
UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Bill No: SB 582
Author: Stern (D), et al.
Amended: 9/2/25 in Assembly
Vote: 21

SENATE HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE: 5-0, 4/21/25
AYES: Arreguín, Ochoa Bogh, Becker, Limón, Pérez

SENATE HEALTH COMMITTEE: 11-0, 4/30/25
AYES: Menjivar, Valladares, Durazo, Gonzalez, Grove, Limón, Padilla,
Richardson, Rubio, Weber Pierson, Wiener

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: 6-0, 5/23/25
AYES: Caballero, Seyarto, Cabaldon, Grayson, Richardson, Wahab
NO VOTE RECORDED: Dahle

SENATE FLOOR: 39-0, 6/3/25
AYES: Allen, Alvarado-Gil, Archuleta, Arreguín, Ashby, Becker, Blakespear,
Cabaldon, Caballero, Cervantes, Choi, Cortese, Dahle, Durazo, Gonzalez,
Grayson, Grove, Hurtado, Jones, Laird, Limón, McGuire, McNerney, Menjivar,
Niello, Ochoa Bogh, Padilla, Pérez, Richardson, Rubio, Seyarto, Smallwood-
Cuevas, Stern, Strickland, Umberg, Valladares, Wahab, Weber Pierson, Wiener
NO VOTE RECORDED: Reyes

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 79-0, 9/8/25 - See last page for vote

SUBJECT: Health and care facilities: licensing during emergencies or disasters

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This bill establishes licensing policies during federal or state declared emergencies or disasters for facilities licensed by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), California Department of Public Health (CDPH), and California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS).

Assembly Amendments of 9/2/25 distinguish and clarify the facility types that may request inactive license or certification status and under which conditions. Add specificity to related departmental processes, including conditions under which a department may or may not conduct a facility inspection or site visit. Specify that this bill shall not apply to facilities owned or operated by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Establishes the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act). (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] § 5121 et seq.)
- 2) Establishes and defines three conditions or degrees of emergency: state of war emergency, state of emergency, and local emergency. Empowers the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency in an area affected or likely to be affected when he finds specified circumstances exist. (Government Code (GOV) §8558; GOV §8625)
- 3) Charges CDPH with licensing oversight for clinics; skilled nursing facilities; intermediate care facilities, including for developmentally disabled habilitative, developmentally disabled, developmentally disabled-nursing, and developmentally disabled-continuous nursing; congregate living health facilities; and hospice facilities. (Health & Safety Code (HSC) §1200; HSC §1250)
- 4) In each operational area, authorizes the county health officer and the local emergency medical services agency administrator to act jointly as the medical health operational area coordinator (MHOAC). If an operational area has an MHOAC, requires the MHOAC, in cooperation with local emergency services and responders, to be responsible for ensuring the development of a medical and health disaster plan for the operational area. Enumerates policies and procedures that must be included in the plan. (HSC §1797.153)
- 5) Charges DHCS with licensing oversight for alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facilities. (HSC §11834.01)
- 6) Charges CDSS with licensing oversight for residential facilities, adult day programs, foster family homes, small family homes, transitional shelter care facilities, transitional housing placement providers, enhanced behavioral supports homes, community crisis homes, crisis nurseries, short-term residential

therapeutic programs, adult residential facilities, medical foster homes for veterans, residential care facilities for the elderly, and child day care facilities, including day care centers, employer-sponsored child care centers, family day care homes, schoolage child care centers, and drop-in child care centers. (HSC §§1502; 1562.1; 1568.21; 1569.2; 1596.750; 1596.76; 1596.771; 1596.78; 1596.7915; and 1596.7916)

- 7) Requires a person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, or state or local public agency to have a current valid license to operate, establish, manage, conduct, or maintain an RCFE. Requires CDSS to inspect and license residential care facilities for the elderly (RCFEs). (HSC §§1569.10; HSC 1569.11)
- 8) Requires an RCFE to have an emergency and disaster plan that must include specified procedures and information. Requires a facility to review the plan annually and make updates as necessary. Requires the licensee or administrator to sign and date documentation to indicate that the plan has been reviewed and updated as necessary. Requires an applicant seeking a license for a new facility to submit the emergency and disaster plan with the initial licensed application. Requires the CDSS Community Care Licensing Division to confirm, during annual licensing visits, that the emergency and disaster plan is on file at the facility and includes required content. States that an RCFE is encouraged to have the emergency and disaster plan reviewed by local emergency authorities. Specifies CDSS is not required to evaluate the emergency and disaster plan. (HSC §1569.695)
- 9) Requires each RCFE to have a disaster and mass casualty plan of action. Requires the plan to be subject to review by CDSS and for emergency exiting plans and telephone numbers to be posted. Requires the disaster and mass casualty plan to include all of the following:
 - a) Designation of administrative authority and staff assignments.
 - b) Plan for evacuation including specified information.
 - c) Provision for notifying a resident's hospice agency, if any, in the event of evacuation and/or relocation. (22 California Code of Regulations (CCR) §87212)

This bill:

- 1) Makes findings and declarations on the severity of the wildfires that affected the Los Angeles area starting on January 7, 2025.
- 2) Requires a skilled nursing facility's external disaster and mass casualty program plan to be reviewed at least once per year. In adopting and updating the plan, requires a skilled nursing facility to do all of the following:
 - a) Seek input from county or regional and local planning offices, including the medical health operational area coordinator (MHOAC).
 - b) Incorporate, to the extent feasible, lessons learned from any recent major disasters that impacted skilled nursing facilities in California.
 - c) Provide copies of the plan, including updates, to local or regional emergency planning offices, including the MHOAC.
- 3) Provides that (1) shall not apply to any facility owned or operated by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, which shall maintain disaster and mass casualty plans in accordance with Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation regulations and policies.
- 4) Authorizes a licensee of any community care facility that serves children to request inactive license status if the facility is nonoperational due to its destruction, significant damage, or prolonged closure due to an emergency or disaster, as specified.
 - a) Provides that a license shall not be valid during any period of inactive license status and a licensee shall be responsible for complying with all licensing standards when inactive status ends.
 - b) Provides that CDSS' timeframe for required site visits may be adjusted during the period of inactive license status, however, if CDSS believes the licensee is operating while its license status is inactive, CDSS may enter the facility for any inspection permitted by law.
 - c) Authorizes CDSS to implement, interpret, or make specific this section by means of interim licensing standards, which shall have the same force and effect as regulations, until regulations are adopted.
- 5) Authorizes a licensee of any community care facility that serves adults to request inactive license status for either of the following:

- a) If the facility is nonoperational due to its destruction, significant damage, or prolonged closure due to an emergency or disaster.
 - b) For any other period of inactivity in the operation of the facility. The following shall apply:
 - i) A licensee shall submit a written request for inactive license status, on a form approved by CDSS, to CDSS for review and approval.
 - ii) CDSS may impose time limitations on inactive license status and identify situations in which inactive license status is not permitted.
 - iii) CDSS may waive, in whole or in part, on a year-by-year basis, the annual licensing fee during the period of inactive license status.
 - iv) This provision shall become operative on January 1, 2028.
 - c) A license shall not be valid during any period of inactive license status. A licensee shall be responsible for complying with all licensing standards when inactive license status ends. CDSS' timeframe for required site visits may be adjusted during the period of inactive license status, however, if CDSS believes the licensee is operating while its license status is inactive, CDSS may enter the facility for any inspection permitted by law.
 - d) Authorizes CDSS to implement, interpret, or make specific this section by means of interim licensing standards, which shall have the same force and effect as regulations, until regulations are adopted.
- 6) Authorizes a licensee of a residential care facility for persons with chronic, life-threatening illness; a licensee of a medical foster home for veterans; or a licensee of an RCFE to request inactive license status for either of the following:
- a) If the facility is nonoperational due to its destruction, significant damage, or prolonged closure due to an emergency or disaster.
 - b) For any other period of inactivity in the operation of the facility. The following shall apply:
 - i) A licensee shall submit a written request for inactive license status, on a form approved by CDSS, to CDSS for review and approval.

- ii) CDSS may impose time limitations on inactive license status and identify situations in which inactive license status is not permitted.
 - iii) CDSS may waive, in whole or in part, on a year-by-year basis, any annual licensing fee during the period of inactive license status.
 - iv) This provision shall become operative on January 1, 2028.
- c) A license shall not be valid during any period of inactive license status. A licensee shall be responsible for complying with all licensing standards when inactive license status ends. CDSS' timeframe for required site visits may be adjusted during the period of inactive license status, however, if CDSS believes the licensee is operating while its license status is inactive, CDSS may enter the facility for any inspection permitted by law.
- d) Authorizes CDSS to implement, interpret, or make specific this section by means of interim licensing standards, which shall have the same force and effect as regulations, until regulations are adopted.
- 7) Encourages an RCFE to provide a copy of its emergency and disaster plan to the MHOAC.
- 8) Requires CDSS to conduct any authorized inspection, announced site visit, or unannounced site visit of any child daycare facility only during the period beginning one hour before and ending one hour after the facility's normal business hours or at any time child care services are being provided.
- a) Specifies this shall not apply to the investigation of any complain received by CDSS if CDSS determines that an inspection or site visit outside this time period is necessary to protect the health or safety of any child in the facility.
 - b) Specifies CDSS shall not perform any inspection, announced site visit, or unannounced site visit of a facility during any period of inactive license status.
- 9) Authorizes a licensee of a child daycare facility to request inactive license status for either of the following:
- a) If the facility is nonoperational due to its destruction, significant damage, or prolonged closure due to an emergency or disaster.

- b) For any other period of inactivity in the operation of the facility. The following shall apply:
 - i) A licensee shall submit a written request for inactive license status, on a form approved by CDSS, to CDSS for review and approval.
 - ii) CDSS may impose time limitations on inactive license status and identify situations in which inactive license status is not permitted.
 - iii) A licensee shall be responsible for the payment of the annual licensing fee during the period of inactive license status.
 - iv) CDSS may waive, in whole or in part, on a year-by-year basis, any annual licensing fee during the period of inactive license status.
 - c) A license shall not be valid during any period of inactive license status. A licensee shall be responsible for complying with all licensing standards when inactive license status ends. CDSS' timeframe for required site visits may be adjusted during the period of inactive license status, however, if CDSS believes the licensee is operating while its license status is inactive, CDSS may enter the facility for any inspection permitted by law.
 - d) Requires a licensee with an inactive license status granted by CDSS on or before December 31, 2023, to submit a request for inactive license status no later than May 1, 2026, on a form approved by CDSS, for CDSS review and approval, if the licensee seeks to extend the period of inactivity.
 - e) Requires a licensee with an inactive license status granted by CDSS on or before January 1, 2024, to submit a request for inactive license status no later than October 1, 2026, on a form approved by CDSS, for CDSS review and approval, if the licensee seeks to extend the period of inactivity.
 - f) Authorizes CDSS to implement, interpret, or make specific this section by means of interim licensing standards, which shall have the same force and effect as regulations, until regulations are adopted.
- 10) Authorizes a home care organization to request inactive license status if the home care organization is nonoperational due to its destruction, significant damage, or prolonged closure due to an emergency or disaster.
- a) Provides that a license shall not be valid during any period of inactive license status. A licensee shall be responsible for complying with all

licensing standards when inactive license status ends. CDSS' timeframe for required site visits may be adjusted during the period of inactive license status, however, if CDSS believes the licensee is operating while its license status is inactive, CDSS may enter the facility for any inspection permitted by law.

- b) Authorizes CDSS to implement, interpret, or make specific this section by means of interim licensing standards, which shall have the same force and effect as regulations, until regulations are adopted.
- 11) Creates provisions for licensing during emergencies or disasters that shall apply to the following entities licensed by CDSS: community care facilities, Residential Care Facilities for Persons With Chronic Life-Threatening Illness, Medical Foster Homes for Veterans, RCFEs, child day care facilities, day care centers, family day care homes, employer-sponsored child care centers, and home care services.
 - 12) Provides that these requirements shall apply to all of the following proclamations or declarations: a state of emergency, as proclaimed by the Governor; a federal emergency declaration by the President of the United States pursuant to the Stafford Act; a federal major disaster declaration by the President of the United States pursuant to the federal Stafford Act; or a federal fire management assistance declaration approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) pursuant to the Stafford Act and federal regulations.
 - 13) In the case of an entity listed in (10) that is nonoperational due to its destruction, significant damage, or prolonged closure, during and as a result of an emergency or disaster proclaimed or declared, as described in (11), the following shall apply:
 - a) CDSS shall allow the entity, when nonoperational due to its destruction, significant damage, or prolonged closure, to request inactive license status. CDSS may extend the time to submit a request for inactive license status, subject to CDSS approval. Inactive license status shall be limited to no more than two years but may be extended, subject to CDSS approval.
 - b) This shall not be construed as waiving any applicable inspection requirements under existing law for purposes of making entities operational again.

- 14) CDSS may waive, in whole or in part, the annual or biennial state licensing fees, as applicable, for the entity on a year-by-year basis in the case of an entity listed in (10) that is made nonoperational due to its destruction, significant damage, or prolonged closure, and is being rebuilt for the same purpose, if CDSS, as applicable, has approved a request for inactive license status.
- 15) Requires, if an entity listed in (10) is licensed or certified by more than one state department within the California Health and Human Services Agency, and is made nonoperational and requests inactive license status, the governing state departments to coordinate operational steps, including the utilization of concurrent processes.
- 16) Requires DHCS, for the duration of the first 30 calendar days following a proclamation or declaration as described in (11), to require Medi-Cal managed care plans to presume that conditions are met for Emergency Remote Services in Community-Based Adult Services (CBAS) programs, for purposes of an entity made nonoperational during those 30 calendar days.
- 17) Requires CDSS, for the duration of the first 90 calendar days following a proclamation or declaration as described in (11), to waive in-person or daily attendance requirements for child care programs for purposes of an entity made nonoperational during those 90 calendar days.
- 18) Requires CDSS to collaborate with local building, planning, and permitting officials, the local fire marshal, and local child care agencies and regional centers to ensure swift and seamless processes for inspecting and licensing entities that are subject to this chapter and that are being made operational again after a proclaimed or declared emergency or disaster as described in (11).
- 19) Authorizes CDPH, in the event of a proclamation or declaration listed in (11), to continue to exercise its existing authority, as specified. Authorizes CDPH to take actions, including, but not limited to:
 - a) Suspending a facility's beds, services, or license to assist facilities that have been rendered nonoperational due to a declared disaster.
 - b) Coordinating site inspections and facilitating the reestablishment of services.
 - c) Waiving applicable fees when authorized by existing law.
 - d) Considering program flexibility requests.

- 20) Creates provisions for licensing and certification during emergencies or disasters that shall only apply to alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facilities, and alcohol or other drug programs, as defined.
- 21) Authorizes an alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facility or an alcohol or other drug program to request DHCS to place its license or certification on inactive status as a result of an emergency or disaster proclaimed or declared, as described in (11), if both of the following apply:
 - a) The facility or program is forced to close because the destruction or damage to the building renders the building inhabitable or threatens the health and safety of the residents or clients.
 - b) The facility or program intends to become operational at the same location.
- 22) Provides that a facility or program shall request the current license or certification to be made inactive within 90 days of the applicable proclamation or declaration.
- 23) Requires a facility or program, in order to request an inactive license or certification, to submit certain information to DHCS, as specified.
- 24) Requires DHCS, within 15 working days of receipt of the request and information specified in (22), to provide written notification to a facility or program stating whether the request is complete or incomplete.
 - a) Provides that, if the request is incomplete, a facility or program shall have 30 working days to provide missing information. Failure to submit the missing information within 30 working days shall result in the request being automatically terminated. Provides that the facility or program may resubmit a new request together with the information specified in (22) so long as it is within 90 days of the applicable proclamation or declaration.
 - b) Provides that, if a facility or program request is complete, the applicable license or certification shall become inactive as of the date of the written notification from DHCS.
- 25) Requires a facility seeking to reactivate a license to submit a completed written application for extension. Provides that a facility seeking to reactivate a license pursuant to emergency or disaster licensing provisions in this section shall be exempt from paying the fees associated with a license extension.

- 26) Requires a program seeking to reactivate a certification to submit a completed written application for renewal. Provides that a program seeking to reactivate a certification pursuant to emergency or disaster licensing provisions in this section shall be exempt from paying the fees associated with a certification renewal.
- 27) Provides that licensure and certification fees shall not be due or payable during the time period when a license or certification is inactive.
- 28) Requires a facility or program must apply for reactivation pursuant to (24) or (25) within two years from the written notification from DHCS. Provides that the license or certification shall expire if the facility or program does not apply for reactivation within this timeframe, upon which the facility or program may then apply for a new license or certification.
- 29) Allows inactive license status to be extended subject to DHCS approval.
- 30) Prohibits a facility or program with an inactive license or certification from providing any services during the inactive period.
- 31) Provides that the emergency or disaster licensing provisions for alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facilities and alcohol or other drug programs shall not waive existing law or the facility's or program's obligation to submit information regarding compliance with any applicable statutes and regulations.
- 32) Provides that an inactive license or certification shall not deprive DHCS of its authority to institute or continue a licensing or certification action against the licensee or program upon any ground provided by law or to enter an order suspending or revoking the license or certification or otherwise taking disciplinary action against the licensee or program on any ground provided by law.
- 33) Authorizes DHCS to implement, interpret, or make specific the emergency or disaster licensing provisions for alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facilities and alcohol or other drug programs through the use of all-county letters, provider bulletins, or similar instructions.
- 34) Provides that, if an alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facility or an alcohol or other drug program is licensed or certified by one or more other state departments within the California Health and Human Services Agency in addition to the State Department of Health Care Services, and is made nonoperational and obtains an inactive license, the governing state departments shall coordinate operational steps, including the utilization of concurrent

processes to ensure consistent approval dates for inactive licenses or certifications and license or certification reactivation dates.

35) Provides that no reimbursement is required by this act.

Background

Purpose of this Bill. According to the author, “SB 582 offers critical support to vital facilities by helping them recover and ensuring their resilience in the face of future disasters. By allowing a temporary freeze on active licenses, SB 582 enables facilities to avoid lengthy and costly re-licensing processes when the facility is ready to re-open. Additionally, SB 582 provides flexibility for additional remedies such as waiving all or part of the annual state licensing fees for facilities which are being rebuilt and have been authorized for disaster-suspended licenses. With oversight from CDSS, DHCS, and CDPH, support with licensing post-disaster is not only a step toward the recovery of these facilities but a step towards rebuilding the community as a whole.”

Community Care Licensing. Established within CDSS, the Community Care Licensing Division’s mission is to promote the health, safety, and quality of life of each person in community care through effective and collaborative regulatory enforcement. Facilities licensed by CDSS operate programs that provide non-medical care and supervision for people of all ages, from child care to senior care. The Community Care Licensing Division oversees 72,723 facilities across the state, with a total licensed capacity of over 1.47 million.

Los Angeles Wildfires of 2025. On January 7, 2025, the Eaton, Palisades, and Hurst fires erupted in Los Angeles. In the subsequent days, several more fires broke out in Los Angeles and adjacent counties. Governor Newsom proclaimed a state of emergency the same day and subsequently issued a series of executive orders, including policy directives related to licensed facilities. EO N-2-25 authorized the Director of CDPH, Director of CDSS, and Director of DHCS to waive certain licensing and certification requirements for health and nonmedical care facilities. EO N-3-25 expanded these provisions to also apply to Ventura County, and suspended certain child care licensing requirements.

According to CAL FIRE, based on preliminary assessments as of April 3, 2025, the Eaton and Palisades fires rank at the second and third most destructive wildfires in California history, and the fifth and ninth deadliest, respectively. The preliminary assessments estimate that 9,413 structures, including homes,

outbuildings (barns, garages, sheds, etc.) and commercial properties were destroyed in the Eaton fire, and another 6,833 destroyed in the Palisades fire.

Medical Health Operational Area Coordinators (MHOAC). State law authorizes a county health officer and local emergency medical services agency administrator to act jointly as the MHOAC in each operational area. If an operational area has an MHOAC, the MHOAC, in coordination with a list of other local health and safety departments, is responsible for ensuring the development of a medical and health disaster plan for the operational area. The medical and health disaster plan is required to follow national standards and include a list of 17 policies and procedures. Current law encourages, but does not require, an RCFE to have its plan reviewed by local emergency authorities. Current law additionally requires the Community Care Licensing Division to confirm the plan is on file and includes required information, but does not require a formal review of the plan contents.

Related/Prior Legislation

SB 435 (Wahab), as heard by this committee, would have required an RCFE licensed for sixteen or more residents to have an alternative source of power to protect resident health and safety for no fewer than 72 hours during any type of power outage. SB 435 was amended out of this committee's jurisdiction.

SB 352 (Reyes) requires, in specified circumstances, that area agencies on aging and independent living centers be prioritized for state assistance when a state of emergency is proclaimed. The bill requires Aging and Disability Resource Connection programs to provide disaster and emergency preparedness training designed to help older adults and people with disabilities prepare for emergencies. SB 352 is pending on the Assembly Floor.

AB 3098 (Friedman, Chapter 348, Statutes of 2018) updated the updated the required content for an RCFE's emergency and disaster plan and required CDSS to confirm that the plan is on file and includes the required content. Among other things, AB 3098 required an applicant seeking an RCFE license for a new facility to submit the plan with the initial license application, and encouraged all RCFE facilities to have its plan reviewed by local emergency authorities.

AB 749 (Wolk, Chapter 477, Statutes of 2008), among other things, required an RCFE to have an emergency plan including evacuation procedures, plans for the facility to be self-reliant for a minimum of 72 hours, transportation needs, and emergency response procedures. AB 749 required each facility to make the plan available upon request to residents onsite and local emergency responders, and

required the CDSS Community Care Licensing Division to confirm during licensing visits that the plan is on file.

AB 2101 (Wolk, 2008) would have required CDSS to develop a training curriculum for RCFE staff on emergency preparedness and the facility's emergency plan. AB 2101 was held on the Assembly Appropriations Committee suspense file.

Comments

This bill seeks to assist facilities licensed by state departments with recovery and rebuilding efforts by establishing new licensing processes and authorizing departments to waive licensing requirements, including licensing fees. According to supporters of this bill, the policies established by this bill were modeled after the state emergency response efforts undertaken in response to the 2025 wildfires in Los Angeles.

[NOTE: See the Senate Human Services Committee and Senate Health Committee analyses for detailed background of this bill.]

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: Yes

According to the Assembly Appropriations Committee:

- 1) "CDSS estimates General Fund (GF) costs of \$913,000 in the first year and \$893,000 in the second year to support four limited-term full time positions and one permanent position, and \$189,000 annually ongoing to support the one permanent position to implement and oversee revised licensing processes.

"Specific duties include updating regulations, forms, inspection tools, and procedures; drafting provider information notices and regional office memoranda; drafting and promulgating regulations for adult and senior facilities, as well as childcare programs; tracking facilities on disaster status; and assisting with outreach and re-licensure. The permanent position will oversee the ongoing management of data within the system and provide reports.

- 2) "CDPH anticipates minor and absorbable costs (Licensing and Certification Program Fund) to update processes for suspension of active licenses in accordance with this bill.

- 3) “DHCS anticipates minor and absorbable costs to apply the disaster licensing policy to the Community Based Adult Services Fee-for-Service population and the Assisted Living Waiver, and to make any needed updates for skilled nursing facility disaster plans.

“DHCS further indicates, should it waive relevant fees following an emergency, it would experience a one-time loss of associated fee revenue per licensed residential bed, currently set at \$560 per bed. For example, based on the \$560 per-bed rate, DHCS projects, if facilities totaling approximately 268 beds requested a fee waiver, lost revenue would be approximately \$150,000 (Residential and Outpatient Program Licensing Fund).”

SUPPORT: (Verified 9/5/25)

California Assisted Living Association
California Association for Health Services At Home
Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles
Child Care Resource Center
Justice in Aging
LeadingAge California

OPPOSITION: (Verified 9/5/25)

None received

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 79-0, 9/8/25

AYES: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Chen, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Flora, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Johnson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, 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

NO VOTE RECORDED: Nguyen

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