
SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

Senator Jesse Arreguin, Chair
2025 - 2026 Regular

Bill No: AB 2004 **Hearing Date:** June 9, 2026
Author: Alanis
Version: March 18, 2026
Urgency: No **Fiscal:** No
Consultant: AB

Subject: *Peace officers: deputy sheriffs*

HISTORY

Source: San Joaquin County Correctional Officers Association

Prior Legislation: SB 229 (Alvarado-Gil), Ch. 51, Stats. of 2025
AB 2974 (Dahle), Ch. 18, Stats. of 2024
AB 2735 (Gray), Ch. 416, Stats. of 2022
AB 779 (Bigelow), Ch. 558, Stats. of 2021
AB 524 (Bigelow), vetoed by the Governor, 2019
AB 1872 (Gray), not heard in Senate Banking, 2016
SB 1254 (La Malfa), Ch. 66, Stats. of 2012
SB 490 (Maldonado), Ch. 52, Stats. of 2009
AB 2215 (Berryhill), Ch. 15, Stats. of 2008
AB 151 (Berryhill), Ch. 84, Stats. of 2007
AB 272 (Matthews), Ch. 127, Stats. of 2005
AB 1931 (La Malfa), Ch. 516, Stats. of 2004
AB 1254 (La Malfa), Ch. 70, Stats. of 2003
AB 2346 (Dickerson), Ch. 185, Stats. of 2002
SB 926 (Battin), Ch. 68, Stats. of 2001
SB 1762 (Alpert), Ch. 61, Stats. of 2000
AB 574 (Villaraigosa), Ch. 950, Stats. of 1996

Support: Fresno County Public Safety Association; Riverside Sheriffs' Association

Opposition: None known

Assembly Floor Vote: 60 - 0

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to add the counties of Fresno and San Joaquin to the list of specified counties within which deputy sheriffs assigned to perform duties exclusively or initially related to custodial assignments are peace officers whose authority extends to any place in the state while engaged in the performance of duties related to their employment.

Existing law provides that any deputy sheriff of the Counties of Los Angeles, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Glenn, Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Mariposa, Mendocino, Modoc, Nevada, Plumas, Riverside, San Benito, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa

Barbara, Santa Clara, Shasta, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, and Yuba who is employed to perform duties exclusively or initially relating to custodial assignments with responsibilities for maintaining the operations of county custodial facilities, including the custody, care, supervision, security, movement, and transportation of inmates, is a peace officer whose authority extends to any place in California only while engaged in the performance of the duties of his or her respective employment and for the purpose of carrying out the primary function of employment relating to custodial assignments or when performing other law enforcement duties directed by his or her employing agency during a local state of emergency. (Pen. Code, § 830.1, subd. (c).)

Existing law provides that all cities and counties are authorized to employ custodial officers who are public officers but not peace officers for the purpose of maintaining order in local detention facilities. Custodial officers under this section do not have the right to carry or possess firearms in the performance of his or her duties. However, custodial officers may use reasonable force to establish and maintain custody and may make arrests for misdemeanors and felonies pursuant to a warrant. (Pen. Code, § 831.)

Existing law provides that notwithstanding existing law, law enforcement agencies in counties with a population of 425,000 or less and the Counties of San Diego, Fresno, Kern, Napa, Riverside, Santa Clara, and Stanislaus may employ custodial officers with enhanced powers. The enhanced powers custodial officers are empowered to serve warrants, writs, or subpoenas within the custodial facility and, as with regular custodial officers, use reasonable force to establish and maintain custody. (Pen. Code, § 831.5, subd. (a).)

Existing law provides that custodial officers with enhanced powers may carry firearms under the direction of the sheriff while fulfilling specified job-related duties such as while assigned as a court bailiff, transporting prisoners, guarding hospitalized prisoners, or suppressing jail riots, escapes, or rescues. (Pen. Code, § 831.5, subd. (b).)

Existing law requires a peace officer to be present in a supervisory capacity whenever 20 or more custodial officers are on duty. (Pen. Code, § 831.5, subd. (d).)

Existing law provides that enhanced powers custodial officers may also make warrantless arrests within the facility. (Pen. Code, § 831.5, subd. (f).)

Existing law provides that custodial officers employed by the Santa Clara County, Napa County, and Madera DOC's are authorized to perform the following additional duties in the facility:

- Arrest a person without a warrant whenever the custodial officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a misdemeanor or felony in the presence of the officer that is a violation of a statute or ordinance that the officer has the duty to enforce;
- Search property, cells, prisoners, or visitors;
- Conduct strip or body cavity searches of prisoners as specified;
- Conduct searches and seizures pursuant to a duly issued warrant;

- Segregate prisoners; and,
- Classify prisoners for the purpose of housing or participation in supervised activities. (Pen. Code, § 831.5, subds. (g)-(i).)

Existing law provides that Penal Code §831.5 does not authorize a custodial officer to carry or possess a firearm when the officer is not on duty. (Pen. Code, §831.5, subd. (j).)

Existing law states that it is the intent of the Legislature, as it relates to Santa Clara, Madera, and Napa Counties, to enumerate specific duties of custodial officers and to clarify the relationship of correctional officers and deputy sheriffs in Santa Clara County. And, that it is the intent of the Legislature that all issues regarding compensation for custodial officers remain subject to the collective bargaining process. The language is, additionally, clear that it should not be construed to assert that the duties of custodial officers are equivalent to the duties of deputy sheriffs or to affect the ability of the county to negotiate pay that reflects the different duties of custodial officers and deputy sheriffs. (Pen. Code, § 831.5, subd. (k).)

Existing law provides that every peace officer shall satisfactorily complete an introductory course of training prescribed by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) and that, after July 1, 1989, satisfactory completion of the course shall be demonstrated by passage of an appropriate examination developed or approved by POST. (Pen. Code, § 832, subd. (a).)

Existing law provides that prior to the exercise of peace officer powers, every peace officer shall have satisfactorily completed the POST course. (Pen. Code, § 832, subd. (b).)

Existing law provides that a person shall not have the powers of a peace officer until he or she has satisfactorily completed the POST course. (Pen. Code, § 832, subd. (c).)

Existing law provides that any person completing the POST training who does not become employed as a peace officer within three years from the date of passing the examination, or who has a three-year or longer break in service as a peace officer, shall pass the examination prior to the exercise of powers as a peace officer. Specifies that this requirement does not apply to any person who meets any of the following requirements:

- Is returning to a management position that is at the second level of supervision or higher;
- Has successfully requalified for a basic course through POST;
- Has maintained proficiency through teaching the POST course;
- During the break in California service, was continuously employed as a peace officer in another state or at the federal level; and,
- Has previously met the testing requirement, has been appointed a peace officer under Penal Code Section 830.1 subdivision (c), and has continuously been employed as a custodial officer as defined in Penal Code Section 831 or 831.5 since completing the POST course. (Pen. Code, § 832, subd. (e)(1), (e)(2)(A)-(E).)

This bill adds to the list of specified counties within which deputy sheriffs assigned to perform duties exclusively or initially relating to specified custodial assignments are peace officers whose authority extends to any place in California while engaged in the performance of the duties of their employment.

This bill includes related findings and declarations.

COMMENTS

1. Need for This Bill

According to the author:

AB 2004 addresses the inequitable classification of deputy sheriffs in San Joaquin County assigned to critical custodial duties in county correctional facilities. These officers perform the same demanding and dangerous work as their counterparts in 40 other counties including supervising inmates, ensuring facility security, transporting individuals, and responding to emergencies, but do not receive the same statutory peace officer designation under Penal Code §830.1. This bill includes San Joaquin County deputies in the existing framework, providing consistent legal recognition, POBOR protections, operational flexibility during local emergencies, and appropriate honoring for their service. By aligning San Joaquin with statewide policy, AB 2004 makes Californians safer through more effective use of law enforcement resources in our jails and advances equity by ensuring officers are treated based on their responsibilities rather than county lines.

2. Effect of Designating Custodial Deputy Sheriffs as Peace Officers

Pursuant to Penal Code section 830.1 subdivision (c), the custodial deputy sheriff classification is part of a continuum of classifications of custodial officers in county jails and other local detention facilities. Custodial *officers* under Penal Code sections 831 and 831.5 are not peace officers, whereas a custodial deputy sheriff is a peace officer, “who is employed to perform duties exclusively or initially relating to custodial assignments.” (Pen. Code § 830.1 subd. (c).) One of the most significant differences between custodial deputy sheriffs and custodial officers is that as “peace officers,” custodial deputy sheriffs are granted all the rights and protections contained in the Public Safety Officers Procedural Bill of Rights Act (POBOR, see Government Code, § 3301 et seq.), which provides peace officers with procedural protections relating to investigation and interrogations of peace officers, self-incrimination, privacy, polygraph exams, searches, personnel files, and administrative appeals. Accordingly, this bill gives POBOR protections to custodial officers in San Joaquin and Fresno Counties.

All counties may utilize Penal Code section 831 non-peace officer custodial officers; however, these officers may not carry firearms. (Pen. Code, § 831 subd. (b).) Existing law also establishes limitations on the authority and use of Penal Code section 831.5 custodial officers. For example, Penal Code section 831.5 custodial officers may not perform strip searches (unless they are employed in Santa Clara County, Napa County, or Madera County), have limited arrest powers, and are limited in their “armed duty” roles. Another limitation on the use of both Penal Code section 831 and 831.5 non-peace officer custodial officers is that whenever 20 or more of such

officers are on duty there must be at least one Penal Code section 830.1 peace officer, who has received the full 664-plus hour basic training for Penal Code section 830.1(a) deputy sheriffs, on duty at the same time to supervise the custodial officers. (Pen. Code §§ 831 subd. (d) and 831.5 subd. (d).)

Existing law does contain one limitation on the scope of authority granted to custodial deputy sheriffs, which would be extended to Fresno and San Joaquin County custodial deputy sheriffs under this bill. Namely, deputies granted authority by this bill are limited in their authority as a peace officer “only while engaged in the performance of the duties of his or her respective employment and for the purpose of carrying out the primary function of employment relating to his or her custodial assignments, or when performing other law enforcement duties directed by his or her employing agency during a local state of emergency.” (Pen. Code, § 830.1, subd. (c).)

3. Governor’s Veto of Similar Language and Approval of Subsequent Legislation

In 2019, Assemblymember Bigelow authored legislation (AB 524) similar to this bill, which would have added the counties of Del Norte, Madera, Mono and San Mateo to the list of counties in Penal Code section 830.1 subdivision (c). That measure made it to the Governor’s desk with zero “no” votes, but was vetoed by Governor Newsom, who wrote in his veto message:

This bill would add Mono, San Mateo, and Del Norte Counties to the list of specified counties within which deputy sheriffs assigned to perform duties exclusively or initially relating to custodial assignments are also considered peace officers whose authority extends generally to any place in California while engaged in the performance of their duties.

I understand these counties' desire to add additional capacity to their law enforcement efforts, but these discussions merit additional scrutiny in a more comprehensive manner. A number of bills have been enacted over recent decades – and several in recent years – applying this bill's provisions to specific counties, but this is a piecemeal approach that I cannot support.

In 2021, Assemblymember Bigelow once again introduced this language (AB 779), Chapter 588, Statutes of 2021, which was later signed by the Governor, adding the counties of Del Norte, Madera, Mono and San Mateo to the list. In 2022, Assemblymember Adam Gray introduced, and the Governor signed, AB 2735, Chapter 416, Statutes of 2022, which added Merced County to the list. In 2024, Assemblymember Megan Dahle authored AB 2974, Chapter 18, Statutes of 2024, which added Modoc County to the list and was also signed by the Governor. Most recently, Senator Alvarado-Gil last year authored SB 229, Chapter 51, Statutes of 2025, adding Nevada and Amador Counties to the list. Thus, it appears that the Governor no longer has concerns about a piecemeal approach to adding counties to that list.

4. Argument in Support

According to the Riverside Sheriffs’ Association:

Over the past two decades, legislators have extended peace officer designation to custodial deputy sheriffs in additional counties, including Amador (SB 229), Modoc (AB 2974), Merced (AB 2735), and Del Norte and San Mateo (AB 779). The counties of San Joaquin and Fresno employ correctional deputy sheriffs who

perform the same functions as their counterparts in counties already covered by §830.1(c). However, without explicit inclusion, inconsistencies remain in how these officers are classified and recognized.

AB 2004 would amend Penal Code §830.1 to include Fresno and San Joaquin County custodial deputy sheriffs within the existing peace officer classification while engaged in their custodial duties or when directed to perform law enforcement functions during a local state of emergency. This bill would align San Joaquin County with counties already recognized under AB 779 (2021), AB 2735 (2022), AB 2974 (2024), and SB 229 (2025), ensuring greater consistency in statewide policy and reducing disparities between counties.

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