department to support federal immigration enforcement activities?

A staff study has not been performed to capture this process. Staffing has not been increased to accommodate any fluctuations in the requests from ICE.

13. How does the Sheriff's Department track and report the use of these public resources? How much is the value in dollars of these public resources?

A staff study has not been performed to capture this process. Staffing has not been increased to accommodate any fluctuations in the requests from ICE.

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14. What safeguards exist to prevent the wrongful detention, notification, or transfer of U.S. citizens to ICE by the Sheriff's Department?

We do not ask anyone their immigration or citizenship status.

It's important to note that SDSO does not have the capability to access or look up any individual's immigration or citizenship status. We do not have access to any databases that contain information about an individual's current immigration status.

This is in accordance with our operational protocols and legal requirements. Additionally, the Jail Population Management Unit is prohibited by law from communicating with immigration officials about an individual's immigration status. JPMU strictly adheres to these legal constraints to ensure compliance with all relevant regulations.

When immigration officials reach out to us, it is typically to notify us that they (ICE) are questioning an individual's immigration status. This usually implies that the individual may not be legally present in the country, and the officials are seeking to determine if the incarcerated person qualifies under the SB 54 guidelines.

15. How does the Sheriff's 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?

Please see response above – #14.

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16. How is demographic data (including ethnicity, such as Native American identity) collected and verified by the Sheriff's Department in ICE transfer reports?

This information is self-reported information and collected into the Jail Information Management System (JIMS).

17. Are individuals self-identifying, or is this information assigned by staff or derived from other records?

Please see response above – #16.

18. What internal policies, legal guidance, or supervisory approvals are required by the Sheriff's Department before honoring ICE requests?

Our process is governed by SB 54 – California Values Act.

19. Have these policies changed in the last year? If yes, what are the changes?

There have been no changes to our process.

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?

Yes, it is concerning – however this is where we would lean on our branches of government to ensure detention settings are legally safe and meet applicable standards for health and safety codes. On a side note, those released on warrants are constitutionally entitled to speedy criminal trials, which accounts for 53 of the 83 transfers.

16. Will you commit to cutting all sharing of resources with DHS agencies?

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My commitment as Sheriff is public safety. The individuals who meet the criteria under Senate Bill 54 have engaged in very serious offenses, including child molest, domestic violence and other predatory acts. Our communities have been clear. They do not want criminals released back into their neighborhoods, exposing children and others to re-victimization. As Sheriff, I will not allow another child to be hurt, or drugs to be trafficked when state law allows me to prevent it. The law enforcement partnerships which include task force operations, keep us all safe. Law enforcement partnerships and task force operations in San Diego County disrupt human trafficking, elder fraud, child abuse, drug trafficking, and innumerable other crimes. These partnerships and resource sharing avenues aid in solving the most serious crimes and prosecuting offenders. My decision is based on public safety, not politics.

17. What steps do you plan to take to achieve compliance with SB 54?

The San Diego Sheriff's Office complies 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?

The Sheriff's resources are being used as intended, to protect our communities.

19. Is the District Attorney complying with Board Policy L-2? Does the District Attorney intend to comply with the CLEAR ordinance?

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Per the District Attorney's Office: "Yes." and "Yes."

20. Is the Probation Dept complying with policy L-2? Does the Probation Dept intend to comply with the CLEAR ordinance?

Per the Probation Department: "Yes, we comply with Board Policy L-2 and that of the California Truth and Values Act. We intend to and do comply with all laws, policies, and ordinances."

21. Did the Probation Dept. make any ICE notifications or transfers without a warrant in 2025?

Per the Probation Department: "We did not notify ICE or transfer anyone to ICE custody without a warrant in 2025. We reported our numbers as zero."

22. Did the District Attorney's office make any ICE notifications or transfers without a warrant in 2025?

Per the District Attorney's Office: "No."