

## CONCURRENCE IN SENATE AMENDMENTS

CSA1 Bill Id:AB 451 Author:(Petrie-Norris)

As Amended Ver:June 25, 2025

Majority vote

**SUMMARY**

Requires state and local law enforcement agencies to develop and adopt policies and standards pertaining to enforcing firearm relinquishment requirements associated with specified protective and restraining orders.

*Major Provisions*

- 1) Requires municipal police departments and county sheriff's departments, the Department of the California Highway Patrol ("CHP"), and the University of California and California State University Police Departments, on or before January 1, 2027, to develop, adopt, and implement written policies and standards to promote safe, consistent, and effective service, implementation, and enforcement of court protection and restraining orders that include firearm access restrictions, as specified.
- 2) Specifies that the policies and standards would apply to orders with firearm relinquishment requirements including, but not limited to, civil harassment restraining orders, criminal protective orders, domestic violence restraining orders, emergency protective orders, juvenile restraining orders, postsecondary school violence restraining orders, workplace violence restraining orders, and elder or dependent adult abuse restraining orders.
- 3) Provides that such policies and standards developed must ensure that the agency consistently complies with the requirements of California laws governing service and enforcement of protection and restraining orders and governing relinquishment of firearms by individuals who are armed and subject to those court orders, including new mandates and responsibilities placed on law enforcement agencies, as specified.
- 4) Provides that in developing these policies and standards, the law enforcement agency shall also review and update existing protocols, policies, or standards pertaining to protection or restraining orders and law enforcement responses to domestic violence incidents to ensure these relevant protocols, policies, and standards are consistent with one another and current law and to ensure that they provide consistent and accessible guidance to law enforcement officers.
- 5) Requires the policies and standards to provide a standard agency process for law enforcement to serve the order against a restrained person in a timely manner and ensure the agency consistently complies with the requirements of California law governing service of protection and restraining orders, as specified. These policies and standards shall ensure that officers who have served protection or restraining orders consistently accomplish all of the following steps as soon as possible and within one business day of serving the order:
  - a) Completing the appropriate proof of service form developed by the Judicial Council for the protection or restraining order.
  - b) Filing the proof of service form with the court.

- c) Ensuring proof of service information is entered into the California Restraining and Protective Order System through the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System to record that the order has been served on the restrained person.
- 6) Requires the policies and standards to ensure that officers effectuate firearm relinquishment at the time of service by requesting, at the time of service, that the restrained person immediately and safely relinquish to the officer's control any firearms, ammunition, body armor, and other prohibited items in the restrained person's possession or control, or subject to the restrained person's possession or control. The policies and standards should ensure officers consistently accomplish the following steps upon serving a protection or restraining order:
- a) Notify the restrained person that they are required to immediately transfer all firearms and prohibited items they possess or control to the officer serving the order.
  - b) Request that the restrained party immediately transfer to the officer, safely and unloaded, any firearms or other prohibited items they possess or control.
  - c) Conduct a lawful search as necessary for the protection of the officer or other individuals present and take custody of any firearms or other prohibited items in plain sight or discovered pursuant to the lawful search.
  - d) Complete the appropriate proof of firearm relinquishment form developed by the Judicial Council that serves as the receipt to document relinquished firearms and other prohibited items and issue the receipt form to the restrained person.
  - e) Ensure the Automated Firearms System is updated to record any firearms that the restrained person relinquished to the law enforcement officer.
  - f) Determine whether the restrained person possesses or controls other firearms that they have not relinquished to the officer. In making such a determination, the officer should be instructed to consider all relevant information, to the extent possible, including by reviewing the protection or restraining order to determine if the court made a finding that the restrained person has firearms, querying the Automated Firearms System to determine whether the restrained person is recorded as having legally acquired firearms in that database, and asking the restrained person or, if it is safe to do so, other persons present.
- 7) States that the policies and standards shall additionally do all of the following:
- a) Provide a standard agency process for officers to promote firearm relinquishment compliance in circumstances where a restrained person owns, possesses, or controls firearms but credibly indicates that they cannot relinquish all firearms at the time of service, including circumstances where those firearms are stored in another location.
  - b) Instruct officers to provide accessible local information about how the restrained person can lawfully comply with the court order by relinquishing possession or control of all firearms and other prohibited items, unloaded and in a safe manner, to a local law enforcement agency or to a licensed firearm dealer within 24 hours of being served with the order and by providing the proof of relinquishment compliance receipt form to the court and to the law enforcement agency within 48 hours of being served with the order

to verify that the restrained person sold or transferred all firearms and other prohibited items that they possess or control.

- c) Instruct officers to inform the restrained person that failure to comply with the above requirements and timelines may result in fines, arrest, and criminal penalties.
  - d) Require officers to encourage restrained individuals to relinquish any firearms they cannot immediately relinquish to the officer through a designated third party or with law enforcement supervision to reduce the risk that the restrained person will access the firearms or other items to threaten or harm individuals protected by the court order or to otherwise harm themselves or others.
  - e) Encourage officers to proactively follow up with the restrained person to confirm that the restrained person relinquished all firearms and provided receipt forms verifying relinquishment within the required timeline.
  - f) Instruct officers about how to respond if the restrained person credibly indicates that they do not possess or control firearms that had been associated with the restrained person in the Automated Firearms System, the court order, or other sources, including informing the restrained person to complete and submit to the court a standard form developed by the Department of Justice ("DOJ") that declares under penalty of perjury that the restrained person is no longer in possession of one or more firearms, along with their response to the protection or restraining order and any other supporting documentation to verify that the restrained person no longer possesses or controls firearms.
- 8) States that the policies and standards shall provide a process for the agency, in coordination with court staff and other law enforcement agencies and stakeholders, to proactively identify restrained persons who are illegally armed in violation of the court order and state law.
- 9) Requires the policies and standards to instruct officers to take one or more of the following steps, as appropriate for the circumstances, to ensure firearm relinquishment compliance and the safety of any individuals protected by the court order, if the agency receives credible information indicating that the restrained person has not relinquished all firearms or other prohibited items as required:
- a) Contact the restrained person to facilitate and verify immediate firearm relinquishment compliance.
  - b) Take custody of firearms or other prohibited items at a location where there is probable cause to believe those items are located, including through a consent or other lawful search or by requesting a search warrant to search for and seize these items.
  - c) Notify appropriate partners, such as court clerks, prosecutors, and petitioners or protected parties who may be in danger, that the restrained person has violated the protection or restraining order's firearm relinquishment requirements.
  - d) Arrest the restrained person for violating the court order and state law.
- 10) Requires the law enforcement agency to make the standards and policies developed pursuant to this section available to the public upon request and shall post information on the agency's

website about how petitioners may request service of protection or restraining orders by that agency and how prohibited persons and other community members may relinquish firearms to the custody of the agency.

- 11) States that in developing and updating the standards and policies developed pursuant to this section, law enforcement agencies are encouraged to consult and collaborate with domestic violence service providers and survivor advocates, gun violence prevention experts, local court staff, and guidance, technical assistance, or recommendations issued by the DOJ.

### **Senate Amendments**

- 1) Removes gun violence restraining orders (GVROs) from the list of court protection and restraining orders that that this bill applies to.
- 2) Removes the requirement that the policies and standards instruct officers about:
  - a) The array of civil and criminal protection and restraining order options available under California law to law enforcement officers, to victim-survivors, and to other eligible petitioners, as part of a range of potential crisis intervention and safety responses for individuals engaged in violent, abusive, or other dangerous conduct.
  - b) The circumstances in which officers are authorized and encouraged to consider requesting emergency protective orders or GVROs, including emergency, temporary, or final GVROs after a hearing, and about circumstances in which the law enforcement agency may request workplace violence restraining orders to protect employees of the agency.
  - c) The other civil and criminal protection and restraining orders available to other non-law enforcement petitioners that include provisions restricting a restrained person's access to firearms under California law in order to ensure that officers may effectively advise community members about their safety options, and to ensure that officers effectively coordinate with victims, witnesses, or prosecutors to request criminal protective orders in appropriate cases.
- 3) Specifies that the policies and standards must provide a standard agency process for law enforcement to serve the order against a restrained person in a timely manner and ensure the agency consistently complies with the requirements of California law governing service of protection and restraining orders, as specified, and that the policies and standards shall ensure that officers who have served protection or restraining orders consistently accomplish specified steps as soon as possible and within one business day of serving the order.
- 4) Removes the requirement that the policies and standards provide a standard agency process for petitioners who have obtained protection or restraining orders to request that the law enforcement agency provide service of the order against a restrained person who resides in or is located in the agency's jurisdiction.
- 5) Removes the provision of the bill encouraging agencies to develop these policies and standards governing service in coordination with court staff and other regional law enforcement agencies and stakeholders, to develop collaborative processes to identify protection or restraining orders that have not been served prior to a scheduled court date, and to ensure that an appropriate agency promptly serves those orders and files proof of

completed service forms so that court hearings on protection or restraining orders are not delayed.

- 6) Removes consent searches from the type of searches that the policies and standards must ensure an office conducts upon serving a protection or restraining order.
- 7) Specifies that the policies and standards must instruct officers about how to respond, rather than how to provide accessible information, if a restrained person credibly indicates that they do not possess or control firearms that had been associated with the restrained person in the Automated Firearms System, the court order, or other sources.
- 8) Removes the requirement that the policies and standards provide a standard process for restrained individuals and other community members to safely relinquish firearms to the custody of the agency, and for the agency to store and track relinquished firearms, assess reasonable fees for storage, and return relinquished firearms to the restrained person at the expiration of the order, upon request, if the firearm owner passes a background check verifying that they are the legal owner and are not otherwise prohibited from receiving the firearm.

## COMMENTS

*As passed by the Assembly:* This bill required state and local law enforcement agencies to develop and adopt policies and standards pertaining to enforcing firearm relinquishment requirements associated with specified protective and restraining orders.

### *Major Provisions*

- 1) Required municipal police departments and county sheriff's departments, the Department of the California Highway Patrol ("CHP"), and the University of California and California State University Police Departments, on or before January 1, 2027, to develop, adopt, and implement written policies and standards to promote safe, consistent, and effective service, implementation, and enforcement of court protection and restraining orders that include firearm access restrictions, as specified.
- 2) Specified that the policies and standards would apply to orders with firearm relinquishment requirements including, but not limited to, civil harassment restraining orders, criminal protective orders, domestic violence restraining orders, emergency protective orders, gun violence restraining orders ("GVROs"), juvenile restraining orders, postsecondary school violence restraining orders, workplace violence restraining orders, and elder or dependent adult abuse restraining orders.
- 3) Provided that such policies and standards developed must ensure that the agency consistently complies with the requirements of California laws governing service and enforcement of protection and restraining orders and governing relinquishment of firearms by individuals who are armed and subject to those court orders, including new mandates and responsibilities placed on law enforcement agencies, as specified.
- 4) Provided that in developing these policies and standards, the law enforcement agency shall also review and update existing protocols, policies, or standards pertaining to protection or restraining orders and law enforcement responses to domestic violence incidents to ensure

these relevant protocols, policies, and standards are consistent with one another and current law and to ensure that they provide consistent and accessible guidance to law enforcement officers.

- 5) Required the policies and standards to instruct officers about:
  - a) The array of civil and criminal protection and restraining order options available under California law to law enforcement officers, to victim-survivors, and to other eligible petitioners, as part of a range of potential crisis intervention and safety responses for individuals engaged in violent, abusive, or other dangerous conduct.
  - b) The circumstances in which officers are authorized and encouraged to consider requesting emergency protective orders or GVROs, including emergency, temporary, or final GVROs after a hearing, and about circumstances in which the law enforcement agency may request workplace violence restraining orders to protect employees of the agency.
  - c) The other civil and criminal protection and restraining orders available to other non-law enforcement petitioners that include provisions restricting a restrained person's access to firearms under California law in order to ensure that officers may effectively advise community members about their safety options, and to ensure that officers effectively coordinate with victims, witnesses, or prosecutors to request criminal protective orders in appropriate cases.
- 6) Required the policies and standards to ensure the agency consistently complies with the requirements of California law governing service of protection and restraining orders, as specified. These policies and standards shall do all of the following:
  - a) Provide a standard agency process for petitioners who have obtained protection or restraining orders to request that the law enforcement agency provide service of the order against a restrained person who resides in or is located in the agency's jurisdiction.
  - b) Provide policies and standards to ensure that the agency effectuates service of orders in a timely manner after receiving requests for service. Agencies are encouraged to develop these policies and standards governing service in coordination with court staff and other regional law enforcement agencies and stakeholders, and are encouraged to develop collaborative processes to identify protection or restraining orders that have not been served prior to a scheduled court date and to ensure that an appropriate agency promptly serves those orders and files proof of completed service forms so that court hearings on protection or restraining orders are not delayed.
  - c) Provide policies and standards to ensure that officers who have served protection or restraining orders consistently accomplish all of the following steps as soon as possible and within one business day of serving the order:
    - i) Completing the appropriate proof of service form developed by the Judicial Council for the protection or restraining order.
    - ii) Filing the proof of service form with the court.

- iii) Ensuring proof of service information is entered into the California Restraining and Protective Order System through the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System to record that the order has been served on the restrained person.
- 7) The policies and standards shall ensure that officers effectuate firearm relinquishment at the time of service by requesting, at the time of service, that the restrained person immediately and safely relinquish to the officer's control any firearms, ammunition, body armor, and other prohibited items in the restrained person's possession or control, or subject to the restrained person's possession or control. The policies and standards should ensure officers consistently accomplish the following steps upon serving a protection or restraining order:
- a) Notify the restrained person that they are required to immediately transfer all firearms and prohibited items they possess or control to the officer serving the order.
  - b) Request that the restrained party immediately transfer to the officer, safely and unloaded, any firearms or other prohibited items they possess or control.
  - c) Conduct a consent search or other lawful search as necessary for the protection of the officer or other individuals present and take custody of any firearms or other prohibited items in plain sight or discovered pursuant to the lawful search.
  - d) Complete the appropriate proof of firearm relinquishment form developed by the Judicial Council that serves as the receipt to document relinquished firearms and other prohibited items and issue the receipt form to the restrained person.
  - e) Ensure the Automated Firearms System is updated to record any firearms that the restrained person relinquished to the law enforcement officer.
  - f) Determine whether the restrained person possesses or controls other firearms that they have not relinquished to the officer. In making such a determination, the officer should be instructed to consider all relevant information, to the extent possible, including by reviewing the protection or restraining order to determine if the court made a finding that the restrained person has firearms, querying the Automated Firearms System to determine whether the restrained person is recorded as having legally acquired firearms in that database, and asking the restrained person or, if it is safe to do so, other persons present.
- 8) The policies and standards shall additionally do all of the following:
- a) Provide a standard agency process for officers to promote firearm relinquishment compliance in circumstances where a restrained person owns, possesses, or controls firearms but credibly indicates that they cannot relinquish all firearms at the time of service, including circumstances where those firearms are stored in another location.
  - b) This process shall instruct officers to provide accessible local information about how the restrained person can lawfully comply with the court order by relinquishing possession or control of all firearms and other prohibited items, unloaded and in a safe manner, to a local law enforcement agency or to a licensed firearm dealer within 24 hours of being served with the order and by providing the proof of relinquishment compliance receipt form to the court and to the law enforcement agency within 48 hours or being served with

the order to verify that the restrained person sold or transferred all firearms and other prohibited items that they possess or control.

- c) Instruct officers to inform the restrained person that failure to comply with the above requirements and timelines may result in fines, arrest, and criminal penalties.
  - d) Require officers to encourage restrained individuals to relinquish any firearms they cannot immediately relinquish to the officer through a designated third party or with law enforcement supervision to reduce the risk that the restrained person will access the firearms or other items to threaten or harm individuals protected by the court order or to otherwise harm themselves or others.
  - e) Encourage officers to proactively follow up with the restrained person to confirm that the restrained person relinquished all firearms and provided receipt forms verifying relinquishment within the required timeline.
- 9) The policies and standards shall instruct officers about how to provide accessible information if the restrained person credibly indicates that they do not possess or control firearms that had been associated with the restrained person in the Automated Firearms System, the court order, or other sources. These policies and standards shall instruct officers to inform the restrained person to complete and submit to the court a standard form developed by the Department of Justice ("DOJ") that declares under penalty of perjury that the restrained person is no longer in possession of one or more firearms, along with their response to the protection or restraining order and any other supporting documentation to verify that the restrained person no longer possesses or controls firearms.
- 10) The policies and standards shall provide a process for the agency, in coordination with court staff and other law enforcement agencies and stakeholders, to proactively identify restrained persons who are illegally armed in violation of the court order and state law.
- 11) The policies and standards shall instruct officers to take one or more of the following steps, as appropriate for the circumstances, to ensure firearm relinquishment compliance and the safety of any individuals protected by the court order, if the agency receives credible information indicating that the restrained person has not relinquished all firearms or other prohibited items as required:
- a) Contact the restrained person to facilitate and verify immediate firearm relinquishment compliance.
  - b) Take custody of firearms or other prohibited items at a location where there is probable cause to believe those items are located, including through a consent or other lawful search or by requesting a search warrant to search for and seize these items.
  - c) Notify appropriate partners, such as court clerks, prosecutors, and petitioners or protected parties who may be in danger, that the restrained person has violated the protection or restraining order's firearm relinquishment requirements.
  - d) Arrest the restrained person for violating the court order and state law.



- 12) The policies and standards shall provide a standard process for restrained individuals and other community members to safely relinquish firearms to the custody of the agency, and for the agency to store and track relinquished firearms, assess reasonable fees for storage, and return relinquished firearms to the restrained person at the expiration of the order, upon request, if the firearm owner passes a background check verifying that they are the legal owner and are not otherwise prohibited from receiving the firearm.
- 13) The law enforcement agency shall make the standards and policies developed pursuant to this section available to the public upon request and shall post information on the agency's website about how petitioners may request service of protection or restraining orders by that agency and how prohibited persons and other community members may relinquish firearms to the custody of the agency.
- 14) In developing and updating the standards and policies developed pursuant to this section, law enforcement agencies are encouraged to consult and collaborate with domestic violence service providers and survivor advocates, gun violence prevention experts, local court staff, and guidance, technical assistance, or recommendations issued by the DOJ.

**According to the Author**

"California has some of the strongest gun violence prevention laws in the nation, but inconsistent enforcement of firearm relinquishment laws continues to put lives at risk. Under current law, individuals subject to protective orders with firearm restrictions are required to surrender their firearms. However, in practice, enforcement of these orders varies widely from county to county. Some law enforcement agencies diligently ensure firearm relinquishment, while others lack clear policies, creating a dangerous gap in public safety. Survivors of domestic violence, stalking, and workplace harassment deserve the full protection of the law, but when firearm surrender laws are not uniformly enforced, these individuals remain vulnerable to potential harm.

"In 2023 alone, nearly 290,000 protective orders were issued in California, a 20% increase from 2020. Despite this high volume, some counties account for a disproportionate share of enforcement actions, while others rarely pursue firearm relinquishment at all. This disparity undermines the effectiveness of protective orders and creates an unequal system of justice where an individual's safety depends largely on their geographic location. No one should have to fear for their life simply because their county lacks enforcement policies that others have in place.

"AB 451 will ensure that all law enforcement agencies in California have standardized, enforceable policies for firearm relinquishment. By requiring firearms to be surrendered within 24 hours and proof of compliance to be submitted within 48 hours, this bill provides clear, actionable guidelines for law enforcement to follow. These policies will help prevent dangerous individuals from retaining access to firearms, reducing the risk of violence in communities across the state.

"Every Californian deserves to feel safe in their home, workplace, and community. By strengthening and standardizing firearm relinquishment enforcement, AB 451 will close critical gaps in existing law, enhance public safety, and provide equal protection for all individuals, regardless of where they live. I urge my colleagues to support this bill and take a crucial step toward preventing further violence in our state."

### **Arguments in Support**

According to *Giffords*, "The bill will improve the implementation of protective orders by requiring all California law enforcement agencies to establish standardized protocols for the timely service and enforcement of restraining orders that include firearm restrictions.

"California has a robust array of protective orders that carry firearm prohibitions, including Domestic Violence Restraining Orders, Civil Harassment Protective Orders, and Gun Violence Restraining Orders, among others. They play a crucial role in preventing violence and protecting individuals at risk. In 2023, nearly 290,000 protective orders were reported to the California Department of Justice, a 20% increase over 2020.

"Successful implementation of these life-saving tools requires coordination between the courts issuing the order, the California Department of Justice, which registers the order, and, often, local law enforcement to enforce and serve the order. Unfortunately, although the law requires prohibited persons to relinquish their firearms within 24 hours of being served a protective order, there is often a delay.

"In 2022, GIFFORDS advocated for and the Legislature appropriated \$40 million in one-time funding to the Judicial Council to support court-based firearm relinquishment programs to decrease these delays. While there has been considerable improvement, Los Angeles cases took an average of 49.5 days after the court order to relinquish firearms, Orange County cases took an average of 14.5 days, and San Diego cases took an average of 0.14 days.

"The inconsistent application of restraining orders across different parts of the state results in varying degrees of protection depending on where you live. By pushing law enforcement to establish clear, uniform protocols for service of all nine of California's protective orders, *AB 451 will address critical enforcement gaps and enhance public safety*. Standardized policies across protective orders and increased collaboration between the courts and law enforcement will ensure that protective orders are served promptly, firearms are relinquished in a timely fashion, and law enforcement officers have the necessary training to carry out their duties effectively."

### **Arguments in Opposition**

According to the *City of Beaumont*, "While we acknowledge the intent to enhance the consistency and effectiveness of restraining order enforcement, AB 451 imposes a uniform policy requirement that may not account for the unique operational capacities, resources, and community needs of individual law enforcement agencies. The bill's broad scope could inadvertently strain local departments, particularly those with limited staffing and funding, by necessitating comprehensive policy overhauls and additional training without providing corresponding state support.

"Moreover, the City of Beaumont's Police Department has policies in place that our peace officers follow to ensure safety when performing checks during incidents with restraining orders.

"We are committed to protecting our community members and upholding the law. However, we believe that a more collaborative approach, which includes input from local agencies and considers the diverse needs across jurisdictions, would be more effective in achieving the desired outcomes without overextending local resources."

## FISCAL COMMENTS

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

- 1) Costs (local funds, General Fund) of an unknown but potentially significant amount to municipal police departments and country sheriff's offices to develop, adopt, and implement complying policies and standards. There are 58 sheriff's offices and hundreds of police departments in California. Costs to each individual agency may be relatively minor, but in the aggregate, costs may be in the hundreds of thousands of dollars statewide. General Fund costs will depend on whether the duties imposed by this bill constitute a reimbursable state mandate, as determined by the Commission on State Mandates.
- 2) Likely minor and absorbable costs to CHP, if any, to ensure its existing policies comply with the bill's requirements. CHP reports it already has a written policy and trains officers about domestic violence incidents, providing victim assistance, and protective orders.
- 3) CSU anticipates administrative costs in updating policies for implementation.
- 4) UC estimates an annual ongoing workload cost of approximately \$30,000 to develop, adopt, and implement complying policies and standards.
- 5) The Department of Justice (DOJ) reports no significant fiscal impact. The DOJ does note, however that, the impact of AB 451 would not pose a significant impact to the DOJ, as numerous bills this session may result in no significant impact to the DOJ, should an aggregate of these bills chapter, the DOJ would submit a workload BCP for additional resources to process the increase to the DOJ workload.

## VOTES:

### ASM PUBLIC SAFETY: 8-0-1

**YES:** Schultz, Alanis, Mark González, Haney, Harabedian, Lackey, Nguyen, Sharp-Collins  
**ABS, ABST OR NV:** Ramos

### ASM APPROPRIATIONS: 14-0-1

**YES:** Wicks, Arambula, Calderon, Caloza, Dixon, Elhawary, Fong, Mark González, Hart, Pacheco, Pellerin, Solache, Ta, Tangipa  
**ABS, ABST OR NV:** Sanchez

### ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 78-0-1

**YES:** Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer- Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Chen, Connolly, Davies, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Flora, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Celeste Rodriguez, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas  
**ABS, ABST OR NV:** DeMaio

**UPDATED**

VERSION: June 25, 2025

CONSULTANT: Ilan Zur / PUB. S. / (916) 319-3744

FN: 0002083