

Date of Hearing: January 13, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS

Marc Berman, Chair

AB 762 (Irwin) – As Amended March 28, 2025

NOTE: This bill is double referred and previously passed the Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials on a 4-1-2 vote.

SUBJECT: Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition.

SUMMARY: Prohibits the sale of disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation devices, as defined, and authorizes the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) and the Department of Cannabis Control (DCC) to enforce this prohibition through the revocation or suspension of the respective licenses issued by those departments.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Establishes the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) within the California Health and Human Services Agency, which houses a California Tobacco Control Branch charged with leading state and local health program to promote a tobacco-free environment. (Health and Safety Code (HSC) §§ 131000 *et seq.*)
- 2) Requires the Attorney General to establish and maintain on the Attorney General's website a list of tobacco product brand styles that lack a characterizing flavor, known as the Unflavored Tobacco List. (HSC § 104559.1)
- 3) Prohibits a tobacco retailer from selling flavored tobacco product or tobacco product flavor enhancer, as defined, and authorizes the CDPH, the Attorney General, or a local law enforcement agency to assess civil penalties for violations of that prohibition; requires the CDPH to notify the CDTFA of repeat violations and requires the CDTFA to assess a civil penalty and suspend or revoke the violating retailer's license. (HSC § 104559.5)
- 4) Enacts the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law, which, among other provisions, requires distributors engaged in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products to apply for and obtain a license from the CDTFA. (Revenue and Taxation Code §§ 30001 *et seq.*)
- 5) Enacts the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003 to provide for the licensing of manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of cigarettes and tobacco products. (Business and Professions Code (BPC) §§ 22970 *et seq.*)
- 6) Requires the CDPH to establish a program to reduce the availability of tobacco products to persons under 21 years of age through authorized enforcement activities, as specified, pursuant to the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act (STAKE Act). (BPC § 22952)
- 7) Authorizes specified enforcing agencies to assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that violates the prohibition against sales of tobacco products, instruments, or paraphernalia to persons under the age of 21. (BPC § 22958)

- 8) Provides for specified application requirements for a retailer to obtain a license from the CDTFA to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products and specifies causes for denial of a license, including the violation of specified laws. (BPC § 22973.1)
- 9) Requires the forfeiture of unlawful flavored tobacco products or tobacco product flavor enhancers and requires the CDTFA to suspend or revoke the license of a retailer or wholesaler following multiple cases of forfeiture, as specified. (BPC § 22974.2; § 22978.3)
- 10) Requires the CDTFA to revoke the license of any retailer or any person controlling the retailer that has been convicted of specified felonies or had any permit or license revoked under the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law. (BPC § 22974.4)
- 11) Specifies additional causes for suspension or revocation of a retailer's license to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products by the CDTFA, including violations of laws relevant to the scope of the license. (BPC § 22980.3)
- 12) Enacts the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA) to provide for a comprehensive regulatory framework for the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, processing, and sale of medicinal and adult-use cannabis. (BPC §§ 26000 *et seq.*)
- 13) Establishes the DCC within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency for purposes of administering and enforcing MAUCRSA. (BPC § 26010)
- 14) Requires the DCC to convene an advisory committee to advise state licensing authorities on the development of standards and regulations for legal cannabis, including best practices and guidelines that protect public health and safety while ensuring a regulated environment for commercial cannabis activity that does not impose such barriers so as to perpetuate, rather than reduce and eliminate, the illicit market for cannabis. (BPC § 26014)
- 15) Establishes grounds for disciplinary action against cannabis licensees, including failures to comply with state requirements as well as local laws and ordinances. (BPC § 26030)
- 16) Authorizes the DCC to suspend, revoke, place on probation, or otherwise discipline licensees for specified acts or omissions constituting grounds for disciplinary action. (BPC § 26031)
- 17) Prohibits a cannabis retailer or microbusiness from selling alcoholic beverages or tobacco products on their premises. (BPC § 26054)
- 18) Effective July 1, 2024, prohibits the package or label of a cannabis cartridge and an integrated cannabis vaporizer from indicating that the cartridge or vaporizer is disposable or implying that it may be thrown in the trash or recycling streams. (BPC § 26120)
- 19) Requires a cannabis cartridge or integrated cannabis vaporizer to bear a universal symbol and defines "integrated cannabis vaporizer" as a singular device that contains both cannabis oil and an integrated electronic device that creates an aerosol or vapor. (BPC § 26122)
- 20) Enacts the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, which requires producers of specified batteries to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of those batteries. (Public Resources Code §§ 42420 *et seq.*)

THIS BILL:

- 1) Defines “disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device” as a vaporization device that is not designed or intended to be reused, and includes any vaporization device that is either not refillable or not rechargeable, as specified.
- 2) Exempts certain devices used for health care purposes from this definition.
- 3) Prohibits the sale, distribution, or offer for sale of a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device on and after January 1, 2026.
- 4) Authorizes state or local enforcement of this prohibition, including through the imposition of civil penalties.
- 5) Provides that violations of the prohibition constitute an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than \$500.
- 6) Authorizes the CDTFA to revoke or suspend a license issued pursuant to the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003 for the unlawful sale of a disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device containing a tobacco product.
- 7) Authorizes the CDTFA to revoke or suspend a license issued pursuant to MAUCRSA for the unlawful sale of a disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device containing a cannabis product.
- 8) Clarifies that any penalty provided by the bill is in addition to the other authorized penalties.
- 9) Provides that the costs incurred by a state agency in carrying out the provisions of the bill shall be recoverable by the Attorney General, upon the request of the agency, from the liable person or persons.

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown; this bill is keyed fiscal by the Legislative Counsel.

COMMENTS:

Purpose. This bill is co-sponsored by *Californians Against Waste*, the *California Product Stewardship Council*, *CALPIRG*, and *ReThinkWaste*. According to the author:

Single-use vapes have surged in popularity due to their convenience. More than 12 million disposable vapes containing nicotine, cannabis, melatonin, and other combustible substances are sold every month in the U.S. These vapes are classified as acute single-use hazardous waste by the EPA and are not able to be recycled with other plastic waste. The lack of a standardized recycling process has led a rapidly-increasing number of vapes to be landfilled. With designs that prevent the refilling of vape liquid and recharging of the lithium-ion battery, these devices have an intended lifespan of about one week. The lithium-ion batteries in vapes are highly flammable, cannot be removed, and pose costly safety issues at every point of the waste stream. These devices are thrown in the trash, and sent to material recovery facilities where they can ignite, posing safety risks to workers. Local governments end up shouldering the cost of extinguishing and cleaning up dangerous battery fires, putting firefighters in harm’s way. We do not throw away our phones or laptops after one week of use, and we should not treat other lithium-ion devices any differently.

Background.

Regulation of Batteries. The Hazardous Waste Control Law provides the Department of Toxic Substances Control with responsibility for overseeing the management of hazardous waste in California. The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 provides for a program for consumers to return, recycle, and ensure the safe and environmentally sound disposal of electronic waste, which was expanded in 2022 to include covered battery-embedded products. The Legislature also enacted Assembly Bill 2440 (Irwin), the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, which requires producers of covered batteries to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of those covered batteries.

Regulation of Cannabis. Consumption of cannabis was first made lawful in California in 1996 when voters approved Proposition 215, or the Compassionate Use Act. Proposition 215 protected qualified patients and caregivers from prosecution relating to the possession and cultivation of cannabis for medicinal purposes, if recommended by a physician. This regulatory scheme was further refined by SB 420 (Vasconcellos) in 2003, which established the state's Medical Marijuana Program. After several years of lawful cannabis cultivation and consumption under state law, a lack of a uniform regulatory framework led to persistent problems across the state. Cannabis's continued illegality under the federal Controlled Substances Act, which classifies cannabis as a Schedule I drug ineligible for prescription, generated periodic enforcement activities by the United States Department of Justice. Threat of action by the federal government created persistent apprehension within California's cannabis community.

A document issued by the United States Attorney General in 2013 known as the "Cole Memorandum" indicated that the existence of a strong and effective state regulatory system, and a cannabis operation's compliance with such a system, could allay the threat of federal enforcement interests. Federal prosecutors were urged under the memorandum to review cannabis cases on a case-by-case basis and consider whether a cannabis operation was in compliance with a strong and effective state regulatory system prior to prosecution. The memorandum was followed by Congress's passage of the Rohrabacher-Farr amendment, which prohibits the United States Department of Justice from interceding in state efforts to implement medicinal cannabis.

After several prior attempts to improve the state's regulation of cannabis, the Legislature passed the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act—subsequently retitled the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MCRSA)—in 2015. MCRSA established a comprehensive statewide licensing and regulatory framework for the cultivation, manufacture, transportation, testing, distribution, and sale of medicinal cannabis. While entrusting state agencies to promulgate regulations governing the implementation of the state's cannabis laws, MCRSA preserved local control. Under MCRSA, local governments could establish their own ordinances to regulate medicinal cannabis activity, or choose to ban cannabis establishments altogether.

In 2016, California voters approved Proposition 64, the Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA). The passage of the AUMA legalized cannabis for non-medicinal use by adults in a private residence or licensed business; allowed adults 21 and over to possess and give away up to approximately one ounce of cannabis and up to eight grams of cannabis concentrate; and permitted the personal cultivation of up to six plants. The proponents of the AUMA sought to make use of much of the regulatory framework and authorities set out by MCRSA while making a few notable changes to the structure still being implemented.

In the spring of 2017, SB 94 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) was passed to reconcile the distinct systems for the regulation, licensing, and enforcement of legal cannabis that had been established under the respective authorities of MCRSA and the AUMA. The single consolidated system established by the bill—known as the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA)—created a unified series of cannabis laws. On January 16, 2019, the state’s three cannabis licensing authorities—the Bureau of Cannabis Control, the California Department of Food and Agriculture, and the California Department of Public Health—officially announced that the Office of Administrative Law had approved final cannabis regulations promulgated by the three agencies respectively.

In early 2021, the Department of Finance released trailer bill language to create the DCC, with centralized authority for cannabis licensing and enforcement activities. This new department was created through a consolidation of the three prior licensing authorities’ cannabis programs. As of July 1, 2021, the DCC has been the single entity responsible for administering and enforcing the majority of MAUCRSA. New regulations went into effect on January 1, 2023 to effectuate the organizational consolidation and make other changes to cannabis regulation.

Regulation of Cigarette and Tobacco Sales. According to the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, smoking causes cancer, heart disease, stroke, lung diseases, diabetes, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The government has an established policy goal in preventing tobacco use, and there are multiple federally funded campaigns to not just educate consumers about tobacco health considerations, but to discourage smoking and encourage cessation. In California, the CDPH’s California Tobacco Control Program states that its focus is to make tobacco “less desirable, less acceptable and less accessible.” The California Department of Education similarly provides assistance to schools, school districts, and county offices of education regarding the prevention and cessation of tobacco use.

The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law provides for the licensure of distributors engaged in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products from the CDTFA. The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003 provides for the licensure manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of cigarettes and tobacco products. Current law provides that specific violations of the law are cause for the CDTFA to deny an application for an initial or renewed license, and that a license can be suspended or revoked for specified causes.

The Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act (STAKE Act) prohibits the sale of tobacco products to individuals under 21 years old and requires tobacco retailers to post age restriction warning signs. It also enforces compliance through undercover youth decoy operations, imposes fines for violations, and mandates licensing requirements for sellers. The STAKE Act further prohibits advertising of tobacco products on any outdoor billboard located within 1,000 feet of any public or private elementary school, junior high school, or high school, or public playground.

In 2020, the Legislature enacted Senate Bill 793 (Hill), which prohibits retailers from selling flavored tobacco products or a tobacco product flavor enhancers, with some exceptions. This ban applied to combustible cigarettes and cigars as well as electronic cigarettes and other vaping products. Senate Bill 793 was challenged unsuccessfully in court, and a referendum was placed on the 2022 ballot in California that resulted in nearly two-thirds of voters choosing to uphold the legislation. In 2024, the Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 3218 (Wood), which requires the Attorney General to establish and maintain a website containing a list of tobacco product brand styles that lack a characterizing flavor, known as the Unflavored Tobacco List.

Disposable, Battery-Embedded Vapor Inhalation Devices. Vaping has grown rapidly in recent years to become the most popular form of tobacco use. According to surveys conducted by the CDPH, 4.4 percent of adults reported using vape products, a rate more than double that of cigarette smokers, making vaping the most common form of tobacco use among adults.¹ This is similarly the case for tobacco use by youths, with 5.9 percent of youth reporting current use of vape products according to the CDPH's surveys.²

Vaping is also a very popular way to consume cannabis products. According to a 2020 report, yearly revenue from the sales of cannabis vapes has exceeded \$1 billion, and that market has continued to grow. According to analysis provided by ERA Economics in 2025 as part of the DCC's *Condition and Health of the Cannabis Industry in California* report, sales of vapes increased from \$309 million to \$354 million between the second quarters of 2021 and 2024. The majority of cannabis vaping products are cartridges that are inserted into reusable vaporizers or vape pens. However, at the time of the 2020 report, approximately 10 percent of vaping products were believed to be vaporizers that combine both the cannabis product and a built-in electronic device that creates the aerosol or vapor, essentially constituting a single-use, all-in-one product.³

Concerns have been raised in recent years about the use of integrated vaporizers containing embedded batteries. According to the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), batteries are hazardous waste when they are discarded because of the metals and other toxic or corrosive materials they contain. Battery-embedded devices pose significant environmental and safety hazards, particularly when improperly disposed of in household trash. These devices often contain lithium-ion batteries, which can overheat, ignite, or even explode if punctured or compressed in trash compactors or landfills. This creates serious fire risks for sanitation workers, waste management facilities, and surrounding communities. A 2021 report by the federal Environmental Protection Agency identified 64 waste facilities that had experienced 245 fires caused by, or likely caused by, lithium metal or lithium-ion batteries, some of which were substantially destructive.⁴

In 2022, it was discovered that the state's largest manufacturer of cannabis vaping products, which at the time sold approximately 25 percent of cannabis vapes in California, was selling its integrated vaping products with "DISPOSABLE THC PEN" prominently displayed on the packaging. In response to allegations of misleading and potentially hazardous labeling and advertising practices, in 2022 the Legislature passed Assembly Bill 1894 (Luz Rivas), which placed new requirements and restrictions for the packages and labels of integrated cannabis vaporizers, as well as for the advertisement and marketing of those products. These requirements went into effect on July 1, 2024.

Similar concerns have been raised for vaping product containing tobacco products, commonly referred to as "e-cigarettes." In 2023, the United States Public Interest Research Group Education Fund published a report titled *Vape Waste*, which included the following statement:

¹ California Department of Public Health. *Key Findings from the 2023 Online California Adult Tobacco Survey*. California Tobacco Prevention Program, January 2024.

² Clodfelter, Rachel, et al. *Annual Results Report for the California Youth Tobacco Survey 2023*. RTI International, March 2024.

³ Arcview Market Research, and BDS Analytics. *The State of Legal Cannabis Markets: 8th Edition*. Arcview Group, April 2020.

⁴ United States Environmental Protection Agency. *An Analysis of Lithium-Ion Battery Fires in Waste Management and Recycling*. EPA 530-R-21-002, July 2021.

One product stands apart as being particularly harmful to our environment and public health—disposable vapes. Vapes, also known as e-cigarettes, are handheld battery powered electronic devices with heated metal coils that vaporize a liquid containing nicotine or cannabis products, known as e-liquid. Nicotine is the famously addictive stimulant found in tobacco that gives smokers a dopamine hit, and makes quitting difficult. ... Due to the nicotine e-liquid used in these products, vape waste can't be recycled with other plastics because the substance is defined by the EPA as an acute hazardous waste. Disposable vapes can't be reused, they can't be recycled properly, and they can't legally be thrown in the trash. What are consumers supposed to do with these products? Is it any wonder they're an environmental threat?⁵

In response to concerns regarding the proliferation of battery-embedded cannabis and tobacco vaping products and the potential for those products to continue to be disposed of improperly, this bill would prohibit the sale of all disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation devices in California. The bill would specifically define these products as not being designed or intended to be reused, and includes any vaporization device is either not refillable or not rechargeable. While this general prohibition does not specify its application to tobacco or cannabis products, both the CDTFA and the DCC would be authorized to take action against licensees for selling disposable, battery-embedded vaping products in violation of the ban. The author and sponsors of the bill believe that this prohibition would significantly help to reduce the damage caused by improper disposal of hazardous waste.

Prior Related Legislation. AB 1894 (Luz Rivas), Chapter 390, Statutes of 2022 placed new requirements and restrictions for the packages and labels of integrated cannabis vaporizers, as well as for the advertisement and marketing of those products.

AB 2440 (Irwin), Chapter 351, Statutes of 2022 enacted the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, which requires producers of covered batteries, as defined, to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of covered batteries.

SB 1215 (Newman), Chapter 370, Statutes of 2022 expanded the Electronic Waste Recycling Act to include battery embedded products.

AB 1690 (Luz Rivas) of 2022 would have prohibited the sale of single-use electronic cigarettes. *This bill died on the inactive file of the Assembly Floor.*

SB 793 (Hill), Chapter 34, Statutes of 2020 prohibited a tobacco retailer, or any of its agents or employees from selling, offering for sale, or possessing with the intent to sell or offer for sale, a flavored tobacco product or a tobacco product flavor enhancer.

AB 1529 (Low), Chapter 830, Statutes of 2019 reduced the minimum size of the universal cannabis symbol required on integrated cannabis vaporizers.

SB 94 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), Chapter 27, Statutes of 2017 established a unified system for the regulation of cannabis which included a prohibition against cannabis retailers selling tobacco products.

⁵ Gutterman, Lucas. *Vape Waste: The Environmental Harms of Disposable Vapes*. U.S. PIRG Education Fund, 11 July 2023.

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT:

A coalition of organizations write in support of the bill, including the bill's co-sponsors *Californians Against Waste*, the *California Product Stewardship Council*, *CALPIRG*, and *ReThinkWaste*. The coalition letter states: "Single-use vapes contain embedded lithium-ion batteries that cannot be easily extracted from their plastic encasement, contributing to an egregious waste of valuable resources. The lithium discarded in these devices annually could otherwise power over 2,600 electric vehicles, underscoring the reckless depletion of critical materials. When discarded, these products end up in curbside bins or littered in the environment - where the slightest impact can ignite a fire. These fires pose a risk to the health and safety of waste hauler workers, as well as damage to equipment and facilities - increasing costs for service providers and ultimately, ratepayers. The U.K. has already linked disposable vape waste to a staggering 77% increase in waste facility fires over the last year alone. California waste and recycling operators are facing a similar crisis, with escalating fire risks and increased costs in managing this hazardous waste."

The *Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts* also supports this bill, writing: "Single-use vapes contain highly flammable lithium-ion batteries, which present significant safety concerns to solid waste and recycling facilities and the employees who work there. These vapes are frequently thrown away in household trash or mixed with recyclable materials and transported to waste facilities for collection and processing, followed by disposal. At any stage—whether during collection, processing or disposal—vapes can be punctured, crushed, or short-circuited, leading to fires and endangering workers. Beyond the immediate fire risks, single-use vapes also increase environmental risks due to the harmful chemicals in each device. Banning the sale of single-use vapes is a common-sense approach to mitigating the hazards associated with a product that cannot be easily managed safely during its end-of-life."

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION:

The *American Petroleum and Convenience Store Association* writes in opposition to this bill: "AB 762 will drive consumers to the unregulated, illicit market, increasing risks to public health and safety. Prohibiting the sale of disposable, battery-embedded vapor devices will not eliminate consumer demand, but merely shift sales to the unregulated and illicit market. This shift creates multiple risks. Products sold through the illicit market are not subject to the same safety standards, age verification, or quality controls that licensed retailers must adhere to. As a result, consumers—particularly young people—are exposed to potentially dangerous products that may contain harmful substances or defective batteries. Moreover, illicit sellers have little incentive to comply with California's strict regulations, undermining the state's efforts to protect public health and safety."

The *California Cannabis Operators Association* (CaCOA) also writes in opposition to this bill: "AB 762 is both premature and counterproductive to California's efforts to build a safe, sustainable, and legally compliant cannabis market." CaCOA further argues: "Rather than achieving its intended goals, AB 762 will empower illicit actors, reduce opportunities to educate consumers on proper disposal, and undercut tax-generating legal sales that fund youth programs, public health services, and environmental restoration. We believe there are more balanced policy approaches that can improve environmental outcomes without jeopardizing consumer safety or weakening California's regulated cannabis market."

POLICY ISSUE(S) FOR CONSIDERATION:

Impact on Illicit Market Competition. A report published by the Reason Foundation estimates that as much as two-thirds of cannabis sales in California take place on the illicit market. This is consistent with widespread consensus that illicit cannabis continues to proliferate notwithstanding the enactment of MAUCRSA. Because unlicensed cannabis products do not receive state oversight and enforcement of various health and safety requirements, including laboratory testing, consumption of unlicensed cannabis products can pose a significant risk to consumers. In August 2019, the number of emergency department visits related to cannabis vaping products sharply increased, with a total of 2,807 hospitalized cases or deaths reported to federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the United States. It is believed that much of this “vaping crisis” was the result of untested, unlicensed manufactured cannabis products.

Similar claims have been made about the size of the illicit tobacco market in California. A 2023 study commissioned by Altria involved the collection of 15,000 publicly discarded cigarette packs and 4,529 vapor product packages over the range of two months from across 10 California cities. The findings revealed that despite California’s ban on flavored tobacco products, nearly all the discarded vapor product packages collected were flavored. While this study was commissioned by a tobacco company, it is likely evident that a growing illicit market for vaping products continues to grow in spite of state efforts to enforce against unlawful products.

While the environmental safety arguments for banning disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation devices are cogent, doing so immediately may only further weaken the ability of the regulated industry to compete with illicit actors. Any noncompliant products would have to be immediately pulled from shelves, which would particularly hurt retailers, including those in the cannabis industry who cannot easily pivot to other product lines under MAUCRSA. The author may wish to consider allowing for the prohibition in this bill to be delayed to allow retailers the opportunity to sell through their stock of existing product.

AMENDMENTS:

To delay the effective date of the prohibition on the sale of disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation devices while still prohibiting the manufacture or sale of those products, amend subdivision (b) in Section 1 of the bill as follows:

(b)(1) On and after January 1, 2027, a person shall not import or manufacture for sale in this state a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device.

(2) On and after January 1, ~~2026~~ 2028, a person shall not sell, distribute, or offer for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device in this state.

REGISTERED SUPPORT:

Californians Against Waste (Co-Sponsor)
CALPIRG (Co-Sponsor)
California Product Stewardship Council (Co-Sponsor)
ReThinkWaste (Co-Sponsor)
350 Bay Area Action
350 Contra Costa Action
350 Sacramento

350 Ventura County Climate Hub
7th Generation Advisors
A Voice for Choice Advocacy
ACR Solar International Corp.
Action on Smoking and Health
Active San Gabriel Valley
Alameda County Tobacco Control Coalition
Algalita Marine Research and Education
Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments
Alma Beltran, Mayor of Parlier
American Academy of Pediatrics, California
American Bird Conservancy
Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights
Association of California Healthcare Districts
Atlas Disposal
Azul
Ban SUP
Bay Area Pollution Prevention Group
Bay Area Student Activists
Bobbie Singh-Allen, Mayor of Elk Grove
Blue Ocean Warriors
Breast Cancer Prevention Partners
Breathe California
Breathe California of the Bay Area, Golden Gate and Central Coast
Breathe California Sacramento Region
Breathe Southern California
CA League of United Latin American Citizens
Cal Poly Center for Health Research
California Communities Against Toxics
California Electronic Asset Recovery
California Health Coalition Advocacy
California League of United Latin American Citizens
California Nurses for Environmental Health and Justice
California Professional Firefighters
California State Association of Counties
California Teamsters Public Affairs Council
Catholic Charities of Stockton
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Stockton
Center for Environmental Health
Central Contra Costa Sanitary District
Central Contra Costa Solid Waste Authority
Chico Bag
City of Alameda
City of Anderson
City of Arcadia
City of San Jose
City of Thousand Oaks
Clean Earth 4 Kids
Clean Water Action

Climate Action Now
Community Environmental Council
County of Orange
County of Santa Barbara
County of Yolo
Courage California
CR&R Environmental Services
Daniel Sauter District 3 Supervisor, San Francisco
David Newman, Mayor of Thousand Oaks
Defend Our Health
Del Norte Solid Waste Management Authority
Delta Diablo
Eco-Catalyst INC
Ecology Center
Endangered Habitats League
Environmental Action Committee of West Marin
Environmental Protection Information Center
Equity and Wellness Institute
FACTS: Families Advocating for Chemical & Toxics Safety
Faith in Action East Bay
Friends Committee on Legislation of California
Glendale Environmental Coalition
Green Science Policy Institute
Heal the Bay
Ivan's Recycling
James Tucker, Mayor of Imperial
Jan Sabriskie, Mayor of Truckee
Jeff Schmidt, Councilmember of Menlo Park
Just Zero
Kavita Tankha, Mayor of Los Altos Hills
Larry Klein, Mayor of Sunnyvale
League of California Cities
Little Kamper
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
Los Angeles Waterkeeper
Margaret Abe-Koga, District 5 Supervisor, Santa Clara County
Margaret Clark, Mayor of Rosemead
Marin Residents for Public Health Cannabis Policies
Marin Sanitary Service
Merced County Regional Waste Management Authority
Mill Valley Refuse Service
Mojave Desert and Mountain Recycling Authority
Napa Recycling and Waste Services
Natural Resources Defense Council
Nicol Jones, Mayor of Villa Park
Non-Toxic Neighborhoods
NorCal Elder Climate Action
Northern California Recycling Association
Oakland Public Works

Oakland Recycles
Ocean Preservation Society
Pacific Beach Coalition
Pacoima Beautiful
Parents Against Vaping
Penny Sylvester, Mayor of Agoura Hills
Physicians for Social Responsibility – Los Angeles
Physicians for Social Responsibility/Sacramento
Plastic Free Future
Plastic Pollution Coalition, a Project of Earth Island Institute
Plastic Soup Foundation
PlasticFreeMarin
Product Stewardship Institute
Project ROPA
Recology Waste Zero
RecycleSmart
Regen Monterey
Republic Services
Rethink Disposable
Rural County Representatives of California
Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
San Diego Bird Alliance
San Diego Pediatricians for Clean Air
San Francisco Bay Area Physicians for Social Responsibility
San Luis Obispo County Tobacco Control Coalition
San Luis Obispo Tobacco Control Coalition
Santa Barbara County Resource Recovery & Waste Management Authority
Santa Cruz Climate Action Network
Santa Cruz County Tobacco Education Coalition
Save Our Shores
Save the Albatross Coalition
Save the Bay
Sea Hugger
SEE (Social Eco Education)
Sergio Lopez, Mayor of Campbell
Sespe Creek Collective
Sierra Club California
Silicon Valley Youth Climate Action
Simply Recycle
Smokefree Air for Everyone
SoCal 350 Climate Action
SoCal Elders Climate Action
Social Eco Education
South Tahoe Refuse & Recycling Services
Southern California Public Health Association
Stiiizy
StopWaste
Sunrise Bay Area
Sustainable Mill Valley

Sustainable Works
Swana California Chapters Legislative Task Force
Tehama County Solid Waste Management Agency
The 5 Gyres Institute
The Last Beach Cleanup
The Last Plastic Straw
The Ocean Project
The Salvador E. Alvarez Institute for Non-Violence
The Story of Stuff Project
The Surfrider Foundation
Tobacco Prevention Coalition (Contra Costa)
Tony Ayala, Mayor of Norwalk
Torus Consulting
Town of Los Altos Hills
Town of Truckee
Tri-Ced Community Recycling
Turn Climate Crisis Awareness & Action
Upstream
Veolia North America
Waste Management
Western Placer Waste Management Authority
Wilmington Recyclers
Yosemite Rivers Alliance
Youth Leadership Institute
Zero Waste Marin Joint Powers Authority
Zero Waste San Diego
Zero Waste Sonoma

REGISTERED OPPOSITION:

American Petroleum and Convenience Store Association
BizFed Central Valley
California Asian Pacific Chamber of Commerce
California Business Roundtable
California Cannabis Industry Association
California Cannabis Operators Association
California Chamber of Commerce
California Distribution Association
California Fuels and Convenience Alliance
California Grocers Association
California Hispanic Chambers of Commerce
NorCal Pheonix, Inc.

Analysis Prepared by: Robert Sumner / B. & P. / (916) 319-3301